"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; diminishing west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,030. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

HYDE EXPLAINS, DENYING GUILT

Admits Placing City Deposits, as Specified, and Borrowing from Carnegie Trust.

BUT ALL INNOCENTLY DONE

Spurns Robin's Tale of Coercion —Says He Didn't Know of $130,000 Loan to Cummins.

CARNEGIE RECORDS HELP HIM

His Indorsement on Notes Given for His Loans, Which Were Repaid—Got Money for a Deal with Norcross.

Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain, looking, for all his forty-three years, his gray hair, and his eyeglasses, like a big, good-natured boy, sat in the witness chair in Justice Goff's extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for two hours and thirty-five minutes yesterday and denied absolutely that he had forced Joseph G. Robin to arrange a loan of $130,000 by the Northern Bank to save the tottering Carnegie Trust Company in August, 1910. By his own testimony, Hyde did much to defeat the efforts of District Attorney Whitman to convict him of bribery in connection with the Northern-Carnegie loan.

The former Chamberlain and one-time law partner of Mayor Gaynor replied for an hour to the questions of Max D. Steuer, and the lawyer drew from him a story which placed an innocent construction on a set of facts presented by the prosecution which, a few instants before, had seemed to condemn the defendant beyond hope.

Hyde made an unusual witness. His appearance—he is more than six feet in height, built heavily in proportion, and his clean-shaven face habitually wears a good-natured expression—did much to aid him on the witness stand. The usual published portraits of Hyde are a libel on the man. His smile, genial and readily brought into play, exerts a peculiar attraction, and his hearty laugh has a contagious quality which arouses the mirth of whoever listens to it. These things tended to assist him through the ordeal of examination and cross-examination.

His manner, charming when he wishes it to be, militated against him somewhat yesterday, for he lost his temper easily under the goading of Assistant District Attorney Moss, and his proneness to laugh in the most serious phases of his cross-examination gave his attitude an appearance of flippancy.

But it was his own legal knowledge and his fondness, easily associated by the observer with his youthful appearance, for plaguing Mr. Moss which did his case most serious injury. He parried Mr. Moss's questions, frankly delighted in replying according to the exact letter of the interrogatories put to him, while he ignored their spirit, later giving the desired answer when he had forced Mr. Moss to reframe his question.

Examples of Legal Fencing.

It was legal fencing of a highly technical nature. Mr. Steuer enjoyed it, as did John B. Stanchfield, also of counsel for the ex-Chamberlain. It is probable that Justice Goff was not displeased with this relief from the tedium of ordinary examination. But the jury appeared not so thoroughly to understand it. More than once Mr. Hyde's technically proper negative in reply to a question which, differently phrased, he later answered in the affirmative left the jury uncertain as to whether he had been mistaken at first or whether he had intentionally made a false reply. It appeared as though scarcely one of them realized the technique which the witness was employing to discomfit his inquisitor.

An example which brought a gasp from the jury when the proper answer came was Hyde's reply to Mr. Moss's question as to whether he knew that his brother-in-law had been head of the Platt Iron Works, a Cummins enterprise, connection with which by any member of Mr. Hyde's family might be deemed damaging to the ex-Chamberlain's cause. Without hesitation Mr. Hyde replied:

"I did not."

A few minutes later, when Mr. Moss asked if his brother-in-law had been connected with the Platt Iron Works, Hyde broke in with a laugh:

"Certainly I know he had a job there. I asked Cummins to get it for him."

It was on the phrase, "Head of the Platt Iron Works," that Mr. Hyde had based his first answer, and he apparently enjoyed this nimbleness of wit whatever damage it might have done with an uncomprehending jury.

Aside from this tendency to amuse himself at Mr. Moss's expense and to lose control of his temper when the goad was pressed too deep, Hyde made a good witness for himself. His manner in the chair was ease itself, and whether through the earnestness of his desire to clear himself of the charges against him or because of his knowledge of legal tactics, he frequently won the approbation of the jury by the frank declaration:

"If you'll allow me I'll tell you all about that."

As an answer to one of Mr. Moss's categorical questions demanding an answer of plain "yes" or "no," it proved highly effective in making Hyde appear as an innocent man, anxious only that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth should be known. But there were times when neither his easy manner nor his genial smile sufficed to remove the suggestion that at the least he must have been a very careless custodian of the city's money. These times came when Mr. Moss, pitiless in the

Continued on Page 5.

LOST CITY UNDER SEVILLE.

English Excavators Find Relics of an Age Before Julius Caesar.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Bernard and Ellen M. Wishaw, writing to The Times from the Museum of Andalusian Pottery and Lace, at Seville, report discoveries, supporting the evidence collected by the late Joaquin Costa, that Seville stands on the site of the lost city of Tharsis.

The discoveries, made during excavations at a cliff known as Cuesta del Rosario, include the capital of a large column, dating from a period far earlier than is commonly accepted for the foundation of Seville by Julius Caesar; a mosaic floor of Roman design, dating from Visigothic times; below this a second floor of Roman mosaic with a fragment of a Roman inscription of Julius Caesar's time, and below this another floor of mosaic, composed of black and white marble and cubes of hard red pottery, worked into a complicated design which included the well-known Greek key pattern.

Beneath the third mosaic were found walls, built of brick, evidently the outer part of an edifice, extending beneath the cliff, showing the latter to be an artificial mound, formed by building tier upon tier of houses on the débris beneath.

Going lower, the excavators found a fourth and a fifth floor, the latter being composed of hormigon.

The soil beneath the two floors contained fragments of Samian and Etruscan pottery, also pottery of Iberian or Tartessian origin.

From the fifth floor downward were found relics of the bronze age, including fragments of pottery, petrified horns, and bones.

CANNED VOICES IN SUBWAY.

They Are to Announce What the Train Is and "Watch Your Step."

You "watch your step" in the Subway station these days to the order of a mechanical caller out. They are "trying it on the dogs" at the place of greatest rush, the Grand Central Station, at Forty-second Street.

There, if you happen to be around when the canned voice is at work you will see above the platform what looks to be a double-ended megaphone. One big opening points in the direction of the express trains, and the other toward the locals.

When a train appears the canned voice apparently starts up of its own accord, and requests the passengers to mind their steps, announces the Broadway, Bronx Park, or whatever the train is. The calls are not spontaneous, however, but are telephoned up to the machine. At present it is a great source of amusement to both the station men and passengers.

The new announcer, or at least one of them, is a magniphone. There are two or three companies trying for the contract of putting them in, and so far the instruments have not been able to make themselves heard at any distance above the roar of the station traffic. Another one is to be tried to-day or to-morrow, hoping to have better results.

TAKE OUT HEART, SEW IT UP.

Although Wound Penetrated Organ, Patient Lived Six Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—James Morrissey, a watchman at the Hotel Jefferson, who was stabbed by a negro, lived for six hours this morning after the wound, which penetrated his heart, had been sewed with ten stitches at the City Hospital.

In an effort to save Morrissey's life, Dr. Willis Young of the visiting staff of the City Hospital performed the rare cardiac operation while the heart, held by forceps, palpitated outside the chest cavity.

The operation lasted for half an hour, the organ being exposed, beating, to the gaze of the attendants.

Dr. Young obtained Morrissey's consent to the operation, which, however, offered only a very slight chance of saving his life, the watchman was told.

The surgeon cut through three ribs over the heart and broke them back in a flap. An assistant lifted the heart with a pair of forceps, and while the organ was held outside the chest cavity Dr. Young took the necessary stitches.

Only about twenty cases are on record where such operations have been successful.

OPENED TWO GRAVES FOR HIM

Family Dispute Holds Up Interment of E. L. Striker's Body.

When the body of Ellsworth L. Striker, who died on Friday in Fordham Hospital, was taken to Trinity Cemetery for burial yesterday, the interment was halted by the discovery that two graves had been opened, one in the old cemetery and one in the new, on the other side of Broadway. One grave had been opened in the old family lot, the lot of Mr. Striker's grandfather, Gen. Garrit Striker, at the order of Mrs. Josephine Striker of 110 West 104th Street, Ellsworth Striker's second wife. The other grave had been opened at the order of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Farrington of 568 West 173d Street. The lot which she selected was the lot in which the first Mrs. Striker had been buried. She was Mrs. Farrington's mother.

The daughter and the second wife ordered the graves opened, without consulting each other, and after the funeral services, at the undertaking establishment of A. Eichelberg, 934 Eighth Avenue, on Sunday, the body of Mr. Striker was sent up to Trinity. At the cemetery yesterday, the rival graves waited. Neither the daughter nor the second wife would yield. Mrs. Striker insisted that it was fitting and proper that her husband should lie in the old family lot, where his distinguished grandfather lay, while the daughter was just as insistent that her father should be buried in the lot which he himself had purchased shortly after his first marriage, and where his first wife, his grandmother, and five of his children had already been buried.

The body of Mr. Striker was placed in the receiving vault of the cemetery, and the graves were left open, in the hope that some decision could be reached without serious dispute.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Celtic, (White Star Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 2,580 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. yesterday; due 30th, 8:30 A. M.

"An Evening of Delightful Comedy," says The Sun of "ANATOL," now at the LITTLE THEATRE.—Adv.

JURY DISAGREES IN GIBSON CASE

Report at 2 A. M. as 9 to 3 for Conviction, Then Locked Up for the Night.

JUSTICE'S CHARGE POINTED

Defense Apparently Pinned Faith to Attack on Minturn's Story of Mrs. Szabo's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 26.—After being out since 7:45 o'clock last evening, the jury in the case of Burton W. Gibson, the New York lawyer accused of murdering Mrs. Rosina Szabo on Greenwood Lake last July, reported at 2 o'clock, that they were unable to agree.

A report reached the courtroom that the jury stood nine to three for conviction. One juror was heard to say he would stand for acquittal until Hades froze.

Justice Tompkins, after some discussion with the jurymen, sent them back to resume their deliberations, reinforced by an array of documents in the case. The jury was locked up for the night.

Gibson and his wife sat close together all yesterday except the noon hour at the table with their lawyers. The prisoner's face was sallow. His cynical smile faded early in the day, and he listened with attention while Robert H. Elder, his senior counsel, presented his case to the jury. Most of the day Mrs. Gibson betrayed nervousness by shifting her position constantly, holding her head in her hands, and often by drumming on the table. Sometimes the two whispered together.

When Mrs. Gibson returned to the court house from dinner she was served with a citation by Philip Strisik from the office of Orpad Kremen, lawyer for the Austro-Hungarian Consul, in discovery proceedings before the Surrogate in New York. The citation is returnable Dec. 3. The proceedings are to ascertain what Gibson has done with the $7,100 missing from Mrs. Szabo's estate, and with her jewelry and trunks.

"Oh, dear, another case!" said Mrs. Gibson, as she accepted the fifty-cent mileage fee offered to her.

At 11:30 P. M., the jurors were still considering the case. The shade in the jury room had been flung up, and through a space where the window was open angry voices drifted to a group of town folk on a knoll outside a church across a narrow street.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the jurors wished to see photographs in evidence. In the absence of the justice, the lawyers consented to the request, and the pictures were taken in.

While the jury fight over Gibson's fate was on, he and his wife were cool. Mrs. Gibson remarked, "The chances for a disagreement look good."

Twice there was excitement in the court as a loud knock was heard on the door of the jury room. The lawyers moved to their seats. Each time the call was for ice water.

It was arranged that Gibson was to be arrested before he could leave the court house in the event of acquittal. The Grand Jury in New York County had handed down an indictment charging him with larceny in taking $17,000 from Hugo Trainer, a New York awning maker. The warrant was issued in New York and was the result of a long investigation into the Trainer case, in which Rose Guerra figured.

Mr. Elder began his summing up in a low, even voice. His was more an appeal to the jurors as fellow-men upon whom rested the responsibility for determining the guilt or innocence of another. As he spoke he leaned across the narrow table. He touched not only on the legal side of the case, but the human side as well, and he drove his facts home in a voice that sometimes shook. There was quiet in the courtroom most of the time he spoke. The accused lawyer and his wife seemed to possess a measure of cheerfulness as they heard their lawyer batter the citadel of the prosecution.

There was a startling interruption of Mr. Elder's address. Only for a quick ruling by Justice Tompkins one of the attorney's telling points would have been set at naught by an indignant young woman—Miss Isabella Rocchietti of Nutley, N. J. Miss Rocchietti went into court on a subpoena to testify for the defense. Her evidence was not wanted. On Friday, when Deputy Sheriff William C. J. De Graw was on the stand, Mr. Elder made Miss Rocchietti stand up. Leveling an accusing finger at the Deputy, the cross-examiner asked him whether he had not told the young woman, when sitting beside her in court, that she was not to forget to testify she had seen black and blue marks on Mrs. Szabo's throat. That accusation De Graw indignantly denied.

Mr. Elder denounced the Deputy to the jury as an incompetent witness. Next moment he saw Miss Rocchietti and made her stand again. The young woman, dazed for a minute, arose. She had asserted that De Graw never made the remark referred to by Mr. Elder. As the lawyer began to talk what was happening dawned on her, and she blushed with anger.

"Judge," she called, her voice sounding loud in the still room, "may I make a statement?"

Mr. Elder paused. The jurors leaned forward. Justice Tompkins said the alleged remark of De Graw's was not a part of the testimony.

The defendant's attorney laid stress on the presumption of innocence and warned the jurors that unless all the facts taken together constituted a perfect chain of evidence, they could do nothing but acquit. He trained all his big guns on the testimony of John Minturn, storekeeper of Greenwood Lake, who testified not only that Gibson put an arm about Mrs. Szabo's shoulder as they stood in the boat, but also that with his other hand he made a motion toward her throat. It was Minturn, too, who testified he saw Gibson in the water make motions significant of stripping off his bathing shirt.

"Minturn was their star witness," said Mr. Elder. "He came nearer to seeing this alleged assault than any other witness. Are you going to believe that he looked across the lake nearly a mile and saw this man make motions?"

Isidor Wasservogel, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, marshaled the evidence of the prosecution well, it was commented, but his voice did not have the thrill of sympathy that sometimes caused Mr. Elder's to break. Mr. Wasservogel said Gibson was a lawyer who had used his license to rob and murder. He called attention to the alleged Mrs. Petronella Menschik.

"It is a little thing," he argued, "that points the way to conviction, and that is the fact that Gibson got a woman who wrote freely to impersonate Mrs. Menschik, and she misspelled the name."

Justice Tompkins in his charge, which occupied two hours, referred to the alleged contradictory explanations given by Gibson of Mrs. Szabo's whereabouts when, in fact, she was dead.

Justice Tompkins asked the jury to consider also why the alleged Mrs. Petronella Menschik had not been produced. He warned the jury to reach its verdict without sympathy or mercy.

New stylish eyeglasses called "Tiltit," Krypton or Toric Pebbles. SPENCER'S, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Holiday Book Number With Many Important Articles

Among them are contributions from G. K. Chesterton, Katharine Tynan, Holbrook Jackson, William Ellery Leonard, Cecil Chesterton, Richard Le Gallienne, Brander Matthews, and many others, all written especially for the Holiday Book Number of **The Book Review,** in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PUTS UP GAME FIGHT IN ELEVATED HOLD-UP

Wounded Grand St. Station Man Wouldn't Give In and Thief Is Scared Off.

CASH IN SAFE UNTOUCHED

Police Attempt to Suppress News of Attack—Victim May Have Fractured Skull.

David Von Bromen, night ticket agent of the Second Avenue Elevated Line on the downtown side of the station at Allen and Grand Streets, went on duty at 7 o'clock last evening, and when he took charge of the little ticket office and turnstile he swept the premises with an eye grown experienced in eighteen years of service. With an intuitive distrust he let his glance rest for a moment on a young man in a gray coat, with a gray-checked cap pulled down over his eyes, who was sauntering purposelessly along the otherwise deserted platform.

"Do you know what that is?" he asked of the day ticket agent, who was making blithe preparations for departure.

"Says he's waiting for a friend," the day agent said. "Been here for two hours, seems to me. I asked him what he wanted a couple of times."

And with that the day agent was off for home. It was twenty minutes later, and a passenger had just paid his nickel, clicked his way through the turnstile, and gone out on the platform, when Von Bromen heard the door of his box pushed wide and a step on the floor behind him. He had just time to half turn his head. In that momentary glance he saw the young man in the gray coat and cap behind him, when something crashed on his head and he tumbled on the floor in a heap.

Fought to Protect His Cash.

He had been struck with an eight-inch iron railroad tie bolt, and it was like a blow from a heavy monkey wrench. By all the rules of highway robbery, when Von Bromen, a man well into his fifties, was dropped on the floor with his scalp split open in a great gash, he should have remained there. But he saw the young man in the gray coat reach a long hand to the $4.50 in small silver that was in the open cash drawer. He knew that $70 belonging to the company was in a bag in the open safe, and that $90 of his own was in the pocket of his coat hanging in the closet. The thought of all this gave him strength and in another moment he was on his feet, desperately matching the iron bolt with a little desk broom he had found at his hand.

Then for two or three minutes the little box of an office was the scene of a battle royal. The young highwayman lost his cap in the scrimmage and had his face well torn. Von Bromen ducked and dodged and parried the shower of blows from the hand that held the iron bolt, and all the while the blood was pouring from the wound in his head. It was spattered all over. Afterward the ambulance surgeon said that he had never before seen so much blood spilt in a two-man fight. Finally the hands of the young man in the gray coat closed around the ticket agent's throat, and the next thing he knew more friendly persons were bending over him. His first question was for the money in the safe and his next for the money in his pocket. Both deposits were undisturbed, and Von Bromen was satisfied.

Got Away with Only $4.50.

The highwayman had been frightened away without realizing more than the $4.50 in silver. It was probably the approach of a passenger that did it. The passenger was Harry Moscowitz of 240 East Sixty-third Street. He was mounting the stairs of the downtown station when he was almost bowled over by a young man who bounded down past him, hatless, and very much scratched as to his face. Moscowitz grunted his indignation and went on to the ticket window. There was no one at the window and he peered into the office, to find the agent huddled on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. Moscowitz rushed with the tidings to the train that had just pulled in, the guard gave the signal, the motorman blew the alarm, and Patrolman Bird of the Clinton Street Station was soon calling for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, where Von Bromen was taken, half conscious and with the possibility of a fractured skull, making his case serious.

Moscowitz had no sooner recovered his breath than he told the police that he had come uptown as far as the Grand Street station when he remembered something that remained undone downtown. So he had got off and crossed to the downtown station. He recalled having seen two rather rough-looking characters loitering on the uptown platform, and that later as he was mounting the stairs to the station on the other side of the tracks he had seen the two running down the stairs across the street at full speed. He advanced the theory that they had been stationed across the way to keep the ticket chopper occupied in case any one on that side should see what was happening to Van Bromen.

To Detectives De Cantillion and Londrigan of the Clinton Street Station was assigned the task of finding the young man that he left his cap and bolt behind him.

At first the police at that station were not disposed to say anything about the case or even to admit that any such untoward event was recorded on the station blotter. But Allen and Grand Streets is a busy corner, and the discovery of what had happened there created an excitement that radiated all the way to the reporters at Headquarters. It was not until they had gathered all the facts without police assistance that the police showed any communicativeness. Until then the casual inquirer might have supposed that nothing had marred the outward order and decency of the Grand Street Station. But the story will appear in all this morning's papers, and from them the young man in the gray coat will be startled to learn that he is wanted by the police.

in the gray coat who departed so hastily

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

4 BLOCKS BURN; 40 HURT, 4 DYING

Firemen Fight Bravely Against Flames in Sulphur, Hay, and Oil in Williamsburg.

TWO MEN BLOWN INTO RIVER

Workers in Sulphur Plant Are Dragged Ashore Unconscious After Explosion.

MANY THRILLING RESCUES

Unconscious Men Carried from Sulphur Factory—Firemen Fear Some Workers May Be Dead in Ruins.

Firemen from Manhattan were called to Brooklyn yesterday to aid the department in that borough in fighting the most serious fire the city has had since the destruction of the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway. The blaze, which started on the water front in Williamsburg, was in many respects more dangerous than that in the Equitable Building, as sulphur, oil, gas, and hay were among the materials the flames fed upon. Before the tons of water poured upon the fire began to have an effect it had covered four city blocks and threatened several hundred families housed in the tenements on the east side of Kent Avenue, between North Tenth and North Fourteenth Streets. After the flames had been brought under control it was found that forty persons had been injured. Seventeen were taken to the hospitals, and of these four are expected to die.

The report that at least eight men had perished in the flames became so persistent toward nightfall that Deputy Chief James Maher announced he would order a search for bodies as soon as the fire had subsided sufficiently to permit men to work in the ruins.

Those living in the neighborhood declared that at the time of the explosions they had seen men blown out of the windows and others thrown back into the flames. It was these men who were believed to have been burned to death. All of the employes were recorded by number and not by name, and this added to the difficulty of accounting for missing persons.

Workmen Show Heroism.

The fire started at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Union Sulphur Works, at North Tenth Street and the East River. The first warning that the 150 workmen in the three-story structure had of their danger was when a violent explosion occurred in one of the storage bins on the second floor of the main building, in which more than 5,000 tons of crude sulphur were kept. The explosion threw a score of men employed in the adjoining compartment of the building from their feet, and the next moment the room in which they were packing the sulphur was filled with flames and suffocating fumes in which the workmen struggled to the doors, gasping for breath. It was in this packing room that deeds of unselfish heroism were performed. More than half a dozen packers had been knocked unconscious by the explosion, and these were dragged to safety by their associates.

A few minutes after the first explosion a second one occurred. This came from the corrugated steel storage sheds which connected with the main building and directly adjoined the pier. Fifteen men were at work in these sheds, and of this number two are known to have been blown into the river. Both men were dragged from the river unconscious. A third explosion shattered the windows of the main building of the sulphur works after the fire had been in progress less than fifteen minutes. This explosion sent a shower of fiery embers in all directions from the burning building and started a second blaze in the hay storage plant of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company on the opposite side of North Tenth Street.

Interborough Alarm Sounded.

The strong southwest gale, which fanned the flames from the river, prevented the spread of the fire in this direction, but put in jeopardy the Domestic Trade Department tanks of the Standard Oil Company between North Tenth and North Eleventh Streets on the east side of Kent Avenue, the gas reservoirs of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company between North Eleventh and North Twelfth Streets, and the Pratt Oil Works between North Twelfth Street and Bushwick Creek. Four alarms were sent in by Deputy Fire Chief Thomas Lally of Brooklyn as soon as he arrived at the fire. The third alarm summoned Fire Chief Kenlon. He immediately turned in an interborough alarm, which was sounded three times from Box 192, Delancey and Ludlow Streets. This called out twelve engines and four trucks from the lower east side in Manhattan, covering the district from the foot of Park Row as far north as Twenty-eighth Street and as far west as Spring and Wooster Streets. This is the second interborough alarm turned in since the consolidation of the boroughs. The first was for the Equitable fire.

In the meantime ambulances were called out from the Williamsburg and Eastern District Hospitals, and others were sent from St. Catherine's and Bushwick Hospitals.

The damage done by the fire was estimated roughly at $500,000. Last night H. O. Havemeyer, a Director of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, which controls the Union Sulphur Works, put the total damage done to the sulphur plant alone at $245,000, which he said was covered by $375,000 insurance. Of the hay storage plant of the Terminal Company, he said, the two upper floors and the grain elevators had been totally destroyed. The damage on this plant he did not estimate.

Fire Covered Four Blocks.

The flames covered the entire four city blocks between North Tenth Street and Bushwick Creek Bridge at North Four-

Continued on Page 4.

WHY NOT SPEND THANKSGIVING WEEK at the Virginia Hot Springs? Everybody is going there.—Adv.

HEAVY SNOW IN STATE.

Sleighing in Northern New York and Telegraph Wires Down.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The first big snowstorm of the season in the Mohawk Valley put many telephone and telegraph wires out of use to-day. There is good sleighing in Herkimer County.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Watertown and Northern New York are to-day enjoying their first sleighing of the season. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen in the past twenty-four hours and it is still coming. The snow is extremely heavy and has done considerable damage to telegraph and telephone wires.

BOLD HOLD-UP ON THIRD AVE.

Passers-by See the Attack and Call Police, but Men Escape.

Four men stopped Frederick Kalotz, a laborer, as he was crossing Fifteenth Street at Third Avenue early last night and robbed him of $22. Several persons saw the attack and shouted for the police and the highwaymen fled.

Two men were arrested and taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and charged with the hold-up. They described themselves as Louis Schwartz, 20 years old, a clerk, 63 Pitt Street, and Herman Schmidt, 20, a driver, 656 Broome Street. Kalotz said he could not identify them because the thieves had pulled his hat over his eyes when they attacked him.

FATE PURSUES TO BRONX.

Woman Leaves Harlem to Dodge Autos, but Her Child Is Killed.

Theodore Brody, the eight-year-old son of Albert Brody, a wholesale clothier in Canal Street, leaped from an ice cart in the Bronx last night, and was killed by an automobile. When his mother, at 1,060 Findlay Avenue, was notified, she became hysterical.

"I moved from a crowded section in Harlem only a month ago," she cried, "because I feared my little boy and girl would be run over by automobiles, and now see what has happened to me!"

The chauffeur was Joseph Ring, employed in a garage at 1,005 Morris Avenue. He is only 18 years old and has no chauffeur's license. He was locked up, charged with operating an automobile without a license. The automobile was owned by Irving Wallach and Joseph Kessler of 508 East 165th Street.

HARMONICA VS. PHILHARMONIC

Difference Didn't Mean Anything to Woman Whose Boy Could Play One.

A woman, accompanied by a boy who looked to be about 12 years old, entered the Plaza Sunday afternoon.

"Is the Harmonica Society here?" she asked.

"Never heard of it," confessed O'Loughlin, the room clerk.

"Why, sure you must. It's the New York Something Harmonica Society," the woman explained.

"You don't mean the New York Philharmonic Society?"

"Sure, that's it. Is it here? You see, here's my little boy," presenting the youngster, who carried a large double-barreled mouth organ in one hand. "He plays the harmonica somethin' grand, and I thought if the society heard him they would take him in."

BEAR ACTS AS NURSEMAID.

Is Playmate and Comforter of Minister's 3-Year-Old Son.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—In his New Brunswick bear, Blitzen, the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins of 34 Elm Street, Jamaica Plain, has found a satisfactory solution of the nursegirl problem.

Blitzen has taken a decided liking to Mr. Hawkins's 3-year-old son, Robert Boone Hawkins, and will play with him or wheel his carriage about the yard all day.

The public safety laws forbid Blitzen to take her charge outside of the yard, but she manages very well, wheeling the carriage up and down the walk beside the house. When the baby starts to cry the bear's idea of comforting him is to kiss him, but little Robert seems to think that bear kisses cover too much territory and are entirely too damp.

Mr. Hawkins says that Blitzen and her mate, Donner, make ideal playmates and keepers for his little boy. They are not at all savage, and he has no scruples about leaving the baby alone with them for hours.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ILL.

Two Weeks' Strain of Convention Causes Slight Indisposition.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was prevented by illness from participating in the opening of the annual convention of the building trades department of the federation this morning, but is not seriously indisposed. The strain of the two weeks' meeting of the major body and a cold contracted on Saturday kept him in his room at a hotel yesterday and to-day, but it was said to-night that he probably will be out to-morrow.

The printing trades Executive Council to-day reported its inability to give statistics about the number of men killed or injured in building trades industries, owing to the incompleteness of State and Federal census reports on the subject.

It was reported that the charter of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners had been recalled because of the association's refusal to unite with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as directed by the federation.

SOLDIERS IN PRIVATE BATTLE.

Death of One at Fort Totten Uncovers Fight of 40.

Notification sent from Fort Totten to the office of the Coroner at Jamaica last night that a soldier had died in the post hospital was the first hint of a fight at the fort on Thursday of last week. The Coroner tried to get information from Commandant Cronkhite, but the latter said that events occurring inside the fort were not the business of the police, Coroner, or any other local authority.

From other sources, however, it was learned that in a fight on Thursday forty soldiers participated, and that one man, F. L. Smith, a member of the 167th Company, Coast Artillery, was stabbed and seriously wounded. It could not be learned, however, that the man who died was Smith. Seven men are under arrest for the stabbing. As the story went, the fight had its origin in a bitter rivalry between the members of two companies stationed there.

There was a baseball game at the fort last Thursday, and the fight is said to have been a result of the game.

"A TEST OF RAILROAD EFFICIENCY." Read this advertisement on page two. —Adv.

WAR MAY DEPEND ON CONSUL'S FATE

Now Feared That Herr Prochaska, Austrian Official at Prisrend, Was Killed by Servians.

BELGRADE BEING FORTIFIED

Servians Also Said to be Withdrawing Troops from the Operations in Turkey.

GERMAN EFFORTS FOR PEACE

Some Alarming Reports of Yesterday Officially Denied, but Crisis Is Regarded as Grave.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—I received last night from Berlin, from a source which I am only at liberty to describe as most authoritative, a personal dispatch which stated that a most serious view was taken in the highest German circles of the European situation.

It is well known that Germany's influence is being exerted to the uttermost to prevent war between Austria and Servia, with its possibilities of a European Armageddon, and the despondency with which the prospects were regarded in Berlin yesterday cannot be ignored, despite the "semi-official" and "official" statements issued in order to check the panicky slump on the Berlin Boerse.

Vienna, judging at least by the greater part of its press, has almost abandoned hope that hostilities can be averted, and, although the Government preserves the calm but stern attitude which has characterized Foreign Minister von Berchtold's policy from the outset, public irritation is growing so strong that confirmation of yesterday's reports of the assassination of Herr Prochaska, the missing Austrian Consul at Prizrend, could hardly fail to provoke an outburst.

These reports arise from negative rather than from positive evidence. The Austrian official, Herr Edl, who was commissioned by the Austrian Government to go to Prizrend to investigate the Prochaska affair, has been held up at Uskub since Saturday. Herr Edl expected to proceed thence to Prizrend without delay, but telegraphed to his Government that he was informed that railway communication was interrupted.

Furthermore, a Servian official delegated by the Servian Government to accompany Herr Edl and to assist him in his mission informed Herr Edl on Sunday that he was prevented by "pressing private business" from going to Prizrend at once. Thereupon Herr Edl stated, he determined to go to Prizrend, railway or no railway.

As a consequence of the apparent reluctance of the Servian authorities to allow an Austrian inquiry into the Prochaska case it is suggested that the Consul was shot by Servian soldiers and that the reports of his safety which reached Vienna were Servian concoctions.

St. Petersburg continues to furnish most reassuring views of the situation, while an official statement was issued in London yesterday to the effect that the position had undergone no change.

Tchataldja Peace May Relieve Crisis.

Meanwhile the most cheering news from Southeast Europe is that which suggests that peace between Turkey and the Balkan League may be reached. One statement, published in Constantinople but otherwise unconfirmed, is that arrangements for a week's armistice have already been made.

Sofia dispatches had announced the first meeting of the Turkish and Bulgarian plenipotentiaries on neutral ground at the south end of the Tchataldja lines for yesterday afternoon.

As a Times editorial says:

"Though attention has unfortunately shifted to the preparations elsewhere, the preservation of the general peace of Europe still depends in a large measure upon the little knot of consultants, assembled between the waiting armies of Bulgaria and Turkey. If they come to a preliminary agreement, the tension which depresses Europe will not be entirely removed, but it will be immeasurably relieved. There is reason to believe that the Allies, though unable to modify their immediate demands, are disposed to treat Turkey with reasonable consideration."

In the course of further comment on the European situation The Times, which takes a generally pessimistic view, says:

"Renewed assurances from Berlin that Germany is backing the cause of peace must be welcomed, but it is to be wished that her efforts had more visible results. A Vienna correspondent truly says that there is no valid reason to believe war between Austria and Russia to be inevitable, or even immediately probable. We entirely agree, but wish we could add that the absence of a valid reason was placing strict

limitations upon the scope of the 'precautions.'

Wonder at Possibility of War.

"Millions of men are asking with bewilderment what difficulties exist in the present situation which should threaten Europe with a general war, or even a collision, larger than that we have already witnessed.

"In England men learn with amazement and incredulity that war is possible over the question of a Servian port, or even over the larger issues which are said to lie behind it. Yet that is whither the nations are blindly drifting.

"Who, then, makes war?

"The answer is to be found in the chancelleries of Europe, among the men who have too long played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so enmeshed in the formulas and jargon of diplomacy that they have ceased to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trifle. And thus will war continue to be made until the great masses, who are the sport of professional schemers and dreamers, say the word which shall bring, not eternal peace, for that is impossible, but the determination that wars shall be fought only in a just and righteous and vital cause.

"If that word is ever to be spoken, there never was a more appropriate occasion than the present, and we trust it will be spoken while there is yet time."

A dispatch from Durazzo to The Daily Telegraph says the Servians are now about eight hours' march from Durazzo, having reached Ishmi.

German View of Situation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Separating the shreds of positive fact from the whirlwind of "official denials" issued in Berlin to-day, I am permitted to state that the situation is viewed as follows in dispassionate, well-informed quarters:

"The position is unquestionably critical, but by no means necessarily hopeless. It is not eased by the remarkable demands put forth by M. Pasitch, the Servian Premier.

"Austria, despite reassuring contradictions, is undoubtedly taking far-reaching military measures. She is doing so in full accord with Germany. The Austrian Government; however, has so far revealed no intention of abandoning the masterly reserve and self-control it has hitherto maintained. It is determined, now as before, to resort to extremes only under the utmost provocation.

"Count von Berchtold is warmly supported in this attitude by the German Government, which, while leaving no doubt of its readiness to fulfill its alliance obligations, has steadfastly recommended and is still recommending a policy designed to preserve peace.

"The prospect of having to go to war on behalf of Austria over an Albanian or Adriatic trifle evokes no enthusiasm in Germany except among the Military Party.

"There can be no question that German representations in Vienna are taking this line.

"Moderation on the part of Servia is the supreme necessity. Both the Russian and Servian policies are believed to depend very largely on the Czar's astute and aggressively Pan-Slav Minister in Belgrade, M. Hartwig. It is not going too far to say that the peace of Europe at this hour is very much in his keeping."

Not since the critical days of the Moroccan controversy has Berlin been agitated by such war alarms as those which shook her political and financial worlds to-day. Every hour brought forth fresh excitement.

The greatest disturbance was caused by a news agency report that M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, had definitely thrown in his lot with Servia, that the delivery of an Austrian ultimatum to Servia was a matter of hours, and that Austria had already mobilized five army corps.

The Boerse responded with wholesale selling, which threatened a panic. Categorical denials arrived from Vienna in time to bring about a partial recovery toward the close, but not until after standard stocks had been forced down from 3 to 5 points.

Interview with King George.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.—King George of Greece, interviewed by a representative of the Oarhus Stiftstidende, said that Greece after the war would probably have a frontier north of Salonika and Monastir, and he was inclined to make Salonika a free port.

His Majesty suggested that it would be a good idea to make Constantinople a free city like Hamburg, and thus leave Russia free to pass through the Dardanelles.

The King, according to the report, is convinced that the great powers cannot easily prevent the Balkan States from dividing Turkey. He said:

"I cannot think what the powers will do. We are in Turkey, and what can the powers do to force us to leave Turkish territory. The powers cannot easily come to Bulgaria, Servia, or Montenegro, but they can, of course, blockade or occupy Athens. I think everything will soon be arranged."

Finally the journalist asked the King about Crete. His Majesty replied:

"The island will be Greek, and the powers cannot threaten us any more than did Turkey when Turkey did not exist in Europe."

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—It is reported here that the Belgrade forts are being hastily armed with heavy guns by the Servian War Office.

Information has also been received that all the Servian troops who can be spared from Prisrend and Monastir have been recalled to the Servian capital.

Passenger traffic on the railroad between Warsaw and Vienna has been considerably curtailed, according to reports from Cracow. The official explanation is the necessity of relaying the rails. The Neues Wiener Tageblatt, inspired by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, remarks to-day that it is hardly necessary to point out that the measure is a consequence of the Russian Army mobilization.

German Government Hopeful.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the Russian General Tchihatcheff will leave Berlin to-morrow morning for Tsarskoe-Selo. It is believed that he bears a personal message from the German Emperor to the Russian Emperor.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in an inspired note, to-day denies the alarming reports which have been in circulation on the Boerse, that the position taken four days ago by Russia on the question of Servia's demand for an Adriatic port has been changed. This is stated by the semi-official journal to be incorrect, because the powers have agreed not to anticipate the general settlement of the Balkan problem by taking an individual standpoint on special questions.

The same paper also denies that Austria has mobilized five army corps, and says the report is untrue that an Austrian ultimatum to Servia may be expected shortly. It declares that the Albanian and Adriatic questions will come up for discussion and settlement at a general conference on the Balkan situation.

On the other hand, relations between Austria-Hungary and Servia are now so strained that political circles in Vienna have abandoned hope of the preservation of peace, according to the Neue Gesellschaftliche Correspondenz, which says it has its information from a diplomatic source.

Despite the official Austrian denials of the reported mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army, the Correspondenz declares that five army corps have been already mobilized, and that the reserves continue to be called up in large numbers.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, it continues, is resolved not to await the return of the Servian troops operating against the Turks, and an ultimatum to Servia may be expected within a few days.

The situation has, it is said, become more acute through the changed attitude of Russia. M. Sazenoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, after having declared suitable as a basis for further negotiations the Austrian proposal to guarantee to Servia a free port on the Adriatic Sea and a Servian railway through Albania, but without territorial rights, has now abandoned this standpoint.

Austria, it is stated, is now disposed to push the matter to a decision, because if war is inevitable she wants to take advantage of the fact that her mobilization is more advanced than that of Russia.

Russia Denies War Preparations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The Foreign Office has issued a denial of the reports published in German newspapers of Russian preparation for war and hostility toward neighboring States.

The Czar and M. Sazenoff, the Foreign Minister, adhere to the belief that a solution of the Austro-Servian differences will be found as soon as the war has been brought to an end, according to an announcement made in official circles.

The allegations which have been made attributing military intentions to Russia are emphatically repudiated here, and the reports that the German Emperor is to act as mediator between Russia and Austria-Hungary are said to be entirely unfounded, as there is ground whatever for such a step.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25.—A proposal to appoint Prince Charles of Roumania, the son of Crown Prince Ferdinand, as Prince of an autonomous Albania, is to be made to King Charles of Roumania by a deputation of Albanian Mohammedans, who arrived here to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Reports are current in Bonapartist circles that Prince Victor Napoleon, who is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will be named as sovereign of the future State of Albania. It is said that, with the support of Austria, Italy has arranged for the Prince's candidacy, and that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria approves it.

These reports, however, lack confirmation.

Turkish Attitude Feared.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—The extreme anxiety manifested by all the European Governments to deny the reports of warlike preparations, and to represent the political situation as peaceful and satisfactory, is in itself an indication of how slender a thread the issue of peace and war in Europe now hangs.

The danger arises not alone from the conflicting interests of Austria, Servia, and other States, but also from the possibility that Turkey following her traditional policy of profiting by the embroilment of the great powers, may adopt an irreconcilable attitude in the peace negotiations.

The withdrawal of the Austrian warship Admiral Spaun and of the Austrian contingent of bluejackets from Constantinople, with the sudden and unexplained departure for an unannounced destination of the Austrian squadron which has been lying at Smyrna, are factors which are disturbing diplomats, who see in a close union of all the great powers the only hope of a peaceable solution of the crisis.

A dispatch from Antivari says Austria-Hungary is mobilizing a striking force at Port Ragusa, to which place a portion of the garrison of the Austrian fortress of Spizza, Dalmatia, has been sent.

From Vienna comes the information that the Servian War Office has recalled all the Servian troops that can be spared from the columns operating in the neighborhood of Prisrend and Monastir and that the fortifications of the Servian capital are being hastily supplied with heavy artillery. The Austrians deduce from these facts that Servia is not disposed to yield, and a pacific settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute seems to them difficult of realization if Servia's demands are maintained as an irreducible minimum.

These demands were outlined by Premier Pasitch of Servia yesterday. He declared that a minimum requisite of Servia's national development was economic independence and a free and adequate passage to the Adriatic Sea. This, according to the Servian statesman, meant Servia's possession of a stretch of coast line of about thirty-odd miles, which would be joined to the present territory of Servia by a strip of what was Old Servia.

This minimum is declared to be wholly incompatible with the Austrian and Italian contention that Albania should be autonomous, as it would cut Albania in two and confine the autonomous provinces to a stony and poverty-stricken district unable to maintain an independent existence.

BULGARIAN TROOPS IN SPLENDID SHAPE

Mr. Palmer, Allowed to Inspect Lines Outside Adrianople, Denies Recent Reports.

MEN ARE INDEFATIGABLE

Commanders Not Disappointed, Having Made No Prediction of Taking Such a Fortress Quickly.

By FREDERICK PALMER,

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

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MUSTAPHA PASHA, Nov. 25, 10:30 P. M.—I took a twenty-hour ride yesterday over some of the positions and viewed others where fighting has recently occurred, and watched the continuance of the operations.

It is a rare sensation thus far for a correspondent in this war to be in a battery with shells from a battery of long range passing overhead.

Actual observation of the situation, which the Bulgarians had kept secret as with a police net, is sufficient answer to the assertions of correspondents who went beyond the Bulgarian frontier to send telegrams free of censorship, which stated that the Bulgarian troops were exhausted and unable to advance the lines of investment around Adrianople.

It was easy for correspondents marooned in Mustapha Pasha, listening to the distant cannonade, watching the transport in the muddy streets, and getting liverish and imaginative, to conclude that the concealment meant something surprising.

At no time has the Bulgarian Staff made predictions either about Tchatalja, or that one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, Adrianople, would fall immediately. It is true that there were wild, optimistic rumors, principally in Sofia, which led me to think on my arrival that the forts of Adrianople were actually under bombardment. The laying of a siege, when heavy guns must be brought into position and emplaced after driving in the outposts of a garrison of 60,000 men, is not a task of a few days, unless the garrison is utterly engaged in introspective philosophy.

As for the so-called "exhausted Bulgarian troops," I found their spirits about as depressed as those of the Japanese at Liao-Yang. They have confidence, good health, and ample rations.

While the flood of the Maritza makes the Turkish position at Karagasch and the surrounding lowlands a morass, the Bulgarians lie very comfortably in their dugouts and straw thatches and tents on the hills, the hills being sheep pasture land without fences, traversible in all directions, the wagons going badly only in the valleys.

The railroad, which the Turks kindly left intact, has had its capacity increased by new sidings, and brings supplies in easy reach. Even the older reservists who are handling the reserve artillery have become veteran experts quickly by actual war practice.

Contrary to reports which had been credited about the absence of hospital tents and medical supplies at the front, I can vouch for at least one well-equipped station in easy reach for serious cases.

I am impressed with the indefatigability of the Bulgarian infantry, which always does everything in military work, including prodigal drudgery with the spade, as well as it accomplishes a courageous night bayonet charge.

I could see on every hand how cleverly the advancing skirmishers had thrown up hasty cover. At our feet Papastepe, or Pope's Hill, was seamed with infantry trenches and pock-marked with great holes dug by exploding shells, and I looked across the River Arda toward the commanding heights of Cartaltepe.

These two keynote positions of the triangle, its apex at Karagasch, have been scenes of some of the most stubborn fighting of the war. Against them were thrown desperate sorties whose ferocity was no less in keeping with the Turkish character than the lack of skill in rearguard actions before falling back on the fortress defenses.

The village of Dudzaras, on the east bank of the Arda, occupied by Turkish infantry, was burning in the midst of continual rifle fire, while Bulgarian shrapnel was bursting over it.

Nearer to us, on the west bank of the Arda, we could see the embers of the village of Epchili, mostly inhabited by Greeks, which the Turks, on evacuating, had burned after a reported massacre of every resident of either sex in sight.

The minarets and roof of the famous Mosque of Adrianople showed clear over the haze of the town in the misty day, also the houses of the Karagasch suburb and the Turkish camps in the neighborhood.

One rode back in the darkness toward Mustapha Pasha still wondering why the Bulgarian commanders, while safeguarding their military secrets, should not permit more glimpses of troops in excellent condition, working so efficiently.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.—The Turkish forces at Adrianople made a sortie yesterday against the southern section of the Bulgarian lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Bulgarians have drawn closer their circle of investment, which is now approaching within two-thirds of a mile of the town.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—A correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch regarding the siege of Adrianople, says the losses to both Turks and Bulgarians have been enormous, but the demoralization of the main Turkish Army has not extended to the garrison at Adrianople, which daily displays desperate gallantry. It has succeeded several times in winning back lost ground, especially on the right bank of the Maritza River, where the Seventh Division, under the Bulgarian Gen. Khirkoff, has retired four miles, and on the left bank, where a Servian division has suffered heavy losses.

Early last Thursday morning, after a fierce night engagement, Bulgarian infantry actually entered Karagasch, a suburb of Adrianople, where street fighting ensued, but the Bulgars were compelled to retire. The Bulgarian and Servian losses since the beginning of the siege cannot be fewer than 12,000 killed and wounded.

The hospitals for the wounded are adequate, but provision for the cholera is dangerously inadequate. Bodies of those who have perished from this disease are often not removed for a whole day and are buried at night in the old Turkish cemetery. The Maritza water is veritably poisonous.

CHOLERA IS SPREADING.

Raging at Adrianople—American Diplomat Working in Camp.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—A Daily News correspondent, in a dispatch which evidently evaded the strict censorship, says the cholera is pressing north from Constantinople. Already there are several hundred cases at Mustapha Pasha, and the scourge has entered Bulgaria. The foreign doctors have met to consider what advice could be offered to the Turkish Government respecting precautions against the spread of the disease.

The cholera, the correspondent adds, is raging at Adrianople, and is spreading among the Servians.

A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Despite the utter inadequacy of their own hospitals and attendants, the Turks appear unwilling to make use of the European corps of volunteers to anything like the extent they might. Certain medical units sent from England, although abundantly provided with equipment, have been unable to fill half the beds, owing to the indolence or impotence of the Ottoman officials.

"Those in charge of the English Medical Corps have been asked to send part of their staff for service among the refugees. While they cannot entirely reject this proposal, because the condition of the refugees is deplorable, nevertheless the request has met with a deal of harsh comment, the workers declaring that they came out to care for the wounded, not as soup distributers. One English unit, with 200 empty beds, went out to the byways looking for wounded, and brought in one Turk with his ankle shattered. He is now being cared for by four surgeons and sixteen nurses, in addition to several dressers and assistants. The lone patient is being fed on chicken broth, meat juices, and other delicacies, and is liberally supplied with cigarettes."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—A group of American and English volunteers are working energetically at the cholera camp at San Stefano, where the Greek school has been converted into a hospital. The Rev. Dr. Freew, a Scotch pastor; Major Surgeon Ford of the United States Army; Mr. Philip, Secretary of the American Embassy, and the Hon. Maurice Baring, dressed in seamen's overalls and jackets, and Miss Alt and Mme. Schneider, both aged and frail, comprise the party. Dr. Freew's Greek servant is acting as interpreter.

Dr. Freew said to-day: "These women are working me to death. They don't take luncheon themselves or permit me to have any. We have 300 patients, and we had more yesterday."

PORTE ALLEGES TREASON.

Issues a Statement Explaining Its Prosecution of Young Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—A long official communication is published explaining the Government's action against the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks.) It asserts that in the demonstration of students and others around the Porte on Oct. 7, demanding war, there were numerous influential Young Turks, who endeavor to inflame the populace by accusing the Government of selling the country.

Police inquiries, it is added, proved that at the departure of the army for the field of battle delegates were similarly employed in urging the soldiers not to fight for the "traitorous Government." One delegate even undertook the task of an attempt against the lives of the Sultan and his Ministers by bombs.

The communication, while it declares that indulgence toward such agitators would be a crime against the nation, repudiates the report that the Government is possessed of political animus against the party itself, proof of which, it says, can be found in the decision of the Government to prosecute those against whom there is not sufficient evidence of guilt.

NO MASSACRE AT JAFFA.

Telegram from Jerusalem Says There Is Perfect Safety and Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from the American Consul General at Beirut reports that all American citizens in Asiatic Turkey are safe.

In reply to a telegram inquiring about the reported massacre at Jaffa, the following reply was received yesterday from Herbert E. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul for Palestine:

Jerusalem, Nov. 23.

Perfect safety and harmony. No trouble expected.

Jaffa is the seaport of Jerusalem, and the distance is forty-two miles by coach and fifty-four miles by rail between the two cities. There is constant communication by the Government telegraph and the railroad private wires.

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What are the men at the left doing? They are taking inventory. What is the man at the right doing? Nothing. He *can't* do anything until the men at the left are *through* with inventory. His engine has broken down and he can't finish a job for a fussy customer, because he needs a part to make his engine *run* and he can't get that part from anyone but the Messrs. Left.

Mr. Right will lose a customer—so will the Messrs. Left. Their loss will be Mr. Right. He'll be sore because the Left concern *caused* him to lose *his* customer. He's justified. He doesn't care about the Lefts' troubles. He wants *the goods*. The Lefts can't hunt up that part until *inventory* is over. So is repeated, in business, the story of the horseshoe nail.

How do you take your inventory? Do you still stick to the ancient method of itemizing your stock in a book, to be copied and recopied slowly and laboriously? Does your inventory taking clog business and waste time?

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Look into the L. B. way. Come to our store and have us demonstrate this *better* method of taking inventory—or, if you say so, we'll bring the demonstration to *you*. Anyway, send for booklet that explains fully.

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By reaching every part of the mouth and throat in a natural way through the saliva, Formamint disinfects with a completeness impossible to any gargle. Though harmless to the human system, it is absolutely fatal to its enemies that gain entrance through the mouth and throat. It is cleansing and refreshing and it is *convenient*, for it is in handy form for use everywhere, any time.

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Mme. Adelina Patti, the Queen of Song, writes:
"I have taken Formamint tablets for some time past and have much pleasure in saying that I find them very beneficial for the throat."

From "The Lancet," March 28th, 1908.
"The sole object of a medicinal lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT, which meets this requirement."

Leo Slezak, the world-famous tenor, writes:
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Thousands were unable to get copies of the Easter "Holy Grail" edition because they failed to place their orders in time. Don't miss this Christmas Edition, Sunday, Dec. 8, but become a regular reader to-day

FIRST MEETING OF ARMISTICE ENVOYS

Intimation That the Victors Are Prepared to Modify Their First Demands on Turkey.

MORE AID FROM SERVIANS

Thirty Thousand Men Being Sent to Help the Bulgars at Adrianople and Tchatalja.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—The plenipotentiaries of Turkey and of the allied Balkan nations held their first meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the preliminaries for the negotiations for an armistice.

The plenipotentiaries met at the village of Baghtche, near Biyuk Chekmenje, in the centre of a small zone which has been declared neutral for the period of the parleys.

Beyond an intimation that the victorious invaders are prepared to modify their original demands in regard to the evacuation of the Tchatalja lines by the Turks and also permit the Turkish garrison of Adrianople to march out of that fortress with the honors of war, nothing has been allowed to transpire as to the discussions between the delegates. Unless significance can be attached to the unusually long armistice of eight days that is reported to have been agreed to, there is nothing to give a clue to the probable outcome of the discussions.

It is not yet known even whether an armistice has been arranged. There appears to be a suspension of operations at the Tchatalja lines, apparently by tacit consent rather than by formal agreement.

The semi-official Bulgarian newspaper Mir in an editorial voices the Governmental irritation at Turkey's dilatory methods of negotiation, and accuses the Porte of deliberately nominating delegates from remote points in order to gain time. This probably refers to Osman Nizami Pasha, the Ambassador to Germany, who only arrived at Constantinople from Berlin yesterday.

A Belgrade dispatch to The Standard says that two more divisions, about 30,000 strong, from the Servian Crown Prince's army at Monastir are proceeding by rail, by way of Salonika and Demotika, to reinforce the Bulgarians at Adrianople and Tchatalja.

There are, it is added, 10,000 Turkish prisoners at Monastir.

A special dispatch from the Turkish headquarters at Hademkeui confirms the report that the Ottoman troops captured 800 Bulgarians and Servian prisoners in the last engagement with the Bulgarian right wing on the Tchatalja lines. The Bulgarians also left six field guns and one machine gun on the field.

The loss of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh is a severe handicap to the Ottoman Commander in Chief, according to dispatches from the front. The guns of the other Turkish warships are almost ineffective for the purpose of stopping the Bulgarian advance. The battleship Messadieh, which was formerly employed for the defense of Rodosto and latterly on the left flank of the Tchatalja lines, has now been dispatched to the Black Sea in order to strengthen the menaced right flank of the Turkish Army.

Considerable activity has been observed among the Bulgarians, who have brought up some heavy siege guns, which are being rapidly placed in position to command the Turkish headquarters at Hademkeui.

The Times's correspondent at Tchatalja sends the following:

"The Turks have recently plied the pick and shovel with such good will that I am more and more convinced that, except in the event of pressure from another quarter, the allies will not risk the losses which direct operations against the Tchatalja lines would entail.

"I cannot in the interest of fair play indicate the positions of the second and third lines of entrenchments, but their strength must prove an important factor in the current negotiations, and it definitely confirms my contention that, whatever the cause of the delay, the Bulgarians lost their real opportunity during the first week of November.

"There are signs of the approach of Winter, which will add yet another difficulty to the many with which the invader has had to contend."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company in a late dispatch says:

"Official circles are not very sanguine as to the result of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. A high official to-night expressed the opinion that there was not more than a 5 per cent. chance of arriving at an agreement unless Bulgaria very materially modified her demands, which was not very probable.

"The truce will last, if necessary, forty-eight hours, but the question of Adrianople is likely to prove a stumbling block. It is understood that the Bulgarians have prepared to waive abandonment of the Tchatalja lines, but will insist upon the capitulation of Adrianople. The Turkish delegates are equally determined that Adrianople shall remain Turkish.

"Apart from the improved military position of the Eastern Army and the recent successes at Tchatalja, the Porte undoubtedly has derived encouragement from the attitude of Austria toward Servia. The Austrian Red Cross unit here has been ordered to return to Vienna forthwith.

"Turkish information from St. Petersburg is to the effect that important movements of troops are occurring, preparatory to a general mobilization."

ATHENS, Nov. 25.—Greek troops today occupied the Samarina Road, leading to the Turkish fortress of Janina.

SMYRNA, Nov. 25.—The Greeks are reported to have occupied the large Turkish island of Chios, in the Aegean Sea, close to this city.

It is one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant, with a population of about 60,000.

RIEKA, Montenegro, Nov. 25.—A prolonged council of war was held here today. King Nicholas presided, and the Bulgarian Minister was in attendance. Important decisions were taken with respect to future operations against Scutari.

Gen. Vukotitch will take command of the Montenegrin centre and Gen. Martinevitch, who attended the council, left here immediately for the Montenegrin positions near Tarabosch to continue energetic operations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The Dardanelles were still open to navigation to-day despite the threats of an attack by Bulgarian troops on the forts guarding them, the capture of which would permit the Greek fleet to sail through and bombard Constantinople.

DEFIES AUSTRIA FOR SERVIA.

Prof. Pupin Declares Balkan States Could Crush Her if Necessary.

Prof. M. I. Pupin spoke yesterday on the Balkan war before the Federation of Churches.

"If Austria interferes with the allies by trying to deprive them of the fruits of their victories," he declared, "the Balkan peoples are ready to fight Austria, and to 'lick' her, so sure as there is a God in Heaven to help us to do it."

Prof. Pupin asserted that the spirit which moved the American people to fight for liberty and independence was the same motive which now inspired the Balkans, and that American education, ideals, and principles of government had been transplanted in the Balkan States. He cited financial and trade conditions as reasons why Germany would not support a warlike move by Austria against the Balkans.

Prof. Pupin told of the work being done by the Serbo-American Educational Alliance and its 200 brotherhoods throughout the country in reaching the 1,000,000 immigrants and naturalized citizens from the Balkan States, who were taught American history, the Constitution, law and government through a newspaper and books published by the alliance.

"The immigrant or the naturalized citizen goes back for a visit for a year or may be longer," said Prof. Pupin, "and these are the men who preach American principles and freedom in the Balkans. The Balkan movement, though having its inception as far back as the sixteenth century, is just as much the result of this missionary work of the immigrants from the United States. If you read of the battles in the newspapers you may read between the lines that here is an army driven by some secret impulse, like an American Army, like a General Washington, to gain the same privilege obtained in the Declaration of Independence. The Balkans will destroy Turkish oppression.

"Now come Austrian threats. The Balkan States realize that it is nothing more than notice to them that Austria refuses to recognize that they have any rights. Austria has always pursued a policy of repression and oppression, and has never stood for the principles of justice toward other nations. Now, confronted by new conditions, Austria would neutralize the splendid effects of the Balkan struggle, break up the Balkan Federation, stop progress there, and arrest the move started from education in the United States.

"If Austria does this she will meet the fate of the Turk. If she pursues his anti-nationalistic policy toward the Balkans, the hour for Austria has struck, as with Turkey. The people of the United States must see that justice is on the side of the Balkan Nation; you must see that a sentiment is created here which will do more good than your army and navy, for the people of this great Republic believe that justice must prevail; and we want no more than justice.

"The same Austria fought against a united Italy, and again against the union of the German peoples, and was soundly whipped in 1866."

Prof. Pupin, replying to the questions of some of the Ministers, declared that in the event of war with Austria the Russian people, if not the Russian Government, would assist the Balkans because of nationality and the ties of Christianity.

"What will Germany do?" he was asked.

"I like the Germans very much," he replied. "I studied in Berlin, and received my degree of Doctor of Philosophy there. I will say that the people of Germany are on our side, while the military party in Germany is on the side of Austria. Three German scientists who recently visited me in my laboratory told me the people of Germany did not want war.

"Then there are financial reasons, and Germany just now must have capital to continue her industrial development. I am told how hard pressed Germany was in the financial crisis a year ago, and had to appear to J. Pierpont Morgan for a loan, and through the influence of the Kaiser, whose bosom friend Mr. Morgan is, a loan of $125,000,000 was obtained on short time notes at 6 per cent."

APPEAL FOR RELIEF OF JEWS.

American Committee Tells of Suffering in War Zone and Asks for Funds.

Because of advices received by the American Jewish Committee which tell of the great need of relief measures in the war zone, Herbert Friedenwald, the Secretary, has sent out the following letter from the President of the committee at the headquarters, 356 Seventh Avenue, New York:

The unfortunate war which is now raging in Turkey has brought in its wake extreme suffering and privation, not only to our Jewish brethren who are in the contending armies, but also to their families, and to those who, on account of age, sex, and disabilities, are noncombatants. The reports which have come from reliable sources indicate that the horrors of the conditions which now exist both in Turkey and Bulgaria beggar description. Refugees who have been stripped of their belongings are pouring into all important centres, and famine and pestilence are stalking in the land.

It is therefore imperative that the Jews of America, in co-operation with those of Europe, should at once come to the rescue of their coreligionists for the purpose of alleviating the misery and wretchedness of those who have been thus stricken and who are utterly helpless.

The American Jewish Committee has made arrangements for the effective distribution of all funds which may be intrusted to it for this purpose, and has designated Mr. Felix M. Warburg of 54 William Street, New York City, as special treasurer of the fund for which contributions are now earnestly solicited.

LOUIS MARSHALL, President.

The committee says that it is co-operating with the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden of Berlin, and will forward all funds received to that organization for distribution. Centres of distribution are being established at Sofia, Salonika, and Constantinople. It is reported that 30,000 Jewish refugees are now in the besieged City of Adrianople.

SEEK AID FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

Alliance Israelite and American Jewish Committee Ask Funds.

The New York Branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris appeals in behalf of the families of Jews who have lost their lives in battle or massacre during the Balkan war. Many of the survivors are homeless and in great distress and daily falling victims to the cholera. The Alliance Israelite, which has made Eastern Jews its special care and maintains forty-seven schools in European Turkey, has already sent 100,000 francs to aid sufferers, but more money is needed to ameliorate their conditions, Kaufman Mandell is President and Treasurer of the New York Branch of the Alliance, and will receive remittances at 150 Nassau Street.

The American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, has also issued a similar appeal, signed by Louis Marshall as President, and Herbert Friedenwald as Secretary.

Felix M. Warburg of 54 William Street, as special Treasurer of the fund, will receive contributions.

$3,000 More Sent by Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The American Red Cross to-day telegraphed $1,000 each to Bulgarian, Greek, and Turkish organizations for the war relief work being carried on by their respective branches. To-day's contributions bring the American total to $53,000.

"A thing of beauty —and a joy" for a whole season—a Young Hat. It never loses its freshness before you are ready to buy the next one.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4.

You will tone up your system and feel better for taking, in the morning, ½ glass of

Hunyadi Janos Water
NATURAL LAXATIVE
Best Remedy for CONSTIPATION

TAMMANY IN ROLE OF A MONEY SAVER

Stand on 1913 Budget Gives Its Aldermen Temporary Control of Finance Committee.

FUSIONISTS SIDE WITH THEM

Report Accepted Will Cut Appropriations $583,524.84—Republicans Ridicule Idea of Future Menace.

The Tammany Aldermen routed the Republican and Fusion members of the Board in a bitter fight yesterday over the question of cutting the city budget for 1913. It was the first time the Tammany men had been on top since they lost control of the Board, and they boasted that they would have no difficulty in holding the ground they had won, even to the extent of obtaining control of the powerful finance committee.

Yesterday's fight centred around the finance committee and its Chairman, Alderman Henry A. Curran, who was deserted by all but one Republican member of the committee. The Board met to receive the report of the finance committee on the budget for 1913, and word went forth that Frank Dowling, the Democratic leader of the Board, intended to try and wrest control of the committee from Curran. The finance committee is composed of two Democrats, Dowling and Francis P. Kenney, and nine Republicans and Fusionists, Delmer, Gaynor, Mulligan, Willard, Downing, Grimm, Post, Hamilton and Curran.

A majority of the committee, headed by Dowling, submitted a report favoring the cutting of the budget $583,524.84. Curran and Hamilton submitted a minority report advising that the budget, which calls for the expenditure of $193,000,000, be adopted as it stood.

The line-up in the Board itself came early when Alderman Curran's motion to lay on the table Alderman Dowling's report was defeated by a vote of 45 to 25, despite strenuous objections on the part of Borough President McAneny, who said if the budget was cut it would cripple the work of important city departments. McAneny also put forward the point of order that under Rule 30 the Board could not act at once on the report. President John Purroy Mitchel sided with the Tammany members by ruling that the charter allowed the Board to act at once. After many speeches on both sides, the Board voted to adopt the Tammany report favoring the cuts by a vote of 50 to 20.

The Tammany members were jubilant over the showing, and boasted that the Fusion strength of the Board had been broken and that henceforth the Tammany members would be in control. Forty votes constitute a legal majority in the Board, and up to yesterday the best Tammany could muster was thirty-five of the seventy-nine members. Since the election, it is said, the Tammany members have been holding out offers of patronage to the Fusion members if they would desert the Republicans. The Republican leaders laughed at the Tammany boasts and said that yesterday's line-up had no political significance, as the Fusion members would be back with them on the next party proposition.

PAYN RETIRE? NOT JUST YET.

Politician Expects to Work Harder and Predicts Roosevelt's Downfall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Nov. 25.—When Louis F. Payn was asked this afternoon about the reports of his retirement from politics, he suspended preparations for departure to Bermuda long enough to say:

"If my life is spared for the next four years, I expect to have more political work to do in the interests of the old Republican Party than I have ever had to do in any four years of my life.

"Furthermore," he continued, "it is perfectly clear to all who have studied the results of the recent election that there were 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 Republican voters who stepped up to the polls and deliberately cast their ballots for Woodrow Wilson, simply because they feared the possibility of the election of Theodore Roosevelt. There were probably 125,000 Republicans who did that same thing in this State."

When Mr. Payn was asked what he thought Mr. Roosevelt's chances were for developing more strength in this State, he replied:

"Mr. Roosevelt's next fight will probably be in the State convention two years hence. It is my prediction that he will not have 20 per cent. of the following then that he had from the Republican Party on Nov. 5, and should after that time continue his aspiration for office, he will not have a corporal's guard to follow him.

"It is very plain to me, when speaking about political bosses, that, no matter how loud the cry is for downing the bosses, you will find that Mr. Roosevelt will never lay down his big stick."

The Woolworth Building.

THE colors will not grow dim with age; the beautiful 52 story facade of Atlantic Terra Cotta will be fresh and clean a hundred years from now.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.
1170 Broadway, New York

FOSS AFTER GRAND TRUNK.

To Recommend Legislation Bearing Upon Collusive Action of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—It was announced to-night at the State House that Gov. Foss was preparing to take drastic action on behalf of the Commonwealth in regard to the Grand Trunk-New Haven fiasco.

This came out following an informal report to the Governor by Chairman McLeod, of the Railroad Commission, who was sent to Washington to attend the hearings on the Grand Trunk matter before officials of the Department of Justice. Chairman McLeod will file a written report with the Governor in a few days.

The Governor has conferred with Prof. Wyman of Harvard, who is one of his advisers on railway matters. It is authoritatively stated that in his inaugural message he will recommend legislation to prevent collusive action by railroads, and if possible to remedy the present Grand Trunk situation also. If the Federal investigation fails to produce definite results, Gov. Foss will ask the Pujo Congressional Committee, which is now investigating the alleged "money trust" to make an inquiry into the tentative traffic alliance between the Grand Trunk and New Haven roads. It is stated that the Governor is quietly obtaining opinions as to whether the Pujo Commission could properly take up the subject. The Governor has stated that he believes that body can.

He has also declared that he will protect the interests of the State in any event, and that he will utilize means which are found to be effective for this purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Active steps to secure the establishment of competing railroads and a steamship line between Providence and New York will be taken by the Common Council next Monday night if a resolution to be introduced by Councilman B. Thomas Potter is passed by that body.

This resolution, which was made public this morning, calls upon the members of the General Assembly to endeavor to secure a line of steamboats and railroads from all parts of the State connecting with this line, even if it is necessary for the State to build and operate such transportation facilities.

Councilman Potter, in speaking of his resolution, declared that he would ask to have it referred to the special committee appointed a few days ago for the purpose of investigating transportation facilities within the city and suggesting methods for their improvement.

FAVOR CONGRESS INQUIRY.

Rhode Island Congressman Will Press Grand Trunk Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Congressman-elect Ambrose Kennedy of Woonsocket, and Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, though of different political faith, will work together in Congress to bring about an investigation of the Grand Trunk-New Haven deal. Col. Kennedy said to-night that he would do everything in his power to have Congress investigate the deal which stops the Southern New England Extension and makes the New Haven monopoly complete in Rhode Island.

Mr. O'Shaunessy was the first to suggest a Congressional inquiry, and declared his purpose of endeavoring to have Congress take up the whole subject of the New Haven monopoly in New England.

In this effort he will undoubtedly be aided by Congressman-elect Peter Goelet Gerry of Newport. Mr. Gerry could not be located at his Newport home to-night, but it is known that he is strongly interested in the matter, which is of such interest to the people of the Second Congressional District, which he represents.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR CHARLIE'S LADY? Red Cross + Cough Drops. 5c. per box.—Adv.

How People You Meet Are Impressed

It is fortunate that we seldom know what the passerby thinks of us.

The world thrives on conceit. If we knew the passing thought of the man or woman we are never to see again, chagrin might supplant the conceit and the world be made poorer thereby.

The impression you make on people you see every day is a matter of much graver concern.

If your business suit is quickened by the metropolitan touch and trimness one is accustomed to expect from the most successful men in New York, it has its effect.

If your overcoat bears a close family resemblance to those worn by the sprightlier business men of this city, whose incomes are ample, that resemblance is noted in your favor.

To present ready-made business suits and overcoats of this character, at reasonable prices, was a work apparently left to us.

We have gone for new styles and distinctions in tailoring to the same places the rich men of New York patronize.

We have made the resemblances between our ready-to-wear clothes, and those made to the order of such men as close as possible.

The result—the reception accorded these clothes by men who understand and appreciate our aim—is most flattering.

Suits, $20 to $40

Evening Suits, $35 to $53.

Overcoats, $25 to $60.

Weber and Heilbroner

369 Broadway 241 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortland 27 New 42nd and Fifth Avenue
Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 28th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Saks'—the New York Headquarters for

Men's Overcoats

a Saks overcoat is a walking definition of Style

¶ A little later on in this advertisement we shall say something about prices, something about variety, something about workmanship, something about finish, something about models, something about fabrics.

¶ But it is our purpose to devote these few introductory moments to the subject of Style—that oft-defined indefinable element, which is chiefly famous for its absence where its presence has a right to be expected.

¶ When Mark Twain read a report that he was dead, he said that the rumor was grossly exaggerated—and it has been the experience of many men that style is too often claimed for clothes wherein it has never seen the light of day.

¶ There are more definitions of style than you can shake a stick at. We confess to a few of our own. But our long suit in clothes is not definitions of what Style should be—but examples of what Style is.

¶ In that great gathering of overcoats now assembled in the Saks Clothing Shop, you will find the most representative variety of overcoats in this city, and you will find in all of these garments, at all prices, in all models, in light coats, in medium-weight coats, and in blustering great-coats, that elusive quality of Style which, when all the felicities of phrase have been exhausted, may be summed up in the two words—Knowing How.

Entire Fifth Floor

Overcoats 17.50 to 25.00

30 models that are models of style

Saks overcoats at these prices are popular in a double sense—popular in price and popular in fact. A popular price at Saks' does not carry the popular implication that good value is absent. In fact, Saks overcoats are first and foremost at these prices.

The collection embraces conservative coats with velvet collars; button through coats, with self collars, with various style belted backs and three-piece sleeves; either variety in knee length or full length models, full lined, or satin lined to yoke. Fabrics are blue, brown, and gray chinchillas, Oxford and black friezes, diagonal coatings, warmth-without-weight cloths and velours.

Overcoats 28.00 to 40.00

50 models in this great selection

The word variety was never more accurately employed than here. The models at these prices embrace regulation coats and belted three-piece sleeve coats; coats with belt, pleated back and slanting pockets; coats with sewed-on belt at waist and inverted pleat at centre; button-through coats with patch pockets, three-piece sleeves and short waist belt; coats with epaulette shoulders; soft rolling double-breasted coats that are a double-breasted hit this Fall.

Close-sheared and rough Chinchillas, Shetlands, Meltons, Elysians, and fancy back coatings. Most garments satin lined throughout, or to the waist in the heavier fabrics.

Overcoats 43.00 to 75.00

imported fabrics but Saks styles

All Saks overcoats at these prices are made of imported materials, and many of them are made of the celebrated Crombie coatings. Nothing finer could get into an overcoat if it tried. We will add, that our assortment of these imported cloths is greater than that carried by any other house in overcoats at these prices. And the tailoring is admittedly better than any other.

English Topcoats

made in London—$25 to $60

We were the pioneers in importing English clothes. Others have followed behind—far behind. But we are still the pioneers with respect to what we import. Selection includes belted knee length models in those wonderful mixture cloths for which the old country is famous. Also, we have a fine lot of English greatcoats that look as ferocious as John Bull reading about German aims.

Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat special at $25

There is not an overcoat the wide world over that can match this at twenty-five dollars!

Made in diagonal coatings and black and Oxford vicunas, with velvet or self collars. A conservative model that has "found itself." A regulation overcoat with an inspiration. A prosaic overcoat that has lapsed into style and likes it. Beautifully tailored and finished. Artistic—and sufficient. The best coat in the world at $25.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

The PLAYOTONE

A Reliable and Beautiful Player-Piano

BEFORE you purchase a piano, think this over.

In the Playotone you get a piano of a high, artistic quality, made under the direct supervision of Hardman, Peck & Company, makers of the famous Hardman Piano, and guaranteed by them.

You get also a Player mechanism that plays the full scale of eighty-eight notes, made under the same supervision and with the same guarantee.

In other words, for but a few dollars more than you would pay for an ordinary piano, you get a Player-Piano guaranteed throughout by a world-famous firm of piano manufacturers.

Come and see and hear the Playotone before you buy an ordinary piano.

PRICE $425.

Terms of payment arranged to suit purchaser's convenience. Liberal allowance made for old pianos taken in exchange. Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue sent on request.

2,500 slightly used standard 65 and 88 note music rolls at from 10 cents to 50 cents each.

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY
Founded 1842

Brooklyn Store
524 Fulton Street

Hardman House,
433 Fifth Ave., (Bet. 38th & 39th Sts.)
New York

RAISED $1,500,000 TO AID ROOSEVELT

Colonel's Friends Gave $700,000 for Fight Against Taft and $790,000 in Campaign.

PERKINS'S TOTAL $262,500

Munsey's Is $229,250—Reports Filed at Albany Show Republican State Committee Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—To aid in the election of Col. Roosevelt to the Presidency $668,809 was contributed to the National Committee of the Progressive Party, according to a certificate filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The New York State Committee of the Progressive Party received contributions totaling $210,363, but of this $88,550 came from the National Committee. The net total of gifts to these two bodies was therefore $790,682.

Testimony given before the Clapp Investigating Committee at Washington showed that the amount of money raised in the contest to make Col. Roosevelt the Republican candidate was about $700,000, and these returns were not thought to cover all the States. It is evident, however, that the ex-President controlled nearly $1,500,000 in the effort to return him to the White House.

George W. Perkins gave $122,500 to the expenses of the pre-convention Roosevelt canvass, and he gave the National Progressive Committee $130,000 and the State Committee $10,000, making a total of $262,500.

Frank A. Munsey gave $118,000 to Col. Roosevelt's cause before the Republican nomination and $111,250 to the two Progressive committees since, $10,000 of it to the State Committee. His total is $229,250.

Other Large Contributors.

In addition to Mr. Perkins and Mr. Munsey, the following were among the contributors to the National Progressive Committee's fund:

$51,250—Douglas Robinson.
$50,000—W. E. Roosevelt.
$29,500—Robert Bacon.
$25,000—A. Heckscher, Alexander Smith Cochran.
$20,000—T. G. Plant, Massachusetts.
$12,500—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hooker, New York; P. J. Hansknecht, Pennsylvania.
$11,500—George F. Porter, Illinois.
$10,000—Mrs. Willard Straight, Francis W. Bird.
$5,000—G. G. Vanderbilt, George Moore, Antoinette Eno Wood, William P. Eno, New York; Alfred L. Baker, Illinois.
$4,500—William Kemp.
$3,000—Richard R. Quay, Pennsylvania.
$2,500—George E. Roosevelt, R. K. McCormick, New York; Warren Barbour.
$2,000—E. H. Van Ingen, New York.
$1,500—Thomas A. Edison, Gifford Pinchot.
$1,100—Gertrude Pinchot.
$1,000—J. D. Larkin, R. P. Perkins, E. R. Merritt, Mrs. E. M. Pinchot, Evelina B. Perkins, Howard Pardu, W. Emlen Roosevelt, G. Emlen Roosevelt, Ruth McCormick, Willard Straight, William F. Morgan, I. O. Blake, D. A. Knopf, Leigh Hunt, all of New York; Henry White, Washington; Henry Revell, Chicago; William Rigley, Jr., Alfred L. Baker, William Rigley, A. B. Dick, J. F. Bass, all of Illinois; Edward Lumley, Indiana; J. B. Branch, Virginia.

The committee's main expenses, which totaled $641,780, were: Railroad transportation and expenses of speakers, $79,630; salaries of employes, $51,955; advertising, $5,518; printing, $124,886; office supplies, $10,696; postage and express, $25,158; telegrams and telephones, $18,383; rent, $8,406; paid to Progressive State Committees in thirty-eight States, $273,257.

Charles S. Bird gave the State Progressive Committee $50,000. Other contributions were:

$12,200—Oscar S. Straus Campaign Committee.
$8,500—Oscar S. Straus.
$3,000—W. Emlen Roosevelt.
$2,500—August Heckscher, Blanche Ferry Hooker, Elon H. Hooker, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus.
$1,500—Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Sr.
$1,000—Robert Bacon, F. M. Davenport, Frank B. Keach, E. O. Schafer, H. S. Wilkinson.

Republican Committee Has Deficit.

The Republican State Committee certified that it received $329,911, and spent $319,226, leaving a balance of $10,685, with which to meet outstanding bills, aggregating $10,750, and four loans, amounting to $74,850. Among the contributors were:

$20,000—Oliver H. Payne.
$10,000—Mary W. Harriman, Henry M. Flagler, William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan & Co., Andrew Carnegie.
$7,000—Whitelaw Reid.
$5,000—William Barnes, Jr., Clarence H. Mackay, Edward S. Harkness, C. N. Harkness, Robert A. Franke.
$3,000—C. W. Gail, J. D. Archbold, Edward T. Dickenson.
$2,500—S. M. Swenson & Son, H. E. Huntington.
$2,000—William Nelson Cromwell.

The Democratic State Committee filed a certificate showing that it received $213,837 and expended $198,965. Of its receipts $67,000 came from the National Committee and $10,000 from T. F. Ryan. Other contributions were:

$7,000—William H. Kelly.
6,000—Reeves Smith.
5,000—Norman E. Mack, William Paine, August Belmont, Howard E. Carpenter, George W. Plunkett.
3,000—Thomas F. McEvoy.
2,500—Everett P. Fowler, William H. Fitzpatrick.
2,000—George R. Van Valkenburgh.
1,000—James W. Fleming, William Church Osborn, Samuel Untermyer, Herman Ridder, Lee Betts, Albert Hessberg, Theodore W. Myers, Francis Lynde Stetson.
500—Charles F. Murphy.

These other statements of election expenses were filed: Kings County, Democratic, $38,079; Kings County, Progressive, $14,500; Erie County, Democratic, $26,263; Erie County, Progressive, $27,370; National Progressive Colored Men's League, $7,186; Wilson and Marshall Theatre League, $4,476; Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, $45,321, of which Archibald S. White contributed $8,150, Charles F. Murphy, $2,000, and Cleveland H. Dodge, $1,200.

The Oscar Straus Campaign Committee filed a statement showing that it received $49,293.86 and expended $47,755.65 in the last campaign. Leo Kohn contributed $5,500 and Nathan Straus and Fred L. Lavenburg $5,000 each. Other contributors were Leonard A. Hochstadter, Irwin S. Bach, L. F. Rothschild & Co., and James Speyer, $1,000 each; Jesse I. Straus, Percy N. Straus, Herbert N. Straus, Sissie Straus Lehman, $5,000 each.

The committee spent $11,000 to get signatures to National Progressive Party petitions. The local committee, which has charge of this work in New York County, certified it spent $6,779.

The Herman A. Metz Campaign Committee, which worked to elect Herman A. Metz Representative in Congress for the Tenth District, spent $6,658.

The Tammany Hall Campaign Committee expended $105,432. The expenses of the New York County Republican Committee totaled $72,647.

The Republican State Committee gave the New York County Committee $40,000. Other contributions were: Ogden L. Mills, $3,500; J. P. Morgan & Co., $2,500; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $1,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Chauncey M. Depew, $500 each; Henry W. Taft, $250.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Aside from the evidence that all together the supporters of Col. Roosevelt raised $1,500,000 to re-elect him to the Presidency, chief interest in the reports filed at Albany lies in the fact that the Progressive campaign was financed by comparatively few persons.

Nearly all of Col. Roosevelt's preconvention money came from four men—Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, who gave $177,000; William Flinn of Pittsburgh, $144,000; George W. Perkins, who gave $122,500, and Frank A. Munsey, who gave $118,000. Mr. Perkins told the Clapp committee that the money for the pre-convention fight was raised in this way simply because there was not time to get out an appeal to the general public. He declared that in the post-convention struggle the plan was to appeal to a great number of individuals for small contributions.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR PAPA'S BABY? Smith's Cough Drops. 5c. per box.—Adv.

4 BLOCKS BURN; 40 HURT, 4 DYING

Continued From Page 1.

Injured in the Hospitals.

BURKE, JOHN, 34 years old, 146 North Tenth Street. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns of eyes, face, head, and body. Condition critical.

CUSACK, HUGH, 35 years old, 110 North Eighth Street. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns about the body, head, and legs.

DOSCHER, HENRY, 53 years old, 253 Driggs Avenue. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns and fractured arm.

DUCHWORTH, CHARLES, 24 years old, 1,048 Putnam Avenue. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from asphyxiation and burns of face and body.

FRIEDMAN, DANIEL, 25 years old, 204 North Fourth Street. Williamsburg Hospital; lacerated forehead and concussion of brain.

GARRIGAN, MATTHEW, 45 years old, 382 Second Street. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns about the face, arms, and body.

GILBERT, GEORGE, 23 years old, 1,503 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns about the legs and body.

KINSELLA, THOMAS, 31 years old, 214 Oakland Street. Dying in Williamsburg Hospital from fracture of the skull.

MALSUS, ARTHUR, 32 years old, 147 President Street. Eastern District Hospital; burns of body and fracture of right hand.

MALLORY, WALTER, 43 years old, 252 Cornelia Street. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns of face, head, and body.

MARK, HENRY, 36 years old, 107 North Sixth Street. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns of entire body.

McMANUS, JOHN, 42 years old, 68 Kent Avenue. Dying in Eastern District Hospital from compound fracture of the skull.

SCHAFFER, FREDERICK, 44 years old, 6 Back Avenue, Maspeth. Williamsburg Hospital; suffering from burns of the body, face, head, and legs.

WALSH, ROBERT, 42 years old, 365 South Fourth Street. Dying in Eastern District Hospital from compound fracture of the skull.

WALSH ROBERT, 19 years old, son of the above, same address. Eastern District Hospital; suffering from burns of face and body; suffered while attempting to rescue his father from the packing room of the sulphur works.

WANDELL, CHARLES, 23 years old, an electrician, 426 Sixth Street. Eastern District Hospital; suffering from burns of head and body.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, 34 years old, 38 Pulaski Street. Eastern District Hospital; suffering from burns of face, body, and legs.

teenth Street and Kent Avenue and the East River. Fire was also started by flying embers at 78 Berry Street. This is a four-story frame tenement, in which sixteen families were housed. It was four blocks east of the main fire. Fire Chief Kenlon took charge of this blaze. Mrs. Sidney Smith, who with her husband and three children lived on the top floor, was suffocated by the smoke and was carried unconscious to the street by James Reilly of 144 North Ninth Street. Her three children were removed from the building uninjured by C. C. Bomendes, who followed Reilly to the rooms occupied by the family.

The firemen suffered greatly in fighting the flames from the dense fumes from the burning sulphur, through which they had to force a way to get the lines of hose to the flames. More than fifty of the men were overcome in the seven hours in which they worked before the fire was under control. Not one went home, though. As soon as they recovered they returned to their posts. Fire Chief Kenlon pointed to this with pride.

"This is the hardest fire of its sort I ever experienced," he said, "and I was very much afraid the 'boys' could not stand the strain. The fumes on South Eleventh Street were so dense that we were unable to bring the two water towers into play on that side at all. The horses as well as the men were affected, and four of them dropped in the street. It was as good a sample of the infernal regions as one could get on this earth."

The sulphur fumes aided the police in clearing the three blocks of threatened tenement houses on the east side of Kent Avenue, adjoining the fire. The fumes seeped through the windows of the frame buildings and sent the occupants scurrying to the street for air. Detectives Richard O'Connor, Frederick Cavanagh and James Burns of the Brooklyn Central Office had charge of the work of emptying the threatened tenements.

The police reserves from seven precincts of the Tenth Inspection District, under command of Inspector Charles Formosa, kept great throngs that gathered about the fire in check.

Fire Chief Kenlon said that forty-four engine and truck companies were called out to fight the flames, in addition to two high-pressure water towers and four fireboats—the Hewitt, Zophar Mills, George B. McClellan, and New Yorker. Both Police Commissioner Waldo and Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson arrived soon after the fire started and said they were much pleased at the efficiency shown by their men.

The efficiency of the fire protective system of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and of the Standard Oil plaint was demonstrated at the fire. As soon as it became evident that the gas tanks were in danger the contents of the large tanks in Kent Avenue were pumped into the storage tanks in Berry Street, between North Eleventh and North Thirteenth Streets. The oil in the tanks of the oil company was piped to emergency tanks in Greenpoint Avenue in Blissville, three miles away, and through other lines the oil was forced into emergency storage tanks in Queens County on the outskirts of Long Island City, some two and a half miles away.

Son Hurt Saving His Father.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the fire was related by a workman named Edward Tomkins, who was employed in the packing room of the sulphur plant in which the first explosion took place.

"I was working at one end of the room," he said, "when the explosion occurred. I fell upon my hands and knees. When I stood up, blue flames were shooting in every direction, and the air was thick with gas. A short distance away from where I had been standing, 'Young Bob' Walsh was at work near the door. His father had been at work near the bin from which the explosion came. 'Young Bob,' as we call him to distinguish him from his father, had the best chance of any one in the place to escape. He was uninjured when I saw him, but he made no attempt to join in the general rush for the door. Instead of that he called 'Father! Father!' There was no answer, so he ran forward into the middle of the room where the bin stood. He came out a few minutes later dragging his father by the coat. The elder man had a fractured skull, and 'Young Bob' was badly burned about the face, arms, and body."

As a spectacle the fire was marred by the thick fumes of sulphur which enveloped the buildings and sheds, so that the flames could not be seen except from a distance. Throngs watched the blaze from the Williamsburg Bridge, and other spectators observed it from the piers on the Manhattan side of the East River. From a distance the flames showed like dancing green sprites through the fog of gas and smoke. Occasionally yellow tongues of flame shot high into the air for a time, to subside again under the curtain of smoke.

The flames were still smoldering in the hay storage plant and in the sulphur works at an early hour this morning, and long lines of hose were playing streams of water upon the ruins of the two buildings. Engine companies were also kept near the Pratt Oil Works, the Standard Oil storage plant, and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company's plant to guard against fresh fires in these places.

Have your
Thanksgiving Dinner
in the Country.
RED LION INN
Boston Post Road,
Larchmont, N. Y.
Telephone Larchmont 487

DROPPED 8 STORIES AND SEEMS UNHURT

Mrs. Radt Saw the House Afire in a Dream and Jumped Into Imaginary Net.

STRUCK ON A GLASS ROOF

Wiring Protected Her, and, Except for a Painless Bruise or So, She Appears All Right.

Mrs. Ida Radt, wife of Max Radt, Vice President of the Greenwich Bank, was dreaming of fire yesterday morning at 6 o'clock in her apartment on the ninth floor of the Hotel Orleans, at 100 West Eightieth Street. It seemed to her that the hotel was burning, and that escape through the inside of the building was cut off. So vivid and powerful was the dream that she left her bed and ran to a window which opens on the airshaft. Believing that she could see through flames and smoke a fire net drawn for her across the bottom of the airshaft, she climbed on the window sill and jumped.

She dropped straight down a distance of nearly a hundred feet, and landed on a glass roof half way between the first and second floors. Night Clerk Frank C. Boekell, who was at the desk in the office, was startled by a crash and a jingle of falling bits of glass from the skylight, which is directly over the staircase leading upstairs from the office. He ran up to the second floor and opened a hall window directly over the skylight. There he saw Mrs. Radt, who had struggled to her feet by herself and was about to climb through the window, when the clerk opened it.

"I had a dream," she said. "I dreamed that the hotel was afire, and I jumped from the window."

The clerk helped her through the window and she was taken up to the ninth floor by the elevator. When she entered the apartment, her husband and son Frederick were still asleep. When she aroused her husband and told him what had happened, he was terrified, and at once telephoned to Dr. James Moran of 101 West Eightieth Street. In the meantime, a call for an ambulance had been sent in to the Polyclinic Hospital. Dr. Oler, who arrived from the Polyclinic Hospital and examined the woman, was amazed to find that there were no bones broken and no evidences of serious bruises. He urged, however, that she should go to the hospital for further examination to ascertain whether there were internal injuries. Mrs. Radt, however, said that she felt all right, and that it would be foolish to go to the hospital.

The only severe bruise was on the nip, where she had evidently landed on the skylight. This was prevented from being a dangerous injury by the fact that panes of glass were protected by a heavy wire screen. The screen slopes from the centre to the sides of the skylight, so that, when Mrs. Radt fell, she rolled several feet to the wall of the building and did not suffer the shock that would have attended landing on a flat surface. From the nature of her injuries, it appeared that she turned a somersault and struck the skylight in a sitting position.

MORE HOE BOOKS SOLD.

$1,138 Realized for Items Not Part of the Famous Library.

Miscellaneous books, including many in the French language, belonging to the estate of Robert Hoe, but not forming a part of the Hoe library, were sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday afternoon.

Many of the items consisted of novels by the leading French writers. In addition there were biographies, a few old plays, a collection of poetry, philosophical and scientific works, steel engravings, and other prints.

The total for the 266 lots sold was $1,138.20. The highest price of the afternoon was $37.50, paid by Maurice Sloog for "Le Contrat," a line engraving by Maurice Blot after Fragonard. The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when 202 more lots will be auctioned off. The estate decided that although these books belonged to Mr. Hoe, they did not comprise a part of his library, and therefore could be sold separately. The corrected official figures for the Hoe library sale will not be ready for announcement until about the middle of next week.

OPINION

Where an opinion is general it is fair to assume it is correct.

There is a general opinion that we have earned the right to first consideration on any building proposition of importance.

And there is the further fact that we usually get such consideration, and in most cases the contract, too.

Which leads us to observe, that if an Owner will give us consideration, the contract will take care of itself.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Founded 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — Founded 1837

MAIL ORDERS carefully and promptly filled. Write for Christmas Booklet—a thousand and one suggestions.

Select Articles for Holiday Gifts
FOR MEN, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN

A Special Sale at Special Prices For To-day, (Tuesday,) and Wednesday

Fine Glace Gloves
16 BUTTON LENGTH—Selected quality—white only. Regularly $3.00 pair 1.95
20 BUTTON LENGTH—Selected quality—white only. Regularly $3.75 pair 2.25
2 CLASP—FINE FRENCH KID—Genuine "Regis"; white, black, tan, grey. Regularly $1.50 pair 95c

Men's Gloves
1 CLASP, CASTOR—Extra quality—medium grey, Paris point. Regularly $2.00 pair 1.35
1 BUTTON, GLACE—Extra quality; all white and white with black stitching—for evening wear. Regularly $2.00 pair 1.40

Gloves for Boys and Girls
GLACE CAPE—New tans. Regularly $1.50 pair 95c
GLACE P. K.—Tan with black stitching. Regularly $1.50 pair 1.25
WOOL GLOVES—Great variety of solid colors and mixtures. Regularly 75c pair 50c

Women's & Misses' Hosiery
PURE THREAD SILK—Black, self or colored embroidered insteps. Reg. $4.50 to $5.75 pair 3.50
FRENCH SILK HOSE—Imported, openwork ankles; pink, sky, lavender and grey only. Regularly $2.75 pair 1.50
PURE THREAD SILK—Black only; cotton soles and tops. Regularly $1.00 pair 75c
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S white ribbed woolen hose, sizes 4 to 5½ and 7½ to 9. Regularly 75c and $1.00 pair 35c

Real Lace Handkerchiefs
DUCHESS LACE—Regularly $1.75 to $3.25 1.35 to 2.50
VALENCIENNES LACE—Regularly $1.95 to $2.25 1.50 to 1.75
CARRICK MA CROSS—Regularly $7.50 to $25.00 5.25 to 19.75

Shopping and Dress Bags
SHOPPING AND DRESS BAGS—Finest workmanship; auto, saffron, pigskin and Morocco; metal and covered frames. Reg. $6.00 4.50
ASSORTED STYLES of newest frames and leathers; black and colors; 6 to 10 in. Regularly $5.00, $5.50 3.50

250 Woolen Dress Patterns
A WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE ALL-WOOL MATERIALS, MOST FASHIONABLE WEAVES AND COLORS
Regularly $7.00, $7.75 and $9.00 per pattern
For Tuesday and Wednesday the very special price per pattern 4.95
Neatly boxed for holiday presentation.

Metal & Leather Novelties
BRASS EVER READY PENCIL and paperweight combined. Regularly $1.50 1.15
BRASS PENCIL HOLDERS—Complete with six pencils. Regularly $1.75 1.15
BRASS TRUMP PENCILS—A whist novelty. Regularly $1.50 1.15
BRASS ASH TRAYS—Nests of three complete. Regularly $1.75 1.15
SEWING BOXES—Leather covered, complete fittings. Regularly $6.00 4.65
SEWING BASKETS—Wicker and leather-fitted. Regularly $6.00 4.65
PHOTO FRAMES—Various leathers; folding styles. Regularly $3.50 2.50
FOLDING SLIPPERS—Soft and pliable; with case. Regularly $3.00 2.50

Men's Furnishings
KNITTED NECKWEAR—Accordion, entirely new assortments of the most expensive lace stripe designs. Regularly $2.50 1.35
ENGLISH SILK NECKWEAR—Our own importation of fine exclusive styles. Plain and fancy. Regularly $1.50 85c
ENGLISH DRESSING GOWNS—Fine all wool qualities in plaids, stripes and mixtures—silk cord trimmed. Regularly $18.00 to $25.00 13.75
STEAMER RUGS—Heavy all wool rugs; handsome plaids with plain backs. Regularly $8.50 6.50
FINEST MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Mostly plain and self colors; well tailored and trimmed. Regularly $2.50, $3.00 1.85
SHAKER SWEATER COATS—Heaviest intercollegiate weight; full fashioned throughout. Regularly $7.00 4.95

350 Men's Heavy Blanket Bath Robes
ALL WEIGHTS, COLORS, PATTERNS AND SIZES—Made to our special order from whole blankets, showing border on cuffs and bottom. Stripes, figures, plaids and all-over designs; large roomy robes well tailored and finished; small, medium and large sizes. Regularly $7.50, $8.00, $8.50 5.65

Broadway & 19th Street

At Warren St. Store
Alteration Sale
One-Third Off On
Winter Suits

THIS Alteration Sale, explained, amounts to just this—we find it necessary to offer Special Persuasion to many men who hesitate to come here (and we hardly blame them) because of the dust and dirt and noise of tearing down and building up.

Rich Cheviots and roughish worsteds lead in the array of fabrics—each material worthy to be built in Smith Gray Clothes.

Clothes that are products of the efficiency and artistic ability of men who are Masters—garments which embody Style itself, permitting no improvement. For Style is Style, just as Perfection is Perfection—it cannot be more or less.

These are such suits as you hoped to find and at even less money than you thought to pay.

WE ALSO CONTINUE at all our stores, including Warren Street, our very special sale of Winter Overcoats which has proved so successful as a "get acquainted" feature.

Actual Savings of $4.00 to $6.00 on coats unusually handsome even at their regular prices.

Winter Suits
$14.50
Cut from
$22.50

Winter Overcoats
$14.50
$16.50
Cut from
$18.50 & $22.50

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

A Noteworthy Gathering of Furniture

OUR twelve galleries attractively arranged with our Reproductions of English and French masterpieces of the 17th and 18th Centuries, proffer an opportunity, noteworthy as it is unusual, to those seeking furniture dignified in character and of marked individuality.

Every piece is designed and built to express an idea and to bring into the modern home the grace and sentiment of an earlier day.

In each one the hand of the skilled craftsman is apparent in every detail.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway
New York
HAMPTON SHOPS

WARD'S BREAD IS BEST

Have You Met the Silver Tongued Imp—
The Imitation Booster—Whose Number is 23?

He airily informs you in response to your request for Ward's Tip-Top Bread, that "we do not handle it, but this is just as good," and then smoothly perpetrates the crime of substitution by selling you (or attempting to), a pale, half-baked lump of unknown origin, without name, address or sponsor.

You've got his number—swat him. He is the Imp of Imposition, Imitation and Substitution. Outside of that, he is all right. But we don't want him mixed up with

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD
100% Pure — 5 & 10c Loaves

See that the name WARD, is baked in on the side of the loaf. Look also for the red, white and blue label, which is to be found on every loaf—the identification mark of bread purity, quality and unsurpassed excellence.

Bread made to look like Tip-Top never tastes like Tip-Top.

Things are not always what they seem. Learn to discriminate.

BEWARE THE IMP OF IMITATION

BIG ROADS ESCAPE UNDER WAGE AWARD

Pay Their Engineers More Now Than the Minimum Fixed by Arbitration Board.

WON'T EXCEED $3,000,000

Strike Talk Ridiculed by Stone at Buffalo Conference with Representatives of 31,870 Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An analysis made to-day of the award of the Board of Arbitration between the railways and their engineers east of Chicago indicates that the first estimate of $5,000,000 as the value of the increase in pay is too large. Computations of a most complicated character must be made to determine the full effect of the decision. In any event, its exact value will depend on the number of engineers employed next year, the volume of traffic, and the number and character of locomotives in freight, passenger, switching, yard and other service.

Experts are inclined to believe that the aggregate value of the increase the coming year will be nearer $3,000,000 than $5,000,000. On some roads there will be practically no increase, unless the railways voluntarily grant more pay to the engineers, because on these systems the wage scale now paid is generally higher than the "minimum wage" for the entire district fixed by the arbitral award.

On other large roads the increase will be small compared with the demands of the engineers, but on many roads involved in the controversy, although the engineers did not obtain what they demanded, the increases will be comparatively heavy, because the compensation was found by the arbitrators to be too small on some roads for certain classes of service.

On the basis of service rendered in the calendar year 1911 the increase demanded by the engineers would, if granted in full, have aggregated $7,172,545.97 for all the fifty-two roads involved. This increase would have been distributed: $1,192,293 for passenger engineers, $3,383,068 for freight engineers, $1,045,012 for switching engineers, and $1,552,171 due to adoption of new rules. As the value of the award will be about $3,000,000, the engineers generally obtain approximately half what they demanded as an average for the entire East. The total payroll for all the engineers of the involved territory is about $40,000,000, including the increase under the arbitration award.

Some Roads Little Affected.

An idea of the effect of the arbitration award upon the pay of the engineers and the revenues of some of the principal roads was obtained to-day. The engineers demanded a standard wage scale for all lines east of Chicago and north of the Potomac River. The present scale on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Reading, and Lake Shore systems more nearly approached what the engineers desired than the wages paid to engineers on the other roads. For this reason these great systems will not be required by the award to pay anything like the percentage of increase that some other roads will bear.

The arbitration decision fixes the minimum wage for engineers in passenger service at $4.25 a day for the entire eastern territory. This means increased pay for passenger engineers on all but a few of the fifty-two roads. On the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh the present pay is $4.15 a day for passenger engineers, except those who receive $4.28 on a trip rate basis. They demanded $4.60 and $4.40 a day for passenger service, according to the size of locomotive cylinders. East of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania employed 1,020 passenger engineers last year. If the engineers had obtained the full demand, they would have an increase of $198,180 in the coming year. Instead of an increase ranging from 35 to 40 cents a day, passenger engineers on the Pennsylvania will obtain an increase of 10 cents a day, or an aggregate increase of about $44,000. West of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania employs 403 passenger engineers who, if their demands had been granted, would have obtained $60,056 on a basis of $4.40 and $4.60 a day. These engineers now receive $4.15 for all except trip-rate service, which pays them $4.26. The increase of 10 cents a day now allowed them will aggregate about $14,000 annually.

In 1911 the Pennsylvania employed 2,957 freight engineers east of Pittsburgh and 1,319 west of Pittsburgh. They demanded $5.25, $5.50, and $5.75 a day, of 100 miles, according to the size of engine, and $7 for Mallet engineers, the same rate to apply to mine runs, work, wreck, pusher, helper, milk, and circus trains. If the engineers had obtained these wages, it would have meant an increase, in the aggregate, of $418,956 for Pennsylvania freight engineers east of Pittsburgh and $220,084 for those west of Pittsburgh. The arbitration board awards them a minimum through freight rate of $4.75 a day. As the Pennsylvania system now pays its through freight engineers $4.85 and $5.33 a day on its lines east and $4.85 and $4.95 west of Pittsburgh, the award gives these engineers no increase in pay. The arbitration board's award of a minimum rate of $4.10 a day for switching engineers will not increase the switching engine drivers' pay of the Pennsylvania lines east of Chicago. These engineers are now receiving $4.40 and $4.20 on the New York Division and $4.35 and $4.10 elsewhere east of Pittsburgh. West of Pittsburgh they receive $4.10 at the Chicago, Toledo, Columbus, Sandusky, Youngstown, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville yards, and $4 in other yards, the latter being the only yards where engineers will receive switching service increases under the arbitration award for the Pennsylvania system. The last increase in pay on the Pennsylvania system was $787,584, or 12 per cent., in June 1910, for lines east, and $321,135, or 10 per cent., for lines west of Pittsburgh, granted in April and June, 1910.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad employs 507 passenger engineers, 70 electric engineers, 1,668 freight engineers and 292 switching engineers. If they had obtained what the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers demanded in this arbitration the total increase in pay for New York Central engineers would have been $608,631, or $113,634 to passenger, $293,004 to freight, $70,634 to switching engineers, and $131,268 through new rules. The present pay of New York Central passenger engineers being $4.15 a day for all engines, pro rata for overtime, the arbitration award of a minimum wage of $4.25 for passenger service engineers means an increase of 10 cents a day for them. They wanted an increase of 45 cents a day. What they receive will be worth about $25,000 annually. The arbitration award of a minimum of $4.75 for engineers in through freight service will not benefit New York Central through freight engineers, who now receive $5.85 for Mallet engines, $4.85 for heavy freighters, and $4.70 for other through freight locomotives. The arbitration award of $5 in local freight service will help such engineers on the Central. They now receive $4.75 to $4.85, according to size of engine. The Central engineers will obtain no increase for switching service, the award of $4.10 a day by the board not exceeding the wage of $4.10 to $4.25 now paid switching engineers on that system. The last previous increase of pay for ew York Central engineers was granted in May, 1910. It aggregated $265,595, and equaled nearly 9 per cent.

Reading and Baltimore & Ohio.

The Reading Railroad system employs 216 passenger, 678 freight, and 312 switching engineers, a total of 1,206. If they had obtained what the Brotherhood demanded in this controversy, the increase would have been worth $297,420 to Reading engineers, distributed $45,634 for passenger, $103,284 for freight, $49,339 for switching service, and $39,761 under new rules. In the passenger service Reading engineers now receive $4.10 as the average wage rate based on trip rates, while the prevailing trip rate within various time limits is $4.90. The latter will get no increase under the arbitration award of $4.25 minimum wage, while the former will receive a increase of 10 cents a day, aggregating about $10,000 annually for all Reading passenger engineers. The prevailing wage for Reading through freight engineers is $4.75 a day; this being the minimum fixed by the award, and consequently no increase for this system. The Arbitration Board's award of a minimum wage of $5 a day in local freight service will not benefit local freight engineers on the Reading Division of the Reading, who now are receiving $5.17, but will benefit local freight engineers on the Shamokin Division, who now receive $4.75, and those on the New York Division, who are getting $4.50 a day. The award of a minimum wage of $4.10 a day for switching engineers will not benefit switching engineers at the Reading terminal, who now receive $4.10 a day, nor those at the Houcks yards, getting $4.20, but will help those at other yards at Philadelphia, Chester, Williamsport, and Leesport, who now receive $4.05, and those at the Milton, Shamokin, and Catawissa yards, now receiving $3.95 daily. The last previous engineer wage increase on the Reading was granted in July, 1910. It aggregated $175,000 and equaled 13 per cent.

The Baltimore & Ohio system has 418 passenger, 1,989 freight, and 635 switch engineers, who, if the board had allowed what the Brotherhood demanded, would have received an increase of $935,233 annually, distributed $94,917 for passenger, $415,159 for freight, $95,707 for switching engineers, and $329,449 for new rules. The minimum wage of $4.25, fixed by the arbitrators for passenger engineers, will not benefit those who operate the Class P engines and now receive $4.25, but will mean an increase for all other B. & O. passenger engineers, who now receive $4.20, $4.10, $4, and $3.90. The increase for the B. & O. passenger engineers will be worth about $20,000. The minimum of $4.75 fixed by the board for through freight and of $5 for local freight engineers will benefit only some classes of B. & O. engineers, who now receive $4.60, $4.70, $4.85, and $5 for consolidated freight engines, $4.45 for other through freight engines, and from $4.20 to $5 for local freight engines.

RIDICULES STRIKE TALK.

Future Must Take Care of Itself, Says Stone, Discussing Award.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—"Talk of strike at this time is nonsense," said Warren B. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day, when asked the attitude of the engineers on the award of the Board of Arbitration. "The award has been made, and the engineers have accepted it. The future must take care of itself."

Mr. Stone is in conference with representatives of 31,870 engineers on fifty-two railroads east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western, called to discuss the wage decision.

"The award under the agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the fifty-two railroads east of Chicago was effective on May 1, 1912, and runs to May 1, 1913," said Mr. Stone in discussing the board's findings. "That does not necessarily mean that the agreement is exhausted at that time. After that date it is simply subject to the usual thirty-day notice of the desire of either party for a change.

"The purpose of the meeting in Buffalo to-day and to-morrow is to acquaint the Chairmen of the brotherhoods of the various roads involved with the conditions of the award and to explain its application to their part of the wage agreement.

"Is it not very probable that the engineers will refuse to allow the award to eliminate classifications of service, a thing the engineers have been thirty years in trying to build up, and will, after May 1, 1913, come back to the roads for a readjustment?" was asked.

Mr. Stone declined to deny or confirm such a prospect.

EFFECT ON ELECTRIC ROADS.

Award Doesn't Make Roads Retain Engineers on Leased Lines.

On behalf of the Managers' Committee of the Eastern railroads on which the wage demands of the engineers have been arbitrated, a statement was issued yesterday calling attention, among other things, to the portion of the award of the arbitrators in relation to electric service.

The statement thus quotes the award with reference to the right of engineers to man electric service:

Wherever electric service is installed as a substitute for steam, or is now in operation on any of the railroads parties to this arbitration, or on any of the tracks operated or controlled by any of them as part of their system, the locomotive engineers shall have the preference for the positions of engineers or motormen on electric locomotives or multiple unit trains; but this right of the engineers shall not operate to displace any man operating electric power on any of the railroads parties to the agreement on May 1, 1912.

Commenting thereon, the statement proceeds:

"This decision, containing, as it does, the words 'as part of their system,' would seem to uphold the principal contention of the railroads in this matter, in that the carriers argued that while it was their practice to give preference to the locomotive engineers in choosing men for engineers and motormen on electrical locomotives or multiple unit trains, they did not want to be prevented from making any contractual relations from time to time in leasing properties, by being obligated to guarantee employment to the engineers who might be employed on the line leased either to or from some other party."

SAVES GIRLS FROM BOMB.

Deputy Sheriff Sees Blazing Fuse as They Are About to Enter Their Home.

Deputy Sheriff Stephen Murray, who lives at 615 East Sixteenth Street, was walking toward his home last night soon after 8 o'clock, when he saw a sputtering light on the window sill of an olive oil store at 405 East Sixteenth Street, occupied by S. Cuccia. Suspecting that it was a bomb, he sprang forward to snuff the fuse, but just at that moment three young girls about to enter the doorway near the bomb caught his attention, and he devoted his energy to pushing them out of danger.

The next moment the bomb exploded, throwing down the Sheriff and the girls. Mary Heming, 12 years old, of 409 East Sixteenth Street; Lottie Bambrick, 12 years old, of the same address, and Tessie Beubck, 10 years old, of 405 East Sixteenth Street. The store was wrecked and the street was covered with splintered glass. The floors above the store were occupied by twenty families, and the members of these, thrown into a panic by the explosion, ran into the street.

The noise of the explosion brought the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, and by the time they arrived the street was thronged with excited persons.

INSPECT NEW LINER.

The Vestris Equipped with a Gymnasium and Veranda Cafe.

A luncheon to which some 300 guests were invited was served yesterday on the new steamship Vestris of the Lampert & Holt Line, which will sail between this city, Brazil, and Argentina ports. Before and after the luncheon the guests inspected the new ship, which, in addition to the usual features of vessels of her class, is equipped with a gymnasium and veranda café.

Among the guests were Dr. J. F. da Cunha, Consul General of Brazil in this city; the Rev. G. R. Van De Water, Lewis Nixon, and Simeon Ford.

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If the debit and credit sides of your year's kindness account are balanced, you are one of a very few.

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One suggestion is to help us provide Thanksgiving dinners in 500 homes where sickness or some other misfortune has caused dependency.

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R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

HYDE EXPLAINS, DENYING GUILT

Continued From Page 1.

manner in which he brought the point up again and again, made Hyde admit that he had not investigated the Carnegie Trust Company, before commiting city money to it, that he had been guided largely by the words of good friends who gave the institution and its officials the highest of reputations, and that when the Carnegie was the subject of comment in all banking circles, when the State Banking Department was criticizing it severely, he, of all men in New York City, heard nothing of it.

A Convincing Witness.

As he told his own story and later as he withstood Mr. Moss's cross-examination on it, his words had a convincing ring, for there was no hesitation, no faltering and only a fine note of scorn as he denied the inferences which Mr. Moss sought to draw from his admissions.

It was 3:45 o'clock when Hyde took the witness stand. In the morning the State had rested its case after Mr. Moss had made John T. Smith, Mr. Hyde's secretary, tell of the transactions by which he exchanged his notes for $10,000 and $4,000 with the Carnegie Trust Company for cash. Afterward Mr. Stanchfield had argued earnestly for a dismissal of the indictment on the general grounds that the document did not state facts sufficient to constitute a crime, and then, when Justice Goff had denied this motion, Mr. Steuer made the opening speech to the jury for the defense. In concluding, he exclaimed, earnestly and with such feeling that his voice trembled:

"We invite your investigation of this man Hyde."

And then, after an instant's dramatic pause, he called to Mr. Hyde, as though flinging a challenge to the whole courtroom:

"Now take the stand."

Hyde rose from his seat at the counsel table, passed through the spectators to the rear of his place, and made his way behind the jury box to the witness stand. There he answered clearly "I do" to Clerk Penny's administering of the oath, and an instant later had settled his large bulk comfortably in the witness chair. The jury looked interestedly at the big, smiling man who awaited only his lawyer's questions to tell his side of a story, the other side of which had occupied the court for several days, and presently Mr. Steuer's quiet, gentle voice whispered:

"How old are you?"

"I am 43," replied Mr. Hyde, and then he replied in answer to various questions that he was a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1893, that he had become a resident of this city five years earlier, and, finally, that he knew William J. Cummins. It was the beginning of the real examination and the jurors straightened themselves in their chairs to listen. Hyde said he had never met Cummins until after his appointment as City Chamberlain on Jan. 3, 1910.

First Meetings with Cummins.

Mr. Steuer developed the fact that from the time of his appointment Hyde had been solicited constantly for deposts of city funds in various banks, not only in his office and in the street, but in trains, restaurants, and wherever bankers wanting deposits could manage to meet him.

"One man even met me in Europe," commented Mr. Hyde, grinning cheerfully.

He wasn't sure of the exact date of his first meeting with Cummins, but thought it was about March 1, 1910, when he visited the Chamberlain's office with Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, an old friend of Hyde's. Hyde said the talk at that time was about the possibility of getting city funds on deposit in the Carnegie Trust Company, the Eighth Ward Bank, the Van Norden Trust Company, and the Twelfth Ward Bank, in all of which he thought his visitors were Directors. He said he didn't make any deposits as a result of this conversation, but on a Sunday some weeks later Cummins visited him at his home in Roslyn, L. I., and presented to him a letter of recommendation from Jordan L. Rollins, counsel to the State Banking Department. The letter was read into evidence and later proved to be fulsome in its praise of Cummins. Cummins presented other letters of commendation and introduction at that time, but these Justice Goff excluded from evidence. Among them was a letter referring to Hyde, written by Clark Williams, one time State Superintendent of Banks, but then State Controller, to Andrew Carnegie.

Hyde said that as a result of this visit he made the deposits Cummins wanted, having been convinced that Cummins was reliable and beyond reproach. Later he became very friendly with Cummins, the latter's wife and two daughters visiting Mrs. Hyde and her son and daughter at the Hyde home.

Mr. Steuer was carrying his witness along in chronological order, and next Hyde told of having left for Europe on June 9, returning on Saturday, Aug. 20. Mayor Gaynor was then in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, having been shot by an assassin, and Hyde left the steamer at Quarantine to go to Hoboken by tug. He returned to his home in Roslyn after visiting the Mayor, and on Monday returned to the hospital, leaving there in the afternoon so that he reached his office about 5:30 o'clock.

Mr. Steuer interrupted him at this point to inquire whether he had stopped the withdrawal of city funds from the Carnegie Trust Company. Mr. Hyde said these had been stopped before his return from Europe. It will be recalled that there had been a run on the Carnegie Trust Company earlier in the Summer, and Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast had authorized the withdrawal of $50,000 of city funds each week. The prosecution contended that Hyde out of his desire to take care of the Cummins crowd had stopped this practice.

Negotiating the $130,000.

Then Mr. Steuer returned to Monday afternoon, Aug. 22, the day on which Robin had testified that Hyde forced him to lend $130,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company. Hyde said it was then he met Robin for the first time. He said he learned on reaching his office that Cummins had telephoned to him, so he called up the banker and learned that Cummins was anxious to see him.

"I said: 'Well, you'll have to hurry,'" testified Hyde, who explained that he had been waiting for his automobile to arrive to take him home to Roslyn for dinner.

Presently Cummins arrived and with him Reichmann and Robin. The latter was introduced. Hyde explaining that he was told that Robin had been anxious to make his acquaintance, and so, having been in the Carnegie offices, the other had brought him along.

Hyde said that the conversation was a short one, not lasting more than ten or fifteen minutes at the most, and that it was confined to inquiries regarding his European trip, congratulations over his safe return, and gossip about the financial situation in New York.

"I remember," said Hyde, "that I remarked: 'Well, you've had some excitement here.' I had read of the run on the Carnegie in the papers, and Cummins answered that everything was all right then."

Presently his auto arrived and he excused himself and left for his home in Roslyn, arriving there for diner at 7 o'clock. Later in the day Mrs. Hyde and George Gaynor Hyde, the fourteen-year-old son of the ex-Chamberlain, testified that the husband and father had arrived at home for dinner that night at 7 or 7:15 o'clock. It will be recalled that Robin fixed the hour of meeting in Hyde's office as between 7 and 8 o'clock.

"Robin testified here that Cummins told you that day that, unless $130,000 was forthcoming to get Schenectady City bonds for the Carnegie Trust Company, the State Banking Department probably would close the trust company," said Mr. Steuer. "Was anything of that sort said?"

"There was not," answered Hyde.

"Was anything said about city deposits for any bank?"

"Not a word."

Then Hyde said he next saw Robin a week or ten days later when he called at the Chamberlain's office. Hyde said he didn't recognize him until Robin presented a note from Cummins commending him to Hyde's good offices. Hyde said Robin told him that there was some matter concerning the South Shore Traction Company coming up before the Board of Estimate shortly and he asked Hyde to have this meeting postponed. Hyde told him that he was not on the Estimate Board, and advised him to see the Borough President of Queens.

Flatly Contradicts Robin.

"Then he began to talk about deposits in his bank," said Hyde. "He said that the city funds were put in after banking hours one day and withdrawn the next morning so that the bank got no use of them, and his people were complaining. I saw his point and asked him how much of a balance his bank carried. He said about $100,000, and I called Henry J. Walsh, my Deputy, and told him if it would be all right to let the Northern have more of a balance to let them have it."

It was this conversation which, by Robin's version, resulted in his balances being increased in accordance with Hyde's promise when he obtained the $130,000 loan. Hyde, in this instance, as he did throughout his story, admitted the facts as presented by the prosecution, but put a perfectly innocent construction on them. Finally Mr. Steuer asked the question on which the prosecution hinges. He asked:

"Did you ever ask Robin to lend $130,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company?"

"I did not," declared Hyde disdainfully. He denied having heard of this $130,000 loan.

Then Mr. Steuer elaborated the question to include the Northern Bank instead of Robin, and one after the other had Hyde deny that he had threatened to withdraw the city funds from the Northern unless the loan were made and to increase them if it were made. Next he took up the eight banks whose officials testified on Saturday that Cummins had offered to arrange an increase of city deposits for them in return for loans, and one after the other Hyde explained how these loans had been made, usually because of the applications of bank officials, but never because of a word from Cummins.

"Did you ever receive any consideration from anybody for any deposit or tranfer of city funds that you ever made?" asked Mr. Steuer as he neared the end of his examination and Hyde replied emphatically:

His Carnegie Trust Loans.

"Never in my life."

Next he declared that he knew nothing of the sale of $200,000 of New York City bonds by the Carnegie, the sale which necessitated the borrowing of $130,000, and finally Mr. Steuer reached the Smith notes. Hyde explained these easily, saying that he had needed the money, had ordered Smith to draw a note, had indorsed it himself, and when Smith had received a check for it had ordered Smith to deposit it in his own bank and to give to Hyde two checks on it for $3,000 and one for $6,800, so that the Chamberlain could deposit these, the first in the Washington Savings Bank and the other in the Central Trust Company, to meet obligations of his own. The fact that Hyde had indorsed this $10,000 note was a blow to the prosecution, as in his opening address Mr. Whitman had contended that the whole affair had been veiled in secrecy, that Smith had got the money on his unindorsed note and that the sending of checks to various banks had been to hide the trail to Hyde. Hyde explained the whole affair as an ordinary business transaction, and the books of the Carnegie Trust Company were introduced to show that his indorsement was recorded there.

Later a note of Charles P. Norcross was substituted for this note. That came about, Hyde explained, through the fact that he had interested himself in a cure for consumption which Norcross had invented and which he had been trying to get into the hospitals here. Hyde had written a guarantee to the Carnegie Trust Company, agreeing to back Norcross for $20,000, and Norcross had drawn $5,000 on a note. Then the $10,000 note was added to this as part of the $20,000, and later Norcross drew three more notes for $1,000 each, so that Hyde was obligated to the Carnegie for $18,000. After the bank had closed and the $10,000 note, a four-months' note fell due, Hyde sent his share of the $18,000 indebtedness to Philadelphia, where Norcross had become affiliated with some Philadelphia bankers, and a check for $18,000 was sent from the Philadelphia bank to cover the whole transaction.

Under the Cross-Fire.

On cross-examination Mr. Moss nagged the witness over the meeting in his office on Aug. 22, but Hyde stuck to his story, and didn't recall any telephone conversation from his office that day. It was then that Cummins, according to Robin, telephoned to Leroy Baldwin of the Empire Trust Company, advising him that the loan had been made.

By innuendo he assailed Hyde for his careless management of his office. He made him admit that, though he knew that the Carnegie had been dropped as a city depository in 1907, and was in bad odor in banking circles, he had been influenced by the letters of recommendation of Jordan Rollins and Clark Williams, and had decided that Cummins was putting the company on its feet again, and that it was all right. It was the only investigation he made. He denied that he was a close friend of Cummins, but Mr. Moss read letters from Cummins to Hyde couched in friendly and even affectionate language, and one from Hyde to Cummins asking of the health of one of Cummins's daughters. Hyde couldn't recall ever having received the Cummins letters.

Mr. Moss made him appear in a poor light as he drew from him the admission that, while all other bankers knew it, he, the Chamberlain, did not know that the Carnegie was being examined, and that the State Superintendent of Banking was criticising its management. Hyde found some excuse, however, in the fact that he was out of town for two months that Summer. The Assistant District Attorney reflected on Hyde's motives in not withdrawing more city funds from the Carnegie, and Hyde angrily replied that he had relied on the judgment of Mr. Fisher of the Controller's office that the bank was all right.

Next Mr. Moss introduced several letters of introduction to Cummins, which Hyde had given to various persons with axes to grind. Hyde declared he didn't recall now what any of them wanted. He didn't know, he said, that they wanted to negotiate loans.

"I would do that for any one," volunteered Hyde. "If a bank is foolish enough to lend money because I introduced some one it is not my fault if it does so," and Hyde laughed heartily. Mr. Moss wiped the laugh from his lips, however, by remarking sarcastically: "I'll let it go at that."

Hyde and Mr. Moss both became angry when the latter asked how long Hyde had been thinking about his trial.

"Thanks to you, for eighteen months," answered Hyde.

"Thanks to you," sneered Mr. Moss. "You tried to hold it up."

His Stay in Florida Everglades.

And then they had it out back and forth until Mr. Moss recovered his composure and turned back to the real examination. He made Hyde admit that he had never investigated Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., or Martin J. Condon, the guarantors of the Carnegie bond, and that he did not know that these men were on millions of dillars' worth of paper. Hyde seemed to know very little about the real essentials of his office.

Mr. Moss brought out the fact that Hyde was the son-in-law of W. A. Engeman, owner of the Brighton Beach track, and the prosecutor, referring to the Merritt Legislative Committee and the attempt to fight the race track bill, demanded:

"Did you not, as counsel for Mr. Engeman, arrange bail for Senator Frank J. Gardner, so he would keep his mouth shut?"

"I did not," fairly shouted Hyde: "I had no reason to want him to keep his mouth shut."

Mr. Moss ran over Hyde's stay on the houseboat Stop-a-While in the Florida Everglades, and Hyde said he was ill, but returned to New York as soon as he got word from his secretary that the Carnegie and Northern had failed. Mr. Moss tried to show he had not hurried, but Hyde declared he had waited only to arrange for his wife and children and then had hurried here.

Following Hyde on the stand came Dr. Austin Flint, but as it was nearly 6:30 and as his examination was expected to be lengthy he was excused to be to-day's first witness. He and twelve other alienists will be called to show that Robin is insane. In his opening address Mr. Steuer made much of this, repeating all the peculiar things which Robin did in the Tombs and immediately after the wrecking of his bank, including the insulating of his feet to keep J. P. Morgan from employing Tesla, the electrician, to shock him to death in the Tombs.

"If he was crazy then," said Mr. Steuer, "can you believe his accusations now, and if he is insane now is Hyde safe in his mouth?"

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PLAN TO PROTECT INJURED WORKMEN

Government, Capital, and Labor in Conference, Seeking Better Compensation Laws.

FRAMING A TENTATIVE BILL

Seek Measure That Will Be Acceptable to the 38 Legislatures Soon to Meet.

A conference of men representing many States in the Union, the Nation's industries, and the big labor organizations, was held yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the purpose of obtaining in all the States a uniform workmen's compensation law. There were about 100 delegates present, and all of them agreed that better compensation laws were needed. The only difference of opinion was over the form of providing for the workmen employed in all callings in case of injury and for their families in case of their death from accident.

The conference came on the heels of a long study of the subject by the National Civic Federation, under whose auspices the conference was held. Preparations for it were made at this time for the reason that within the next six weeks the Legislatures of thirty-eight States will convene, and in order that a tentative law could be framed that would be acceptable to every State. The Federation has been at work on the matter since 1908, when the first State commission was named in this State. Since then the other States have named commissions, and all of them are hard at work on the problem.

It was said at the conference that a good deal of good would grow out of the crusade besides that of taking care of workmen. Adequate compensation laws, it was said, might prevent the organization of fake corporations.

August Belmont Chairman.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Department of Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, was Chairman. In his welcoming address Mr. Belmont told of the States that were taking an active interest in the matter, and mentioned the names of seventeen States where no official study of the subject was being made. One of these States is Utah, one of whose Senators, George Sutherland, was present. He is Chairman of the Federal Committee on Workmen's Compensation. Mr. Belmont said that the federation had proposed as the ultimate solution of the problem a compulsory act providing an exclusive remedy and compensation for industrial injuries. He said that there were some who favored other methods. He declared that some of the critics, believers in State insurance, were asking how the injured workman might be guaranteed his compensation in case of the insolvency of his employer.

"This brings us," said Mr. Belmont, "to the consideration of the exclusive remedy recommended by the National Civic Federation. Naturally, the workmen, who have struggled to obtain the existing liability laws, which give them the right to sue for damages and the right of trial by jury, pause when they see that through the present system in the State of Washington the man is sure of his compensation, and it raises in their minds the question, 'How may the injured workman be guaranteed his compensation in case of insolvency on the part of the employer.'

"We recognize the unfortunate state of affairs which permits so-called dummy corporations to come into existence and that efforts must be made to protect the wageearner against them. The law ought to suppress them. Many believe that we should find some way, in conjunction with our compulsory Model Workmen's Compensation act, to guarantee the workman his compensation."

Guaranteeing Compensation.

Mr. Belmont then told of some suggestions that had been received for making it certain that the workman would receive his compensation. One of these was from James L. Gernon, who thought that State departments of registration should be maintained, where all industrial concerns would have to be registered. But Mr. Belmont asked whether the State or the insurance companies should guarantee the compensation. Then he asked whether the State could compel the employer to insure, and whether it would be desirable to resort to force.

Many other difficulties in the path of a perfect plan were pointed out by Mr. Belmont. In describing the English method he said it had been found impossible to force the employers to take out insurance covering their risk. Then he said:

"But in England they have met the problem through the creditors of the employers, who refuse to lend capital or give credit unless employers are insured. Naturally, where the workman's compensation is the first lien, next to wages, against the employer's assets, the creditors must resort to some means to procure self-protection. This method has worked satisfactorily in England."

The Law Points Involved.

Francis Lynde Stetson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Policy, spoke on the law points involved. He said that workingmen's compensation must form part of the wage fund. He said that the first step toward any compensation act in this State was the passage by the Legislature of the pending amendment, and that a failure to pass it would put the step backward for two years.

Louis B. Schram, Chairman of the Committee on Improvements and Inspection of Factories, and Senator Sutherland were among the speakers. Senator Sutherland talked of the Federal Compensation Commission's work. He said it was better to have a general law than to distinguish between classes of workmen.

"Under the present law," said Senator Sutherland, "the railroads of the country are paying out netarly $10,986,000 yearly in compensation for accidents. Under the proposed law, now under consideration, $18,000,000 would be available. In order that this fund may not be depleted the law, in its initial stage, makes a minimum of $25 and a maximum of $50. If this law is revised the revision will not be downward."

W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman, said that the proposed law would let the railroads give an injured man an easy job instead of financial compensation. He attacked a clause in the bill which names courts of chancery to settle accident claims. Other representatives of various interests also discussed the matter. At to-day's meeting specific legislation for this State will be considered. Cyrus W. Phillips will present a definite plan for the protection of the workmen.

KING TO VISIT MANCHESTERS.

Likely to Stay with the Duke and Duchess in Ireland Next Spring.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester expect the honor of entertaining the King and Queen at Tanderagee Castle, Armagh, Ireland, early next Spring. The Duke says County Armagh will give their Majesties a royal welcome.

The King will visit the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore Castle, Waterford, and Dublin and other parts of the coast will be visited by him in the royal yacht.

WORK KILLS IMPRESARIO.

Sir Edward Moss of English Music Hall Fame Dead at 60.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir Edward Moss, the Napoleon of the English music hall stage, died to-day.

His health began to fail in 1910, but he took a tour around the world and returned apparently well. He could not be happy away from his chain of halls, and he died at 60, a victim of ceaseless work.

BRYCE DENIES RUMOR.

European Situation Not Deferring Retirement as British Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Reports that the gravity of the European situation had brought about a change in British diplomatic plans, and had indefinitely postponed the departure of James Bryce from Washington, were denied at the Embassy here to-day.

As announced at the time of Ambassador's Bryce's resignation, his departure will depend upon the settlement of the Panama Canal situation and the adjustment of Great Britain's protest against concessions to American shipping. The Ambassador stated to-day that the European situation had in no way affected his proposed retirement, and that no change had been made in his plans.

HEAR BRYAN FAVORS GREENBACK REVIVAL

Rumored Plan of Currency Reform by Issue of Flat Money Worries Democrats.

EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS STORY

Leaders Reticent, Hoping Bryan Would Be Induced to Drop Scheme Before It Became Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Since William J. Bryan's recent visit to Washington, before he left for Florida on Nov. 17, Democratic Senators and Representatives have been worrying over the understanding that he had a radical plan of currency revision in view that might give the party trouble if Col. Bryan insisted on having it considered by Congress. Those Democrats who knew of the scheme vainly tried to keep it secret. But the story came out to-day, and the uneasiness of Democratic politicians who are anxious to preserve party harmony has increased greatly.

Efforts to get details of Col. Bryan's plan were not very fruitful. It was learned, however, that the essential feature of Col. Bryan's scheme was the retirement of National bank notes and the substitution for them and all other paper money of flat money, in other words greenback currency issued solely by the United States Treasury without other security than the credit of the Government.

While the number of Democrats of prominence in the Senate and the House who heard of the Bryan proposal was too few to justify positive prediction as to the support that would be given to any such scheme in Congress, it was significant that none of the legislators seen to-day had a good word to say when they would say a word at all, for this revival of greenbackism. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who did not stipulate that he should not be quoted, was one of those who had not heard of the Bryan plan, although he was in close touch with Col. Bryan when he was here, and he said that he had no idea that Col. Bryan would advocate such a proposal. But Senator Smith showed instant opposition to the suggestion per se.

"Besides," he added, "it is unthinkable and unspeakable, with Mr. Wilson in the White House, that the party will take up any such currency heresy. Mr. Wilson in the White House and the present membership of the Senate make it certain that no such plan would receive the least support, no matter who advocated it."

Out of the reticence that enveloped the Democratic Congressmen approached for information about the Bryan currency plan came one ray of light. This was that these Congressmen were worried over a suggestion that Col. Bryan would like to appear before the House Committee on Banking and Currency and present his views in advocacy of the greenback scheme. Such an appearance, which is regarded as within the bounds of probability, would bring the Bryan plan squarely before the committee and perhaps force an alignment of the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces in the committee membership.

When Col. Bryan was in Washington he discussed a variety of subjects that will be of moment when the Democratic Party comes into control of the executive and the legislative branches of the Government. Among the things in which he showed pointed interest was proposed currency legislation, and it was in the discussion of this problem that he indicated not merely a decided leaning toward a revival of greenback currency, but showed that he was anxious to have his views in that direction considered by the Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House. His suggestions along this line were not pleasant to the ears of his party associates. Even among themselves the Democrats who knew what was in Col. Bryan's mind have shown a decided disinclination to exchange opinions, their theory being, apparently, that Col. Bryan might be persuaded to abandon his idea of greenback legislation before it became known generally that he had advocated it.

Col. Bryan appeared to lay most stress on the inclusion in any Democratic currency measure of some provision that would destroy what he characterized as credit control among National banks. His view seemed to be that legislation could be framed that would compel National banks or bank clearing houses to give credit wherever the security was ample. From all accounts Col. Bryan did not find any encouragement for his idea, Congressmen who heard of it believing that it was impossible through legislation to compel the granting of credits.

The Glass sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is charged with the task of reporting general currency reforms, met to-day and outlined a programme for hearings for the Winter, beginning in January. Before that the majority members of the sub-committee will confer, and if they find themselves in substantial accord on the general nature of the changes to be proposed, the hearings will be directed with a view to correcting details.

Though the hearings will be strictly limited to representatives of the interested classes—bankers, laboring men, and farmers—all through their National organizations, it is expected that they will last well into January. The committee hopes to have its report ready for presentation to the House as soon as the extra session convenes, though it is still undecided whether or not it will be delayed till later in the session.

Particular attention will be given to the two "factions" of bankers, the large bankers and the small, and representatives from both groups will be invited to testify by Chairman Glass. It is not likely that J. Pierpont Morgan will be called, as it is thought that more immediate knowledge of conditions can be obtained from men like A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank of New York and a member of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association. As representing another viewpoint, former Secretary of the Treasurer Leslie M. Shaw will probably be asked to appear.

Anderson About to Leave Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—The retiring American Minister, Larz Anderson, was to-day received in audience by the King. He presented his letters of recall. Mr. Anderson was recently appointed Ambassador to Japan.

OWE LIVES TO WHALERS.

Passengers and Crew of the Oravia Tell of Gallant Rescue.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Nov. 25.—Stories of a gallant rescue by whale fishers are told by the passengers and crew of the British steamship Oravia, which was lost on the Billy Rock, Falkland Islands, on Nov. 12.

The passengers and part of the crew, as well as some of the mails, arrived here to-day. They declare that but for the whalers probably all would have been drowned. The entire cargo and thousands of mail bags were lost.

The vessel dashed on the rocks while she was steaming at six knots an hour through a heavy rain and wind storm. She began to sink immediately. A panic started among the passengers and crew, but some whalers in the vicinity sent their small boats and took them off, as well as a portion of the mails. They were landed on the Falkland Islands and transferred to the steamer Huenchaco of the same line, which brought them here.

Many of the passengers and all the sailors lost their entire belongings.

King Albert's Mother Very Ill.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—The Countess of Flanders, mother of King Albert, is seriously ill. She is suffering from pneumonia.

Texas Socialist Vote Doubled.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 25.—Official reports of the Presidential election from all but two counties show that Taft got a few more votes in the State than Roosevelt. The surprising feature of the returns is the showing made by the Socialists, Debs receiving 15,742 votes, as compared with 7,870 votes cast for him four years ago. The votes of other candidates were: Wilson, 221,435; Taft, 25,913; Roosevelt, 26,740; Chafin, 1,738.

Motor Togs for Thanksgiving Day Tours

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

The real six-cylinder, 40 horse-power offering in Chauffeurs' clothes—smart, neat, good fitting and durable, the greatest value we have ever seen—a big, warm, double-breasted, leather or wool lined Greatcoat, a Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and a Cap, all made to match, of fine quality whipcord in gray and tan. The whole outfit, special at $43.50, or in part at the following prices:

Leather-lined Greatcoat.....$30.00
Wool-lined Greatcoat.....$25.00
Norfolk Jacket and Trousers.....$16.50
Cap—regulation style.....$2.00
Fur Outside Coats of Curly Dog, Calfskin, Wallaby and Natural Kola.....$55.00 to $90.00
Fur Lined Overcoats.....$50.00 to $95.00

Owners' Overcoats Specially Priced

Kersey Overcoat with deep Persian Lamb collar, lined with Caracul cloth. Special at.....$45.00
Limousine Coats of handsome, distinctive Scotch Tweeds, Donegals and Ballyhoos.....$25.00 to $50.00
Irish Frieze Ulsters—Big, warm, double-breasted coats, with deep ulster collars and belted backs.$25.00 to $40.00

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

HIGH QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

34 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

—IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER—

The Talk of New York—Mid-Day Cabaret

8th Floor—12.15 to 2.45 P. M.

Miss Pauline Corbett and Stanley Warner.
Mr. Fred. Taylor, Tenor.
Celebrated Cabaret Singers.

Famous Hawaiian Orchestra. With their native music and melodies. A star attraction worth hearing.

Victor Sorlin's Orchestra. Mlle. Cantarelli. Operatic Selections.

O-O-O! It's Cold!

Best Thing We Can Suggest

One of These Warm Overcoats

$25.00 & $30.00

Today at

$14.75

Included are
Storm Overcoats
Convertible Collar Overcoats
Chesterfield
Velvet Collar Coats
(475 all told)
Chinchillas
Shetlands
Plaid Back
Elysians, Vicunas & Kerseys

The Snappiest Looking Overcoats You Ever Saw

We'll expect you early, for such values are sure to go in a hurry!

☞ Second Floor.

Special Holiday Reductions

Oriental Rugs

Special Lot of Persian Mahal Rugs
Average size about 9x12, suitable for living rooms, dining rooms, libraries, etc., they are rugs in values up to $167.00, special today, at.....$97.00

150 Persian Mousooul Rugs—values to $42.50.
Made by the desert tribes of Persia. One of the most beautiful and durable of the smaller Oriental rugs.....$19.50

Extra Special Daghestan and Shirvian Rugs
From the mountain class of Russian Persia. Wonderful, durable, lustrous, silky and exquisite rugs, in beautiful colorings and designs, at.....$15.00

☞ Fourth Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., 19TH TO 20TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

will offer for Sale this day (Tuesday) in the Dressmaking Department

A Number of Paris Gowns

reduced to the remarkably low prices of

$38.00, $60.00 & $75.00

These gowns are in styles suitable for evening and informal dinner wear; also included are a few afternoon gowns.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged Sales for this day (Tuesday) at the following special prices:

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF WINTER BED FURNISHINGS

Blankets, per pair, $6.00, 7.50 & 8.50

Scalloped Bedspreads, satin finish, each $3.25

Wool-filled Comfortables, silk top, each 6.50

Muslin Sheets, plain . each 65c to 1.05

Muslin Sheets, hemstitched, each 1.05 & 1.20

Muslin Pillow Cases, plain, each 18c. to 26c.

Muslin Pillow Cases, hemstitched, each 25c., 28c & 32c.

A limited number of embroidered sheets and pillow cases, in sizes for double and single beds, will be shown at very attractive prices.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed, per doz. $2.00 & 2.25

Plain hemstitched, per doz. $2.25 & 3.50

Hemstitched, with tape borders, per doz. 4.50

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed, per doz. $1.50 & 1.75

Plain hemstitched, per doz. $1.50 & 1.85

Trimmed with Armenian lace, each 25c. & 35c.

Hand-embroidered, each 50c, 75c, 95c. to 2.00

It is requested that orders for the embroidering of initials, monograms, crests, etc., on handkerchiefs intended for Christmas gifts be placed early to insure prompt delivery.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK UMBRELLAS

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S Umbrellas of twilled silk, with natural wood handles, at $2.00

Actual values $3.00 & 3.50

CHILDREN'S Umbrellas of twilled silk, with novelty handles, actual value $3.00, at $2.00

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with novelty handles, some silver-trimmed; also Silk Umbrellas, extremely close roll, with natural wood handles, in styles for men and women, at $3.00

Actual Value $5.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

PROMISE A GRANT FOR J. P. MORGAN ART

Board of Estimate Members Say $750,000 for Museum Wing Will Be Given in January.

HOPE TO KEEP COLLECTION

Museum Ready to Make Sacrifice of Other Exhibits if Necessary—Hartford Eager for It.

Borough President McAneny, President John Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller Prendergast each declared yesterday that the City Government would appropriate next January the money needed for the erection of a new south wing to the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

This wing, when it is finally provided, will enable the museum authorities to take out of storage the Morgan collection of art treasures, worth $50,000,000, provided Mr. Morgan will be patient enough to permit his collection to remain in its packing cases during the period of the building's construction.

This will be at least ten months, according to the museum's architects, and possibly a year. Moreover, the appropriation of $750,000 asked for will be only sufficient to erect the outer shell of the new wing and complete one section of it. Another appropriation will have to be made before the wing is finally ready for occupancy.

From the promises of the city officials members of the museum's Board of Trustees gained the hope that they would be able to prevail upon Mr. Morgan to leave his collection here, and Robert W. de Forest, Vice President and Secretary of the board, expressed a willingness to attempt to relieve the situation temporarily by arranging some portions of the Morgan collection in the present buildings and making space for other portions of it in the north wing, now approaching completion.

"There is none of Mr. Morgan's associates on the Board of Trustees who would not gladly, in the interests of the museum, alter any of our plans," said Mr. de Forest. "We would even withdraw any of our present exhibits," he continued, "but Mr. Morgan might easily hesitate to permit his fellow-Trustees to take such action lest it might seem to be favoring the exhibition of his collection to the detriment of some others..

"There is no museum in Europe, let alone America, that would not gladly make room at any cost for Mr. Morgan's collections. The important thing for the City of New York is to give him the opportunity here, and give it under such conditions of room space and lighting as to show them adequately. Hence the importance of announcement by members of the Board of Estimate that they will soon approve an appropriation for the south wing."

Museum Waiting for Funds.

Director Edward Robinson, at his office in the museum, gave out a formal statement in which he said:

"I do not think Mr. Morgan will make any final decision regarding the ultimate destination of his collection until the Board of Estimate has made its decision. If the devision should be unfavorable it would place the museum in a grave predicament. Rather than lose the collections the Trustees of the museum would undoubtedly agree to withdraw other collections now on exhibition or intended to be placed in the north wing, which is nearing completion, should Mr. Morgan consent to such an arrangement; but such withdrawal would only result in loss to the public of valuable and important works of art, and would mean a serious sacrifice to the people of New York and to all students of art in this country.

"The application for this appropriation was submitted to the city authorities in January of this year, and we had reason to hope that action would be taken early in the past Summer, and made our plans accordingly. The Summer arrived and passed, however, without any action, and all preparatory work and planning for the installation of the collections to which I have referred, including those of Mr. Morgan, has been necessarily delayed. Mr. Morgan has naturally been growing impatient at what may have appeared the indifference of the city authorities to his magnificent offer to place his entire European collections in the Museum upon condition that adequate and suitable space for their worthy exhibition would be provided."

"For all these reasons the expressions of members of the Board of Estimate that they favor an early appropriation are especially hopeful. The needs of the museum were never more pressing, and neither this or any museum in the world has ever been in a position to place before the public at one time so great an abundance of splendid artistic material."

Both President McAneny and Controller Prendergast found it difficult to credit the statement that Mr. Morgan was seriously contemplating the withdrawal of his collection to Hartford to decorate the memorial to his father which he has erected there.

President McAneny, who has kept rather closely in touch with the museum authorities, was shocked to think that the matter of removing the Morgan collection might have been considered without notice of it coming to his attention. He was not aware of the manner in which Mr. Morgan proceeded in deciding that he might wish to move his art treasures from their present position in the Metropolitan Museum's storerooms, and expected that his friends among the museum Trustees would know all about it if any such plan existed.

"I had no knowledge that the demand for money was pressing," said Mr. McAneny. "They asked for money, and I knew the Morgan collection was coming to this country. But they did not say they wanted it right away—within a few days.

"We have not conferred with Mr. Morgan personally, but it would seem reasonable that we would have had some warning of any such intention on his part. It was perfectly well understood that the city was not holding back on spending the money, but that the actual appropriation was being withheld until the stock budget could be made up."

Will Not Take Special Action.

President McAneny was asked if he favored, in view of the danger of losing the Morgan collection, which he was assured was a real and not an imaginary danger, a special session of the Board of Estimate to take up this item by itself.

"To clear away the red tape in such a case," he said, "would take longer than to let the matter take its regular course. It is unnecessary to consider any other proposal because the city is able to build the new wing, is ready to build it, and will have the money soon after the first of the year."

Controller Prendergast had never had the matter of the possible removal of the Morgan collection brought to his attention until he read an account of the situation in yesterday morning's TIMES.

Mr. Prendergast said that while he would not favor moving any more rapidly in this case, whatever the facts, than in any usual demand for corporate stock, he would certainly favor moving the whole matter along as rapidly as possible.

From officials of the Museum it was learned that one reason they had not called their predicament more forcibly to the attention of the Board of Estimate was that they feared to rouse the opposition of organizations which have heretofore opposed any extensions on buildings in Central Park as park encroachments.

Eugene A. Philbin, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, which conducted a successful campaign against placing the Lenox Library building in the park, stated that the impression that his organization would oppose the building of a south wing to the Museum was erroneous.

"I will say that we are in favor of permitting the construction of this wing," said Mr. Philbin, "but that we favor it only with reluctance. We would have preferred that no additions be built to the Museum, and that a separate museum be erected on Riverside Drive to care for the surplus exhibits—say, all the exhibits along certain related lines. But we recognize that it is not timely to attack the building of a south wing when a north wing has already been constructed. On the grounds that this wing is necessary to the symmetry of the Fifth Avenue façade, we favor it. But if any attempt is made to take more Park territory by commencing a series of buildings as the southern front to the quadrangle-effect, of which the Fifth Avenue façade is the eastern front, we certainly shall protest most vigorously. We hope to see future questions of Museum extension handled through the erection of a separate plant on Riverside Drive, and that the present will be the very last extension of the Central Park buildings."

THE TIMES was ahe yesterday to obtain an accurate outline of the movements made by Mr. Morgan looking toward the probable removal of his art collection from the storage rooms of the Metropolitan Museum to the memorial which he has erected to his father in Hartford. In these movements neither the city officials nor the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum were taken deeply into Mr. Morgan's confidence. It was for this reason that the city officials and some of the Trustees were hardly able to credit further the story of the contemplated removal when it appeared in THE TIMES yesterday.

The first sign of an intention on Mr. Morgan's part to remove his collection from the Metropolitan Museum came on Oct 26. On that day he visited Hartford, Conn., and presented to Trinity College, of whose Board of Trustees he is a member, a $200,000 library and administration building. His only previous gift of a notable building had been the gift of the memorial to his father to the Hartford municipality.

During his attendance at the meeting of the Trinity College Trustees, which followed a close examination of the Memorial Building, Mr. Morgan remarked about the bareness of the structure's completed halls and galleries. He stated that he regretted that this should be so, and at the same time he commented upon the fact that it would be unfair to expect Hartford would supply the needed decorations and exhibits. He held that the city finances would not permit such a thing, even if the city authorities should desire to do so.

Up to this time Mr. Morgan had merely expressed a passing discontent because the Metropolitan Museum had been unable to exhibit his European collection, and was maintaining it in a storeroom in its original packing cases.

Upon his return from Hartford Mr. Morgan continued to comment occasionally upon the bareness of the memorial structure, and also upon the fact that there was little likelihood that the Metropolitan Museum would obtain, within a reasonable period, the space required to care for his collection.

The situation continued to be a matter of discussion until two weeks ago when Mr. Morgan dropped a remark to a resident of Hartford that he might decide to send the collection now boxed up in the Museum to that city. The friend who heard this remark thought it was a joke. Afterward he concluded that a possibility might exist for Hartford to borrow the collection for a year or two, pending the erection of a new wing to the Metropolitan Museum. But he was startled when he learned that Mr. Morgan would not consider at all temporarily placing the collection at Hartford, but was considering very seriously the matter of placing it there permanently—that he held it was too cumbersome to attempt a second change after it should once be put on display in this country.

A portion of the Morgan collection was gathered by Mr. Morgan's father, and for this reason it was held to be particularly appropriate for display in the Morgan memorial. The matter of transferring the collection to Hartford went so far that inquiries were made as to shipping arrangements and the facility with which the packing cases could be removed from the Museum. At this point friends of Mr. Morgan and of the Museum became aware of his partially formed decision and interceded to keep the collection here. They are still hopeful, and the matter has not reached any final decision.

It was proposed yesterday as a way out of the difficulties in which the Trustees of the Museum find themselves that the Museum proceed to utilize some of its unexpended wealth in providing for its own expansion and erect the new south wing to its structure.

The Museum corporation could perfectly well afford, so far as financial considerations are involved, it was learned, to provide for its own building expansion as well las the expansion of its vast art collections. The Museum received, for instance, the sum of $200,000 last year from the city for its maintenance. The Trustees found that this sum would not be sufficient to maintain the exhibits at the high standard desired, and consequently they transferred to the maintenance acccount the sum of $138,000 from their balance of unrestricted bequests.

Robert W. de Forest, Secretary of the Museum's Board of Trustees, stated in discussing the matter of the proposed private extension of the Museum's building, that he thought all discussion of such a plan would be hopeless on account of legal obstacles which the city officials would be sure to raise. These obstacles, he said, he felt sure would be of an insurmountable character.

HARTFORD ALL EAGERNESS.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—Spurred to action by THE NEW YORK TIMES article, which was republished in the evening papers here, the Court of Common Council was about to participate to-night in the general effort to obtain for this city some of the priceless art treasures of J. Pierpont Morgan, when Alderman Walter L. Goodwin, who is a cousin of Mr. Morgan, suggested that perhaps a reverse result might come from the proposed resolution. Mayor Louis R. Cheney, who presided at to-night's meeting, expressed a wish to assist in whatever way he could in persuading Mr. Morgan to house all or some of the recent importations in the beautiful Morgan memorial, erected in honor of Mr. Morgan's father, Junius Spencer Morgan.

Alderman Joseph E. O'Neil drafted the resolution asking the Mayor to use his best endeavors in getting some of the art treasures to Hartford and assuring Mr. Morgan of Hartford's appreciation for his past benefactions, but it was pointed out that probably Mr. Morgan was already decided and that the resolution might be ill-advised. Some of the Aldermen believed this was the psychological moment, because of New York's inactivity. Alderman Goodwin assured the Mayor and others that suggesting or requesting would not accelerate Mr. Morgan's decision, and said that if his cousin's mind were made up it would not be changed, and so the matter was left.

KILLED BY EXPLODING STARCH

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 25.—An explosion, which wrecked the dry starch house of the Corn Products Company's plant to-day killed eight workmen, injured twenty-seven others, of whom several will die, and caused about $100,000 damage. Four other men are missing.

Nearly all the workmen killed or injured were Poles, Lithuanians, of Austrians who were on the payroll by numbers and not by names.

The explosion tore a two-story frame top house from a five-story building and scattered bits of it for fifty yards in all directions. The body of one man was blown across the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to a hillside. All the injured were coated with starch, which had to be washed off before surgeons could treat their injuries.

SENATOR RAYNER DIES HARMED BY CAMPAIGN

Debate with Cockran and Other Exertions for Wilson Hastened Maryland Statesman's End.

MAY TIE SENATE NEXT YEAR

Republican Will Be Appointed in His Stead—Senator Defended Schley and Made Notable Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—United States Senator Isidor Rayner, who had been ill for weeks from a nervous breakdown and a complication of diseases, died at 6:20 o'clock this morning at his home, 1820 Eighteenth Street N. W.

Overexertion in the recent political campaign undoubtedly hastened the death of Senator Rayner. He took a prominent part in the events leading to the nomination of Gov. Wilson at Baltimore, and afterward helped State Senator Lee in his fight in the primaries for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination against State Senator Gorman. It was while this contest was under way in August that his nervous breakdown came.

He apparently recovered sufficiently to help elect Gov. Wilson, and undertook a public debate with W. Bourke Cockran. He was challenged by Mr. Cockran to a return debate in New York, but was compelled to decline on the advice of his physicians, who said the first contest had been too much for him. He did what he could for the Democrats in his own State, however, and his exertions brought on an aggravated form of neuritis, with complications. Five eminent physicians were called into consultation on Nov. 10. They found he had kidney disease and an intestinal growth, but decided that an operation would only hasten the end.

The Senator passed into a state of coma several days ago, and had been sinking since.

The funeral will be held at his residence Wednesday afternoon. Senator Bacon, President pro tempore of the Senate, will appoint a committee of Senators, and Speaker Clark will name a committee of Representatives to be present.

The President to-day sent to Mrs. Rayner a message of condolence in which he said:

"Mrs. Taft and I extend to you our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow. Senator Rayner and I were warm friends and I feel deeply his loss. Maryland and the country loses a conscientious and able public servant."

Practiced Speaking When a Boy.

The career of Isidor Rayner was a brilliant one. He was born in Baltimore on April 11, 1850. Until he was 15 years old he attended a private school. He was devoted to declamation, and about this time he would practice the making of speeches in the woods near his father's home at Mount Washington, Md. At the age of 15 he entered the University of Virginia. There he took the academic and law courses, and on his return to Baltimore in 1870 was admitted to the bar. Eight years later he was elected to the Maryland Legislature. Mr. Rayner was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during his term. After the session Mr. Rayner devoted himself to his law practice until 1885. His strong sense, sound judgment, mastery of details, and elevated sense of right invested his opinions with great weight with the bench and bar.

In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned in 1886 to become the Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress. He served three terms and declined a fourth nomination. He served on the Committees of Foreign Affairs and Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in the Fiftieth Congress, the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Coinage and Weights and Measures in the next two sessions of Congress

Mr. Rayner served as Attorney General of Maryland from 1899 to 1903. In 1894 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Louis E. McComas, Republican, for the term which began on March 4, 1905, and ended on March 3, 1911. He was re-elected.

It was Senator Rayner's defense of Admiral Schley, in the course of the inquiry into the naval engagements off Santiago, that won him National commendation.

Attack on President Roosevelt.

The Senator attracted much attention in 1908, when in speaking in opposition to the Aldrich Currency bill, after declaring the measure to be "wholly ineffective for the purposes for which it was designed," he attacked President Roosevelt, charging in his indictment that the President was the instigator in a large measure of the financial flurry of the time.

Again, at the time of the sinking of the Titanic, Mr. Rayner's denunciation of J. Bruce Ismay was particularly bitter. In a discussion of the power of the Senate to bring witnesses to Washington to testify Mr. Rayner arraigned Mr. Ismay, charging that he was a coward in leaving the Titanic when there were 1,500 persons left on board to face death.

Senator Rayner was a member of many important Senatorial Committees. He was for years recognized as one of the leading Democratic campaign speakers. With Vice President Stevenson, he conducted the Eastern campaign of Cleveland in the canvass which resulted in his second election. In Maryland he was the leading public speaker for his party.

Mr. Rayner's wife was Miss Bevan, a daughter of the late William P. Bevan of Baltimore. Their son is William B. Rayner, a member of the Baltimore bar.

GOV. WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

Believes Country Loses an Able and Patriotic Servant in Rayner.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 25.—President-elect Wilson, when informed of the death of Senator Rayner, said:

"I learn with sincere regret of the death of Senator Isidor Rayner. Our country has lost an able and patriotic servant whom it will be very difficult to replace."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The death of Senator Rayner has stirred both political parties here. The progressive Democrats will try to persuade Gov. Goldsborough not to appoint a Republican, but to name a Democrat who can take up the work of Mr. Rayner. State and city leaders of the Republican Party will urge the appointment of William P. Jackson, who is the Maryland member of the Republican National Committee. He and Gov. Goldsborough have long been close friends.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who is here to officiate at the wedding of Charles O'Connor Sloane of Orange, N. J., and Miss Adelaide Kernan of this city, expressed regret this evening at the death of Senator Rayner. He said that he admired Senator Rayner for his eloquence, his devotion to the State, and his ability as an exponent of the Constitution.

MEANS A REPUBLICAN GAIN.

Maryland's Governor Is Expected to Appoint William H. Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—While the death of Senator Rayner will have no effect on the political control of the Senate, which is nominally Republican, it will give the Republicans an immediate temporary gain of one Senator, as a Republican will be appointed by Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland to fill the seat of Mr. Rayner. The Maryland Legislature will not assemble until Jan. 1, 1914, so Gov. Goldsborough's appointee will serve until soon after that date, when the Legislature, which is controlled by the Democrats, will elect a Senator to serve for the rest of Mr. Rayner's term.

It is understood that W. P. Jackson of Salisbury will be appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

Not including the vacancy caused by the death of Vice President Sherman, who, by reason of his position as presiding officer of the Senate had the deciding vote in a tie, the death of Mr. Rayner will leave four seats vacant in the upper house. The three other vacancies were caused by the unseating of Lorimer and the deaths of Senators Hughes of Colorado and Heyburn of Idaho.

In the new Congress the Democrats counted on forty-nine Senators, including Mr. Rayner, and thus had a majority. The Democrats still have an apparent strength of forty-eight, and the Vice President's vote will suffice to break any tie.

$5,288 FOR NORTON PRINTS.

Albert Durer's Engraving, "Melancholia," Sold for $875 at Anderson's

The sale of the print collection of the late Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of the History of Art at Harvard University, with rare examples of ancient and modern masters, was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for 200 lots was $5,288.50 The highest price was $875, paid by Mrs. G. Long for Albrecht Durer's "Melancholia," which is admitted to be the greatest of his engravings. It is dated 1514. For another copy, rebacked with small margin and a small thin spot, E. Gottschalk gave $110. Durer's "Saint Eustace" was bought on order for $315, his "Virgin Crowned by Two Angels" went to Frederick Keppel for $185, his "Saint Jerome in His Cell" was knocked down to A. R. White for $300, and the same bidder obtained Durer's "No Knight, Death and the Devil" for $285.

Of forty-three examples by Sir F. Seymour Haden the highest prices were brought by "Shore Mill Pond," second state, $200, (order,) and "A Sunset in Ireland," second state, $155, (M. S. Baer.) Among the other noteworthy items sold were Hedley Fitton's "Roslyn Chapel," etching, signed artist's proof, $60, and "The Customs House," by David Young Cameron, signed artist's proof on Japan paper, $71. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

HAS AUTO RENTER HELD.

Owner of Car Charges Theft When His Client Fails to Appear.

Edwin A. Gunton, aged 17, of Woodlawn, L. I., is under arrest in Yonkers on a charge of stealing a $2,000 limousine car. Gunton said he was the son of the Rev. William Gunton, a Methodist minister. The complainant is Harry H. Hulz of 224 Hall Street, Brooklyn, who says that Gunton rented one of his automobiles yesterday and engaged the owner to drive him to Yonkers. When the car arrived here, Hulz says, Gunton said he wanted to call on a friend in the exclusive Parkhill section, and urged Hulz to let him have the machine alone for a short while. Hulz consented, but after waiting two hours for Gunton at the corner of Elm Street and Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, he went to Police Headquarters and reported the car stolen.

Gunton was held in $2,000 bail pending a hearing to-day. He said he merely wanted to try the car by himself.

ENGLAND A COWARD, SAYS FRANK HARRIS

Sets Other Nations to Warring for Her Own Gain, Noted Writer Declares.

THE FRENCH DISTRUST HER

But She's Armed to Meet Germany—G. B. Shaw Greater Than Any Member of British Cabinet.

Frank Harris, former editor of the English Vanity Fair, the Fraternity Review, and the Saturday Review, and author of several well-known books and plays, arrived here from England yesterday morning and became at once the guest of Arnold Daly, who is in charge of his business affairs during a lecture tour that begins here Dec. 8 and may extend as far as California. Mr. Harris greeted half a dozen reporters yesterday and talked to them for nearly an hour about literary, social, and war topics.

"I have been a member of three of the lowest and most despised callings," he said. "I was a lawyer in this country, an innkeeper in France, and a journalist in England. I am sure no man could get lower than those in the countries indicated. The first time I was in this country was in 1870 and then I was here again in 1907 and now I am here again. For some time I was a cowboy in the Indian country. I studied at the University of Kansas and did considerable travelling about the country. Arnold Bennett wrote a book about this country after a short visit. That seems to stamp the man. You can't learn this country, you must feel it and know it in that way. It is a country, the gods of which are youth, health, force, and success.

"I don't say that these are the greatest of all gods, but they are the greatest gods here. England has the governing faculty in a very small degree. If any one doubts that just let him remember that she lost this country, that would have been the brightest jewel in her crown, through the worst kind of government. England is a nation which sets other nations on to war and then lurks under cover waiting to pick up what she can after the fighting is over. I happen to know, however, that England has been ready for a war with Germany for the last year and a half. Word was sent from the German Court to the English Court directly and not through diplomats, asking if England would interfere if Germany came to grips with France. England's reply was that she would.

The Chance Germany Seeks.

"The situation growing out of the fighting against Turkey may give Germany the chance she seems to be seeking. But with the enemies of Turkey hammering at the gates of Constantinople, none of the great Powers knows just what is to happen. Germany, and Austria believed that Turkey would be able to keep her enemies away from Constantinople and so away from easy reach of interference by Russia, but now Russia can come into the conflict from the Crimea, and with the least possible expense of money or time. Now, if Russia wants to help Bulgaria she has the chance.

"Germany is not being well managed. In Bismarck's time the Emperor made no such mistakes as he made in late years. Then Germany was held invincible within her own borders, but it is not so now. If she fought with France now France would have everything to gain and France would fight, but Frenchmen doubt the faith of England. They fear she would order a German gunboat out of neutral waters and enforce the order with a man of war and that after the fight was joined and France irretrievably committed that she might withdraw and let France do all the heavy fighting. I do not blame France for distrusting perfidious Albion."

Mr. Harris was urged to talk about his contemporaries. He showed a strong inclination to talk only about Shakespeare but after he had told something about the bard's first folio and admirably quoted some of the lines, he yielded to the request.

"Kipling ceased growing when he was fourteen," he went on. "He was then, and he is now, a good writer of stories of adventure, but beyond that I can give him no praise. I consider Mark Twain the poorest specimen of a man of letters I ever knew. I say this freely. Of the living one should speak kindly, but of the dead the truth should be told. George Bernard Shaw is a greater man than any member of the English Cabinet. He is infinitely bigger than Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, or Balfour. He is as great a man as Pitt or Channing. Sometimes men ask me to compare politicians with authors. Any such comparison would be absurd. The politician has only to meet the competition of the day and the hour. He confronts the crises of the time, but the work of an author is read in competition with the work of great men of all the ages.

"The rewards of the successful writer in England are out of all proportion to the value of his services. His returns are meagre in the extreme. Oscar Wilde was one of the great men of the time. "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" was one of the greatest poems ever written. Emerson was one of the greatest writers who ever lived. The English are not a people to appreciate good literature. They are a commercial people. They always have a wallet hanging to their skirts and they are forever trying to fill it. Show an Englishman a Lord and he instantly gets weak in the knees. It doesn't make any difference whether the head of the Lord is bald, that there is nothing in it, nor whether his body is clean. Let me tell you a story.

"A member of the Carlton Club in London once lost an umbrella and he tacked a sign on the bulletin board asking the nobleman who stole the umbrella to please return it. About twenty-five Lords complained to the House Committee and the member was remonstrated with. He explained that the membership of the club was confined to gentlemen and to noblemen, and as no gentleman would steal an umbrella, the thief must be a nobleman."

Mr. Harris was asked to say something about eugenics. He replied:

"The thing we are the most careless of is selecting our parents. When a man sets out to get married he does not think of the children that may come, but only of the woman he wants to marry. You can't get any other idea into his head. I think that is a wrong idea."

Capital as a Flow

should be the investor's view-point. This is the forward view—what the future has in store—looks through externals to the core of the INCOME stream, which is the life blood of VALUE.

(To be continued)

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Chinchillas in various degrees of roughness in black, navy blue, light blue, oxford, brown, olive and fancy mixtures.

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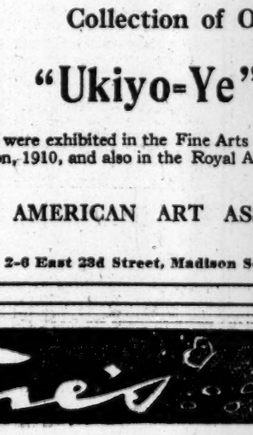

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FIREMEN GAVE CASH TO GET PROMOTED

The Mayor Distressed to Hear of Efforts to Tamper with Eligible List—Six Suspended.

CITY CLERK THE COLLECTOR

Investigation Ordered and List of First 100 for Lieutenant May Be Killed.

Six firemen charged with paying money to an outsider for a place in the first 100 on the Civil Service eligible list for Lieutenant were suspended yesterday by Fire Commissioner Johnson following an investigation which Commissioner Johnson and President James Creelman of the Civil Service Commission have been making for the last two weeks. Two firemen confessed their part in the transactions, and named Henry C. Clarke, a clerk in the Bureau of Highways in Brooklyn, as the man who had collected the money.

Mayor Gaynor was considerably wrought up over the affair, and ordered President Creelman to withdraw from the Fire Commissioner the entire eligible list from which twenty-seven promotions to the rank of Lieutenant were to have been made on Wednesday. The Mayor then sent the Fire Commissioner this letter:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor.
Nov. 25, 1912.

Sir: Your letter of Nov. 22, showing that certain members of the Fire Department paid money to an outsider, namely, Henry C. Clarke, who agreed with them that in the civil service promotion examination which was about to take place he would see that they got on the eligible list among the first hundred thereon, is at hand. I cannot express to you now much this matter has distressed me. I Mr. Creelman, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, laid the matter before me last Friday, and I instructed him to withdraw the list from you, so that no promotions could be made from it until the whole matter had been thoroughly gone into. My disposition is to have the whole list killed, and that will be done unless the proof is conclusive that nobody who paid money got any advantage by doing so. More than that, I think the list will have to be freed from all suspicion in order to stand.

It is not necessary that the eligible lists be free from all dishonesty, but that they have also the appearance of being so. After all that I have done to assure the members of the Fire Department that the payment of money cannot secure appointment or promotion, I feel hurt to have this thing happen. It is outrageous to the last degree. So let us now make the closest possible examination, and if this list cannot be entirely freed from suspicion, even, let it be killed, and a new one made up. The members of the department who have paid this money must also be put on trial forthwith, excepting, of course, any of them to whom you have promised immunity in order to obtain the facts.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Joseph Johnson, Esq., Fire Commissioner.

In a letter to the Mayor earlier in the day Commissioner Johnson explained how the investigation started. President Creelman, he said, informed Chief Kenlon on Nov. 18 that he had reason to believe that about a year ago an effort had been made by a man outside the department to persuade candidates for Lieutenant to pay money in order to attain a place in the first 100 on the list. President Creelman, he said, gave Chief Kenlon the name of Fireman Henry Kennedy as a candidate who had been thus solicited. The Fire Commissioner continued:

"With this start I caused an investigation to be made. Fireman Kennedy confessed that, following an introduction by Fireman Behler to Henry C. Clarke, a clerk in the Bureau of Highways in Brooklyn, he had, in September or October, 1911, paid Clarke $500. That having failed to attain a place in the first 100 Clarke had, on Monday, Nov. 18, 1912, returned to him this money.

"Fireman Behler in his confession corroborated in detail the transaction, having witnessed the original payment.

"Fireman Behler said that he had acted as Clarke's agent and had introduced the following, who, he understood, had paid the following sums: Fireman Kennedy, $500; Fireman Boylan, $500; Fireman Chalmers, $800; Fireman Rousseau, $400 or $450, and Fireman O'Toole, $500. Fireman Egan had been approached, but paid nothing. Engineer Kiernan had been approached, but Behler did not know how much he had paid. After these developments the matter was immediately placed in the hands of the Police Department and the District Attorney of Kings County."

The Fire Commissioner pointed out that of the men approached, only two got on the list at all, one, Rosseau, who is No. 813, and Kennedy, who is No. 441, and that there was no evidence of any character that the Lieutenant's list "was affected in the slightest degree by the admitted fraud." The Fire Commissioner made this statement last night:

"This afternoon I suspended the following:

"Fireman Joseph P. Boylan, Hook and Ladder Company 35; Fireman William D. Chalmers, Hook and Ladder Company 35; Fireman Henry F. Rousseau, Engine Company 22; Fireman John W. Eagan, Engine Company 44; Fireman Thomas O'Toole, Hook and Ladder Company 35, and Engineer Francis H. Kiernan, Engine Company 21.

"These men will be placed on trial and will be subjected to departmental discipline.

"The evidence is that they are as familiar with this transaction as are Firemen Behlor and Kennedy, but they have thus far withheld any information from me and must suffer the consequences.

"This, in the face of my assurance that they would not suffer if they helped me expose the swindle.

"The promotions and appointments as planned for next Wednesday afternoon of Chief of Battalions, Captains, Engineers, and Firemen will take place, except such as are affected by the withdrawal of the Lieutenant's list."

The Commissioner said that the Mayor and President Creelman would be present.

President Creelman said last night that a clerk in his department named McGuire, who had acted suspiciously when the lists were being made up, had been dismissed ten days ago. This clerk, he said, had charge of the Computation Bureau, and had been seen by the monitors to check up certain names on the eligible lists and then leave the room, apparently to communicate with some one outside.

It became known in Brooklyn last night that reports of money having been paid by some members of the Fire Department to get on the eligible list for promotion were under investigation by the District Attorney's office of Kings County.

WOMAN SAVES DROWNING MAN

Mrs. Phillips Swims to Schmuck, Drifting Helpless in East River.

Mrs. Caroline Phillips, a small gray-haired German woman, 50 years old, goes out every day at dawn to gather driftwood along the shore of Pot Cove, a part of Hell Gate, so that her cottage in Hoyt Avenue, Astoria, will be kept warm for her three boarders. She was at this task yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock when she saw something floating in the waters of the cove some 200 feet from shore, something that looked at first like a bundle of clothing tied to a pole. As she stared at it she realized that this bundle of clothes was a man floating. There was no one in sight at that hour, and she knew she would have to go out to the rescue.

She ran along the seawall till she found a place where she could get down to the water. It was bitter cold, but she waded in resolutely and then as the water rose above her waist she plunged in and swam. When she reached the man she found him only half conscious, buoyed up apparently by his overcoat. She caught hold and, dragging and shoving, she managed to get to shallow water once more. Finally she guided the man to some big stones near the seawall and started off to get help.

Her hair had come down and her clothes were dripping wet. In the excitement of the last few minutes her English had almost deserted her, and as she shouted for help people only stared. They thought she was insane, and more than one door was shut in her face. It was a butcher's boy who finally understood and drove down to the seawall in his wagon, which served as an ambulance to carry the half drowned man to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

There he was able to tell the doctors that he was Patrolman Otto Schmuck, attached to the Forty-third Precinct, in Manhattan. Early yesterday morning, with his friends, Joseph Willocks, a bartender, of 547 East 149th Street, and William Livingston, another bartender, of Park Avenue and Nineteenth Street, he had gone forth for a day's fishing in his motorboat, the Pilot. They were going through Hell Gate when their craft crashed into a big railroad float in tow of a tug and sank. When the tug and float had moved on in their course there was nothing left of the Pilot, and Schmuck, floating on the surface of the water, could see nothing of his friends. He had drifted along with the current for half a mile when Mrs. Phillips, gathering in her driftwood, spied him from the Astoria shore. It is supposed that Schmuck's two friends were drowned.

MUST STUDY POLITICS.

Important for Newspaper Men, Chester S. Lord Tells Pulitzer Students.

Chester S. Lord, managing editor of The New York Sun, advised the students of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in a lecture yesterday afternoon in Earl Hall to acquire an intimate knowledge of politics. Finance came next in topics, on which he said thorough information was important for the newspaper worker.

Mr. Lord said that in his opinion, the newspapers of to-day were better than ever before. As an example of their fairness, he cited the treatment by them of the recent political campaign. Almost all of the newspapers about here opposed the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, he said, but all of the Colonel's speeches were reported without partiality and full accounts were printed of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted. In his lecture Mr. Lord said:

"Now of newspaper specialties there is no end. Let yours be one in which you are interested, to master which will be a delight. One young man of my acquaintance became interested in astronomy and he studied it between times while working at his newspaper desk, mastered it, became an authority and was soon in demand as a writer of astronomical articles and astronomical books. Another young man became interested in geography and exploration until he obtained intimate knowledge of the land and the seas that constitute this fascinating earth. His pen is in constant demand at altitudinous rates. Men who can write with authority on the subject of music are especially welcome in newspaper offices, and a newspaper man who knows engineering and construction has a splendid specialty in these days of gigantic steamships, enormous buildings and marvelous public works.

"But conspicuously above all newspaper specialties let me put politics, and next to politics, in my opinion, comes finance. In a sense they go together, for have we not seen but lately that politics has to be financed and that finance is at the mercy of politics? Each in itself is most important, and together they rule the world."

Fair in Aid of Crippled Children.

A fair in aid of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children of Arverne, L. I., will be held at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street on next Friday, afternoon and evening, and also on Saturday evening. On Dec. 13 a performance of "Cinderella" will be given by the students of Columbia University for the home. Many appropriate articles have been contributed for the fair, and there are to be many interesting booths and tables. Miss Rose Appelman is manager of the committee of the fair, and Miss Betsy Kaplan is assisting her. Miss Gussie Jaffee is Secretary and Miss Esther Weiner Treasurer.

"The Sun Dodgers" Postponed.

Lew Field's production of "The Sun Dodgers," which was to have been made at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, has been postponed until Thursday night. The dress rehearsal has been changed from this afternoon to to-morrow afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ivy Troutman, who played last season with Mme. Simone, has been engaged to succeed Olive Wyndham in "The Girl at the Gate," at the La Salle Opera House, Chicago.

Mabel Taliaferro has withdrawn from the cast of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," a comedy by Mrs. Richard Walton Tully, in which she was to appear under the management of Arthur Hopkins. Miss Taliaferro's desire not to be identified with child rôles any longer is given as the reason.

Schubering & Lamb, a new theatrical producing firm, have purchased the English and American rights to the Vienna farce, "Entweder-Oder," which they will present under the title of 'Going Up."

The plans for the tour of Gaby Deslys have been changed. She began an engagement in Philadelphia last night, and from that city she will go to Boston, making her Western trip with the Winter Garden company later in the season.

Morris Gest, one of the managers of "The Whip," at the Manhattan Opera House, reappeared yesterday for the first time since Friday afternoon, when he was knocked down by the stage locomotive and injured. Mr. Gest had spent the past three days in bed, and saw the play for the first time last night.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Mutton in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 23, averaged 7.16 cents per pound. —Adv.

SING 'GIRL OF GOLDEN WEST.'

Puccini's Opera with Miss Destinn and Caruso Again Stirs Audience.

Minnie	Emmy Destinn
Dick Johnson	Enrico Caruso
Jack Rance	Pasquale Amato
Nick	Albert Reiss
Ashby	Adamo Didur
Senora	Dinh Gilly
Trin	Angelo Bada
Sid	Giulio Rossi
Bello	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Harry	Pietro Audisio
Joe	Lambert Murphy
Happy	Antonio Pini-Corsi
Larkens	Bernard Begue
Billy	Paolo Ananian
Wowkle	Marie Mattfeld
Jake Wallace	Andrea de Segurola
Jose Castro	Paolo Ananian
The Post Rider	Lamberto Belleri

Conductor—Giorgio Polacco.

"The Girl of the Golden West" still remains Puccini's latest opera, and, from all accounts, it is likely to have this distinction for some time, for this Italian composer turns out surprisingly little work. Last night the opera was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time this season. "The Girl" belongs peculiarly to this theatre, as Puccini introduced her to the public there, and, as a matter of fact, this is practically the only city where the opera has had success.

The performance of the opera no doubt contributed strongly to this condition of affairs in the beginning, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza may better congratulate himself on the singers which he was enabled to produce it with than with having produced the opera itself. In the beginning it was recognized that the cast could scarcely be bettered, and last night's cast was identical in all essential particulars with that which originally appeared.

As for the staging of the piece, that was originally in the hands of David Belasco, and most of his directions have been followed since with a keen regard for keeping the performance on as high a level as possible. There have been a few cuts made in the first act, and these have all been for the best.

Miss Destinn sang the part of Minnie last night as she always has here with great dramatic effect and with such quality and quantity of tone as few sopranos could muster. Mr. Caruso's assumption of the part of Dick Johnson has always been one of his most successful attempts at characterization. Mr. Amato's Jack Rance completes the trio which gives this opera its importance. Mr. Gilly's Sonora is worthy of a word of praise. The Algerian baritone brings much sympathy to the part.

The novel feature of last night's performance was the conductor, Mr. Polacco, as Mr. Toscanini has hitherto conducted the work in New York. But if Mr. Polacco as a conductor of this opera was new to this audience, the opera is certainly not new to Mr. Polacco. It was in fact Mr. Savage's production of the work in English which brought him to this country last season. He has also conducted many performances of "The Girl" in Italy.

It may be said that he brought great vigor and force to the work, almost too much at times, when it seemed that he drowned out the voices unnecessarily. He also carved out the finer portions of the score with great delicacy. In fact, his reading was extremely interesting. It differed very little in general effect from that of Mr. Toscanini, and it must be remembered that both conductors were taught their templ by the composer.

The audience was enthusiastic, and after the melodramatic second act there were a great many curtain calls. Miss Destinn and Mr. Amato received flowers, and Mr. Amato handed one of his roses to Mr. Caruso as an act which resulted in one of those comedy scenes which the tenor loves to play before the curtain.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave by them are:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Hon. S. R. Beresford, William Bryan, Miss M. G. Cobb, H. S. Collins, Prof. Dr. Otford Foerster, Capt. J. M. von Korwin, Prof. and Mrs. C. von Norden, J. C. Phillips, Robert J. Kendall, Mrs. J. Sherrard, Count Philip von Staufenberg, and James R. Way.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Ethel C. Ayers, Commander E. Baron de Blommaert, Royal Belgian Army; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Catty, Lieut. A. N. S. Coblyn, Lieut. Maurice Delvoie, Lieut. E. R. V. Van Dooren, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Formans, Capt. A. Van Gellicum, Royal Dutch Army; Milton Latham, Walter W. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Law, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lott, Miss S. B. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paterson, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thaw, Philip Roth, and H. J. Seales.

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Dr. A. Cunel, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Colby, Lewis C. Dawes, Miss F. D. Dawes, Miss Laura Gamble, A. M. Green, Consul General of Uruguay in New York; Mrs. A. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Miss Evelyn Risley, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Therrian.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Miss Maud Anderson, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Dr. G. A. Bancroft, Miss Laura S. Bass, Clarence P. P. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bowles, Miss Lilly Buchanan, H. H. Chaffe, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cloud, L. L. Coudert, W. A. Cook, Miss A. E. Cook, Miss E. V. Cox, E. S. Dodge, Miss M. Dow, Mrs. Helen V. Elbert, Mrs. J. E. Farnsworth, Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Jr., Miss Mary Garden, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gooding, W. Graham, Miss Elizabeth Hanna, Mrs. E. S. Hoyt, Miss D. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Clara Livingston, A. B. Nelson, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Poor, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, J. Newton Phelps Stokes, Count and Countess Sepen-Thoss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Walker, Mrs. T. Y. Keating Winchester, Mrs. J. F. Wilkins, Mrs. J. B. Whitehead, Capt. W. Wyndham, Mrs. Wyndham.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Robert Andray, Benjamin Bearn, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, John Gallagher, Miss Lucy Glover, Samuel Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Nugent.

TITTA RUFFO IN CONCERT.

Great Enthusiasm Over the Italian Baritone at a Benefit.

Among its other services the League for Political Education is to be thanked for having obtained the participation of Titta Ruffo, the famous Italian baritone, at a concert for its benefit last evening in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Ruffo was heard once in opera in New York, and is not to be heard again. The programme in which he sang last evening disclosed his powers in a variety of styles. And the result was in many ways more interesting than his performance in the "Hamlet" of Ambroise Thomas last Tuesday. It is true that he lacked the stimulus of dramatic surroundings and the kindling warmth of a dramatic performance, and an important part of his artistic equipment was thus not called upon.

It may be said that the general impression of Mr. Ruffo's voice and style was not greatly changed, though the lower register of his voice sounded perhaps somewhat better in Carnegie Hall than it did in the Opera House—sounded richer and of finer quality; and in certain numbers there was a somewhat greater warmth and expressiveness. The high tones were still the chief and most important feature of his performances, and the waiting for them to come was more or less impatient. The general impression of the voice, however, was again of its metallic quality, the brazen clarion of his high tones. The prodigious power, the long and equable phrasing, the dramatic declamation were all in evidence, only less remarkably, and they are altogether of a sort that cannot fail profoundly to impress and arouse to enthusiasm and excitement, as they did last night.

Some found again, however, the lack of emotional warmth and expressiveness, and especially of variety of color that were noted at his first appearance. He uses a good deal of the "white" voice. And the programme showed that there are limits to his command of style. He is at his best, as it seemed, in the broad and sonorous and emphatically dramatic music of the young Italian style, as in the prologue to "Pagliacci," which he sang in a very graphic and picturesque manner with many dramatic and suggestive details. He did nothing better than a sonorously sustained legato air from Leoncavallo's "Chatterton"; this was beautifully sung, with great nobility of phrase. On the other hand, Figaro's air, "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville," has been quite as well sung, with as much humor, dexterity, and volubility, and characteristic expression, by artists of much smaller pretensions. And so, it may be said, has the serenade from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which he added of his own free will after Figaro's song, in which he showed singularly little beauty of tone and much "white" quality.

Of much charm was the group of modern Italian songs, one of which, signed E. Titte Ruffo, is presumably by the singer himself. He added two more, apparently of the same style. That entitled "E Canta il Grillo" is peculiarly quaint, and he sang them with a good deal of intimate expression. For one thing, Mr. Ruffo is entitled to credit for his reticence in the use of some of the favorite emotional devices of Italian singers, as the emotional aspiration of vowels, and the tearful quaver. A sob at the climax was the only blot upon the "Chatterton" air, and why did Mr. Ruffo give a triple asbrate to the last syllable of the final "Incominciani" in the "Pagliacci" prologue.

At such a concert, such an audience, composed partly of benefactors and partly of excited Italians who did not hesitate to address the baritone familiarly from the gallery, provides and brings with it its own enthusiasm. There was very vigorous applause last evening. Miss Hicien Stanley, who assisted, has a pleasing and well controlled piano voice, and sang with artistic intelligence the air, "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," adding an air after it from the second act of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," and a group of songs. An orchestra under the direction of Mr. Perosio of the Philadelphia Opera Company played accompaniments for the singers and marked time between their appearances by playing orchestral selections.

BOSTON OPERA OPENS GAYLY.

"Tales of Hoffman" Magnificently Produced—Ovation for Mlle. Edvina.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Boston Opera Company opened its season to-night with a performance of "The Tales of Hoffman." The house was filled with the critical, literary, and musical, and with society in all its gayety.

Offenbach's masterpiece was given a highly artistic performance, while the setting has probably never been equaled for magnificence and historic accuracy.

The fantastic spirit of the libretto was brought out in an unusually lavish color scheme, which emphasized the symbolical characters of the plot. The three principal acts were presented upon a raised inner stage.

The occasion was marked by the first appearance in this country of Mlle. Louise Edvina, who received an ovation as Antonia, while Edmond Clement appeared for the first time in the rôle of Hoffman. Vanni Marcoux took the multiple part of Lindorf, Coppelius, Departuto, and Dr. Miracle; Miss Elizabeth Amsden was Giulietta, Miss Bernice Fisher had the part of Olympia, Mlle. Myrna Sharlow that of Stella, and Mlle. Elvira Leveroni that of Niklausse. Others in the cast were Giaccone, Blanchart, Cilla, Sillich, Saldaigne, Chasseriaux, and Bourquin.

Andre-Caplet was the conductor, and the stage was under the direction of Signor Urban.

DOUGLAS'S SALARY IN PAWN.

Public Service Commissioner's Pay Garnisheed in Broker's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The salary of Curtis N. Douglas, Public Service Commissioner, was garnisheed to-day by the filing of an order by Sheriff Platt on Controller Sohmer and Chairman Stevens of the commission. Ex-Senator Douglas was appointed Commissioner in place of Winfield A. Huppuch by Gov. Dix, his brother-in-law, early this month. The order of a garnishee is to apply on a judgment for $27,072 obtained by William S. Lawson and Harry S. Day, surviving members of the copartnership of W. S. Lawson & Co., a New York brokerage concern, now out of business. The order was issued by Justice Rodd. It directs the Sheriff to levy on 10 per cent. of Mr. Douglas's salary "until the judgment, interest on it, and fees are satisfied or the order is modified."

JULIE OPP INJURED.

Her Role of Portia in "Julius Caesar" Acted by Constance Collier.

Constance Collier appeared with William Faversham in "Julius Caesar" at the Lyric Theatre last night in the rôle of Portia, in the place of Mrs. Faversham, (Julie Opp,) who is ill. Miss Collier's appearance with the company was unexpected, and she went on without any rehearsals with Mr. Faversham's company. Last Wednesday Mrs. Faversham was making tea at her home when one of her children jarred the table so that the tea pot upset. She was badly scalded on one side, but she continued to play the rôle in "Julius Caesar" throughout the week.

On Sunday her physician found that the injury was not healing properly and advised her to remain quiet for several days.

R. G. Knowles Lectures on China.

R. G. Knowles, the travel lecturer, made his New York reappearance at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, after an absence of two years. He delivered a new lecture on China, which was particularly interesting because of Mr. Knowles's recent visit to that country and his acquaintanceship with most of the important leaders in the Republican movement there. He told of an interview with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and showed pictures of old China and some of the changes that have taken place in recent years. Beginning next Sunday, Mr. Knowles will continue his season at the Lyric Theatre, repeating his talk on China in the evening.

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—the American wine that proves champagne can be made in America equal to the imported. Import taxes make foreign wines cost twice as much—not extra quality. It has a delicious flavor and exquisite bouquet. Gold Seal is a wine of character and adds class to any occasion.

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The Most for Your Money Multiplied by Two

Hackett-Carhart clothes to-day are selling at an average one-half saving to you. Yet, even were you to pay the full regular prices—**the prices at which these clothes were intended to sell**—you would still be getting more for your money than any other New York store is offering to-day.

Pure logic backs the above statement.

This is the height of the clothes season—a time when top prices must be obtained.

This condition is intensified by what is almost a famine in this season's fabric markets.

And, as a result, you will pay more than full prices for many suits and overcoats in certain materials.

Now let's look at this situation from the Hackett-Carhart point of view:

There are many thousands of suits and overcoats on sale at the Hackett-Carhart stores to-day. Many thousands more are in the tailors' hands and nearing completion.

All are of the newest, finest fabrics—the latest, choicest creations of leading woolen mills here and abroad.

These are made up in the widest varieties of suit and overcoat models ever shown.

The styles are of English, Continental and Fifth Avenue origin. Also, the popular college designs, and many models that are exclusive with Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, are here.

In overcoats alone there are more than 60 models in over 800 fabric styles. For dress, business, street, motor, travel and storm wear.

This great wealth of clothes is the result of rare foresight. The garments here to-day were in preparation long before the recent receivership, and the subsequent settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar is what is responsible for to-day's values.

Particularly wonderful are these values when you consider that behind each garment is the 56-year-old Hackett-Carhart reputation for fine clothes and fair dealing.

And each garment affords you the most for your money multiplied by two. Or, in other words, an average

One-Half Saving

$15, $18, $20 and $22.50 OVERCOATS AND SUITS $10

In these assortments you may choose among hundreds of fine overcoats. Fabrics and tailoring both of the highest standard. Designs and shades of the hour, all absolutely correct. Sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys. Models include styles for every service:

Chesterfield Models—44 to 52 inch lengths—staple and fancy shades.

Convertible Collar Models—Single and double breasted—52 inch lengths—correct new shades and staple designs.

Shawl Collar Models—The season's most popular designs—in correct new and staple shades.

English Split Sleeve Models—Plain and belted backs—smart new shades and weaves.

In suits you may choose from high-grade Worsteds, Cheviots and Velours in correct College, Fifth Avenue, Norfolk and conservative models for Men, Young Men and Boys.

$20, $22.50 $25 and $28 OVERCOATS AND SUITS $13.50

Included are several thousand overcoats, all of quality fabrics in the newest correct shades, weaves and designs. All tailored in the high-grade manner that has distinguished Hackett-Carhart garments for more than two generations.

Chesterfield Models—44 to 52 inch lengths—Meltons, Kerseys, Velours, Vicunas, Plaid Backs, Tweeds and broken size Chinchillas. In all the new weaves and staple and popular shades—many of the latter being exclusive.

Convertible Collar Models—52-inch lengths—single and double breasted styles in Vicunas, Velours, Tweeds, Cheviots and broken size Chinchillas. All correct new shades, as well as every staple.

English Guard and English Split Sleeve Models—Made in all correct and staple shades of Vicunas, Velours, Tweeds, Cheviots and English and Scotch hand-made effects. Also Plaid Backs in all the correct styles and staple shades.

More than 100 smart designs are shown among the suits at $13.50. The fabrics embrace Worsteds, Velours, Tweeds and Cassimeres. All the correct grays, browns and heathers, and the modish silk, English and Scotch mixtures. The models being of English, Continental, College, Norfolk, Fifth Avenue and Hackett-Carhart designs for Men, Young Men and Boys.

$32.50, $35, $37.50, $40 & $42.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS $24

$35, $37.50, $40, $45 & $50 SUITS & OVERCOATS $27.50

$22.50, $25, $28, $30, $32.50 OVERCOATS AND SUITS $17

More than 2,000 overcoats and suits are in this assortment. It includes many popular fabrics and models commanding premium prices in other stores. Rare excellence of design and fine tailoring characterize every garment. Included are:

Chesterfield Models in every variation—from 44 to 52 inch lengths—all correct staple shades, as well as smart, new popular and exclusive weaves and colorings, in Meltons, Kerseys, Velours, Worsteds, Vicunas, Shetlands and Tweeds. Plain and Plaid Backs.

Convertible Collar and Shawl Collar Models—52-inch lengths—in Chinchillas, Velours, Shetlands, Vicunas, Zibelines and Smart Scotch and English Tweed effects. Many exclusive Plaid Backs.

English Guard, London Split Sleeve, London Box and Raglan Models—in all the new smart shades and popular heather mixtures—blues, grays, browns and olives. In Vicunas, Shetlands, Chinchillas, Tweeds, Velours and English, Scotch and Irish mixtures.

Of the hundreds of exclusive designs in the suit assortments under this heading, there are many from the weavers only a trifle more than a fortnight. All stylish, staple shades, and the most recent foreign reproductions in correct and exclusive English, Continental, College and Fifth Avenue models.

$30, $32.50, $35, $37.50 OVERCOATS & SUITS $21

Exact counterparts in style and identical in fabric with the product of fine Fifth Avenue custom tailors are most of the overcoats in this assortment. In models for every conceivable service.

Chesterfield Models in every variation from 44 to 52 inch lengths—Full backs, semi-backs and form fitting designs. Fine faced, dressy fabrics, rough faced fabrics and semi-glove finished fabrics. In Kerseys, Velours, Worsteds, Vicunas, Chinchillas and Shetlands—¼ satin, ½ satin, worsted and silk linings—and many exclusive plain back designs.

Shawl Collar & Convertible Collar Models—52 inch double-breasted street, motor and travel coats. Made up in Chinchillas, Tweeds, Velours, Vicunas and Shetlands. In every correct new shade, weave and design, and many exclusive English, Irish and Scotch mixtures and weaves.

English Guard, London Split Sleeve, London Box & English Form Fitting Models—Many of these styles being shown in both double and single breasted garments. Every new and popular shade and mixture. Among them Chinchillas, Shetlands, Velours, Worsteds and English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Friezes.

In suits you may choose from an assortment of splendid garments in an endless variety of styles. This includes many staple shades and silk mixtures that are seldom, if ever, offered under price. Every design is exclusive, and the models represent the best ideas of two continents.

Full new assortments of Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves, Hats and Boys' and Children's Clothes at the same wonderful savings.

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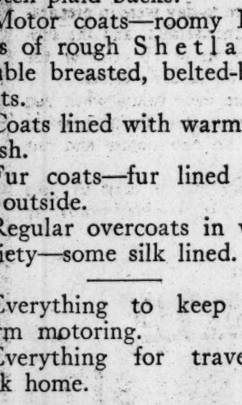

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PLANNED TO BLOW LOS ANGELES OFF MAP

J. B. McNamara's Arrest Prevented Destruction of the City's Water Works.

WANTED PANAMA DYNAMITED

So McManigal Testifies—Union Paid His Wife $25 a Week, Says Another Witness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—When McManigal resumed his confession on the witness stand to-day the District Attorney said to him:

"Tell what, if anything, you and the McNamaras said about blowing up work on the Panama Canal."

"In April, 1911, shortly before we were arrested, J. J. and J. B. McNamara and myself had a talk at the ironworkers' headquarters in Indianapolis as to the campaign after blowing up four jobs planned for Detroit," said McManigal. "J. J. said the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, a non-union concern, had two years' work on the Panama Canal, and he wanted me to go there. He said I should go to Panama and promptly enlist as a soldier, as I had already served in the Spanish-American war. I asked him if he expected me to take nitro-glycerine to Panama. He said: 'No, the McClintic-Marshall people have great stores of dynamite down there. You can watch your chance to steal it. Put a wagonload in each lock.'

"I didn't take much to the Panama idea, and told J. J. so, but he insisted he would take it up later. J. B. said at that time he had more work on the Pacific Coast. He said he was going back there with an arrangement to set off bombs by touching off an electrical current miles away. He said: 'I'll go out to Los Angeles and undermine the aqueduct and the water works. Then I'll put bombs at various places in the city and blow the whole town off the map. The people will think there has been another earthquake similar to the one at San Francisco.'"

Wholesale Explosions Prevented.

McManigal then described his going to Detroit with James B. McNamara to blow up four jobs, and their arrest there, which prevented the "wholesale explosions," which, he said, were soon to have been carried out.

"After we were arrested in Detroit, and while we were on the train going to Chicago, James B. began to yell about being kidnapped," said McManigal. "Guy Biddinger, a Chicago detective, had us handcuffed. J. B. offered Biddinger $5,000 to let us escape. Biddinger refused. Then J. B. raised the amount to $30,000, saying he would get the amount from J. J. McNamara. He said if Biddinger didn't let us off the train there would be a gang waiting for him at Chicago, and they would get him.

"Then J. B. said to Biddinger: 'If you don't take the $30,000 Clarence Darrow will get it, for we will have Darrow.'

"J. B. begged Biddinger to allow me to go or to allow my wife to go to Indianapolis to arrange to procure the money. I said I didn't want my wife mixed up in it.

"William J. Burns came to see me, and I made a clean breast of it to him. Later in Los Angeles I told the authorities my whole story."

Senator John W. Kern, for the defense, cross-examined McManigal.

"Was the pay you received from the McNamaras your motive in causing so many explosions?" asked Senator Kern.

"No; it was not money. Herbert S. Hockin, when he first started me in the dynamiting business, terrorized me, saying that if I didn't do it he would prevent me from getting work. Then I was prompted by a foolish notion that it was for the good of the Ironworkers' Union. My mind was inflamed with the idea it would build up the union."

McManigal admitted that he had been arrested three times, twice for larceny and once for disorderly conduct.

Contemplated $150,000 Robbery.

"Now," said Senator Kern, "you say McNamara, in order to get more money, proposed to steal $150,000 by killing the Treasurer of the automobile races at the Speedway in Indianapolis, and yet you still kept company with these men who planned the murder?"

Mrs. Sadie Maguire testified that she was a neighbor of the McManigal family in Chicago. She said that in November, 1910, the month after The Los Angeles Times explosion, at the request of Mrs. McManigal, she arranged with her uncle, Marion Sharp of Kenosha, Wis., for McManigal to go on a hunting trip. When the hunters returned to Chicago in January she said she went to a theatre party, one of the party being a man who answered James B. McNamara's description. She accompanied Mrs. McManigal and the latter's children to California after McManigal was taken there, and on her return to Chicago, she said, she placed the McManigal children in the care of "Ed" Nockels, a labor union official. Later, she said, she collected from R. H. Houlihan, Financial Secretary of a Chicago ironworkers' union, $25 a week to be paid to Mrs. McManigal, having heard Houlihan on one occasion say to Mrs. McManigal: "I'll give you $25 while this is going on."

Lindsey L. Jewell testified that Herbert S. Hockin had told him James B. McNamara planned to cause the explosions in Eastern cities after the agitation over The Los Angeles Times disaster had blown over. Jewell previously had testified that Hockin had described the Los Angeles dynamiters to William J. Burns soon after the explosion in California.

"When was it Hockin first disclosed to you information about explosives?" Jewell was asked by Senator J. W. Kern for the defense.

"He told me he was opposed to the wholesale murder that was being planned, and got me to promise him I would never reveal the source of my information. He told me President Ryan of the Ironworkers' Union knew nothing of the plots to murder. That was McNamara's scheme. After Hockin told me who blew up the Times Building I promised him if he ever got into trouble I would see that after he got out he would get a position paying $2,500 a year for two years. When Hockin began to report to Burns, Burns assumed that obligation to Hockin."

Ready to Blow Up Sleeping Car.

"Did Hockin tell you J. B. McNamara was planning to blow up a whole sleeping car full of persons in order to kill Miss Dye because she knew too much?" asked District Attorney Miller.

"Yes, Hockin told me there were plots for wholesale murder, and that the Frick Building was to be blown up with other buildings in the East in which were offices of non-union labor employers."

Before court adjourned Judge Anderson announced he would not increase the bonds of other defendants and would pass the motion to do so for the present.

CUT OFF COUNT'S QUARTERS.

Eccentric Who Puzzles Hotels Meets Obdurate Cashier.

The man at the Gotham who signs himself as a Count from London, and who has been trying the patience of the cashiers of that hotel and the St. Regis in the last few days because he keeps demanding $10 worth of quarters from them and then spends the money for taxicab rides, was turned away in the St. Regis barber's shop yesterday morning, and the cashier refused to let him have any more change.

The Count wandered into the St. Regis at the hour when change is short after a Sunday drain and before a fresh supply had arrived from the bank. When quarters were denied him, he said something that sounded foreign to the innocent ears of the cashier, and he headed for the department presided over by Dr. Butts. That is downstairs, and the barbers work there. The Count did not want to be barbered, but he wanted his clothes brushed. After Antonio, the bootblack, had spent three minutes on the Count's attire, the owner demanded that he begin all over again. He spoke so loudly that Butts feared he would offend the susceptibilities of those who were reclining in the chairs under Damoclean razors, and ordered the Count to desist. The Count demurred, whereat Butts ran at him and the Count beat him upstairs. A little later he appeared again and said he wanted his hat brushed. Butts turned a glare at him, and whispered "Beat it!" and the Count again disappeared.

Ten minutes later a district messenger boy appeared at the desk of the hotel.

"Have you seen a guy that calls himself a Count?" he demanded. "I want to know, because he pays me to travel around with him every day. He likes to walk in the middle of the street, and I have to go along to keep him from getting run over."

STRAUS LEGAL AID PATRON.

Directors Make Up Deficit Following Convention Here.

The Treasurer of the Legal Aid Society announced yesterday, at a meeting of the Directors of the society in the office of its President, Arthur von Briesen that the recent convention of delegates from other legal aid societies had caused a deficit in the treasury of the local organization, which was made good by four of the Directors.

Three new members were proposed and elected yesterday; Oscar S. Straus, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, was elected a patron; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street; Mrs. Thomas A. Smith, 640 Madison Avenue, and T. B. Wagner, 17 Battery Place, were elected members.

J. Augustus Johnson, Managing Director of the Seamen's Branch of the society, reported that the Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Congress had informed him that, at the next session of Congress, various changes in the navigation laws would be made to further regulate the relations between shipping master and seaman, and to afford additional relief to seafaring men.

CHOATE LAUDS PHILLIPS.

Hopes Ex-Secretary of London Embassy Will Stay in Diplomacy.

William Phillips, until recently First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, was entertained at luncheon by the Pilgrims yesterday at the Whitehall Club, Battery Place. George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. Mr. Phillips said he was glad to be back in America, and intended to make his home in Boston. He said that never before in the history of the country were relations between Great Britain and the United States as cordial as they were now. Joseph H. Choate said Mr. Phillips had been his private secretary, and had endeared himself to everybody with whom he came in contact. Mr. Choate said Mr. Phillips's experience at the embassy in Peking and as Third Secretary of State had eminently fitted him for a diplomatic career, and he hoped he would be continued in the service of the new administration.

It was announced that Mr. Choate had accepted the presidency of the Pilgrims to succeed the late William Butler Duncan. Mr. Choate said he would only hold the position temporarily, and that he was not destined to live many more years.

CUSTOMS CHIEF ACCUSED.

Bluefields Merchants Say His Interpretation of Law Is Arbitrary.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Charges alleging arbitrary interpretation of the customs laws have been filed against F. W. Wilson, the American Chief of Customs at Bluefields, Nicaragua, according to advices received here to-day. The report declared that the port's entire commercial contingent, irrespective of nationality, joined in the protest.

Under a recent loan contract between Nicaragua and New York bankers, the republic's customs are administered by American citizens. Collector General Hamm has begun an investigation.

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ETTOR CASE VERDICT WAITS TILL MORNING

Jury Ends Deliberations Within an Hour, but Judge Does Not Appear.

TWO SAVED FROM THE CHAIR

Ettor and Giovannitti Cannot Be Condemned to Death, Says Judge—Caruso Not Exempted.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 25.—The fate of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti, and Joseph Caruso, charged with responsibility for the murder of Anna Lopizzo in a strike riot at Lawrence, Mass., last Winter, is reported to-night to have been determined by the jury which tried them, but it will not be known until to-morrow.

Less than an hour after Judge Joseph Quinn had left the Court House at 6 o'clock to-night, with the announcement that he would not receive a verdict until to-morrow, the jurors filed from their room and went to their hotel for supper. After supper they retired to their rooms and the report spread quickly over the city that a verdict had been reached. Judge Quinn, it was declared, had been informed of the report, but he did not alter his decision not to accept the findings of the jury to-night. When the jury left the Court House it had been deliberating five hours.

Officers of the court, attorneys interested in the case, and anxious friends of the accused remained about the Court House until a late hour, but their hopes for an announcement of a verdict were unrewarded.

The Judge had also announced that he would not return in response to a request for further instructions. The court made it plain that if the jurors could not reach a verdict without more enlightenment, it would be necessary for them to postpone their deliberations until Tuesday.

The case was given to the jury after Judge Quinn had delivered a long charge in which he gave the instruction that neither Ettor nor Giovannitti could be found guilty of murder in the first degree.

"The evidence relating to these two defendants," said the court, "does not warrant conviction for murder in the first degree, because it is not contended that either of them premeditated the death of any one."

For Caruso, the defendant mill worker, who has become a father since his incarceration ten months ago, the instructions of the court did not preclude the electric chair. Should the jury find that Caruso was guilty of participation in the fatal riot, as charged, it might find him guilty of murder in the first or in the second degree. A hopeful instruction for this prisoner, however, was found in the instruction that the jury in order to adjudge him guilty of first degree murder must be satisfied that he or his confederates, acting with him, premeditated the taking of a human life. Caruso, if not acquitted, cannot escape with a third degree verdict. Conviction for him, if not death, will mean life imprisonment. This prospect fell as a depressing blow upon his faithful wife, who has remained constantly at his side near the prisoner's cage since the trial began.

Hundreds of friends and sympathizers of the defendants were in Salem to-day, walking the streets near the Court House until long after dark. One man, who refused to move from the Court House entrance when ordered away by the police, was arrested and locked up on the charge of obstructing the sidewalk. He gave his name as Giuseppe de Santos of Beverly, Mass. His arrest did not appear to arouse the anger of the crowds which witnessed it, as there was no demonstration when the patrol wagon was driven up and the prisoner taken away. Throughout the day and night, however, the streets near the Court House were patroled, and a reserve force was held on duty inside.

Squads of mill workers walked back and forth in front of the Court House for hours, and as long as they kept moving they were not bothered by the officers. These men kept their eyes in passing the Court House on the windows of an upper room of the building where the jurors were deliberating. Frequently several members of the jury could be seen near the windows.

The prisoners were taken from the Court House to the jail as soon as the jury retired in the afternoon. Giovannitti, just before he left the courtroom, received a cablegram from his mother in Italy, a message of cheer and a mother's blessing. When he had read it he showed it to Ettor and then to the attorneys.

LOOKED LIKE TOWER FIRE.

Cloud from Woolworth Building Was from Steampipe Break.

A cloud of steam, that looked like smoke, was seen to pour out of the top floors of the Woolworth Building, a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately those who saw it concluded that the tower of the tallest building in the world was on fire. Such, however, soon proved not to be the case, for two policemen who went to the top of the tower came down and reported that all the trouble was due to a break in one of the steam heating pipes, and that what looked to so many as smoke was in fact nothing but vapor.

A big crowd gathered in City Hall Park and on Park Row and watched the steam as it escaped in great clouds from the windows of the upper floors of the tower. Fifteen minutes passed before the crowds found out what the matter really was. No fire apparatus was called out.

"Ransomed" Acted in Providence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Ransomed," a drama by Theodore Burt Sayre and Cleveland Roberts, was presented at the Providence Opera House to-night, under the direction of John Cort. The cast included Hope Latham, Anne Sutherland, Lola May, Franklyn Underwood, Francis Carlyle, Master Bruce Macomber, Edward Poland, Edgard L. Davenport, Robert Payton Gibbs, Giunio Socola, George Le Guere, Sydney Ainsworth, George Monroe Clark, and F. W. Strong.

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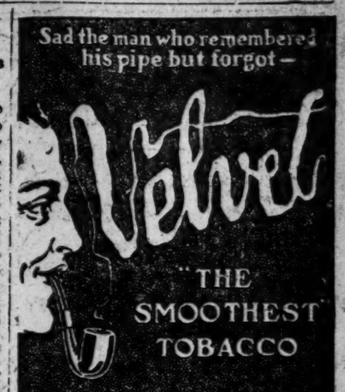
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WILSON, SLIGHTLY ILL, HAS A REST INDOORS

Pickaninny His Only Visitor When Indigestion Keeps Him at Home.

IS AS CARE-FREE AS A BOY

Governor Thinks Bermuda the Greatest Playground in the World, but Works All the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 25.—Owing to a slight attack of indigestion, Gov. Wilson remained indoors to-day and denied himself to visitors, with one exception. The privileged caller was a nine-year-old pickaninny, black as the ace of spades, clad in a white linen suit, with manners like a Chesterfield and bearing the name of Edward Charles Chester Richardson. He had called to pay his respects and passed the barrier of the basket placed outside to intimate that the family was not "at home." Gov. Wilson was so taken with him that he sent for a piece of pie, the first distributed under the Wilson Administration.

Edward Charles Chester Richardson shut his eyes, folded his hands in silent prayer, and then ate the pie. The family made a pet of him. Miss Eleanor Wilson said: "He is the dearest little thing I ever saw."

Meantime the Bermuda Parliament waited for Gov. Wilson's promised visit, discussing the enlivening topic of the purchase of a new steam dredger. Presently a messenger arrived with Gov. Wilson's apologies and stating that a slight indisposition prevented him from listening to the tariff debate. As a matter of fact, he had started to enter his carriage to visit the Parliament House, and then decided not to go. His illness is not serious. Another engagement he was compelled to forego keeping was a sail on the private yacht of the Governor General, Lieut. Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, with Mrs. Wilson and their daughters.

Gov. Wilson will be the Bullocks' guest on Thursday at an amateur theatrical performance, which promises to be a notable social gathering.

"I am not bald enough yet to sit in the first row, but I am going, anyhow," he commented.

From THE TIMES'S Special Correspondent.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 23.—"This is the greatest playground in the world," said Gov. Wilson to-day, standing on the verandah of his cottage, Glencove, and looking reflectively over at the dazzling coral cottages half hidden among the trees, with an occasional glimpse through the green of a winding coral road of equally dazzling whiteness.

"The moment you get here there isn't a care on your mind; you can't do anything but play, try as you will."

But he has been doing a good deal of work, for all that. He brought along with him his chief stenographer, Charles L. Swem, and while Swem had a pretty easy time of it at the start, he has found his pace a good deal accelerated since. The Governor, who came here to play, has remained to work. He spent most of the week catching up with his correspondence, which was about three weeks in arrears, and is now tackling matters of more public importance.

He manages to get in a good deal of "play," however. Although he is now a veteran Winter resident, having been here four times, he has found a good deal of the islands that he was not acquainted with, and has taken the keenest delight in exploring this (to him) terra incognita.

"We went down to the south shore to-day," said he, "my daughters and I. Haven't you been there yet? Well, you surely must go. The water there is of a color you don't see anywhere else around here, and it's astonishingly beautiful.

"Some one told me," he continued, "that if you look at a thing with your head on one side, or upside down, in some way it draws what you are looking at together, compresses it, as you may say, so that you get a comprehensive view of all its beauties. My daughters and I tried that down at the south shore to-day; we put our heads on one side and looked at those beautiful waves, and, by George, it's a fact. Try it some time."

The Governor's Playground.

The Governor's "playground," Glencove, is located on a little point of land jutting into the harbor parallel with the mainland, so that he has a little bay of his own in front of his house. It is called Salt Kettle Creek, though it is not a creek, but a baby bay. Here the Governor and his family go in bathing. The tiny peninsula is just visible among the trees from the coral road high above it, and is reached by a winding white road down the hill. To-day the Governor stood on his verandah with some of the newspaper correspondents watching some boatmen gathering seaweed on the other side of Salt Kettle Creek.

"What are they picking that stuff up for?" asked one unlearned journalist.

"They make fertilizer of it," answered the Governor. "But I wish," he complained, "that they wouldn't show such discrimination. They pick it up with great care on the other side of the creek, but they leave this side severely alone, and on this side the seaweed perversely collects itself just where we go in bathing."

"What shape would you call Salt Kettle Creek?" asked another correspondent, in search of knowledge. "A rounded V?"

"A rounded V," explained the Governor, twinkling, "is a U."

When the Governor stands on his verandah and looks landward, the most conspicuous objects that strike his eye are pickaninnies and goats. There are several colored families across Salt Kettle Creek, and all of them are Roosevelt-ians so far as the race suicide issue is concerned. These pickaninnies are not partial to clothes, evidently regarding them as a necessary evil, and a 4-year-old bit of chocolate humanity clad in a one-piece suit about the size of a healthy handkerchief adds local color to the Salt Kettle neighborhood, especially when multiplied by fifteen or twenty.

All this emphasis has been laid on the Governor's "playing," because that is what he himself regards as the chief feature of his visit here; but to the men who accompany him there is another feature that continually obtrudes itself at every turn. That is the series of contrasts, amounting to a continuous incongruity, between the American leader and his British playground.

Soldiers Everywhere.

Take, for instance, the homes of the President-elect and the British Governor. The President-elect is to govern a nation of 90,000,000. The British Governor rules a Province of 19,000, or about the population of Jamaica, L. I. Over on the hill beyond Hamilton the British Governor lives in a palace surrounded by immense and splendid grounds, guarded by sentries in bright red uniforms who have orders to admit the public only twice a week. Across the harbor from Hamilton lives the President-elect in a comfortable little two-story white cottage, encompassed by seaweed gatherers and with a perspective of pickaninnies and goats.

When the President-elect goes out carriage riding he passes soldiers all along the way—soldiers in red, soldiers in khaki. All the time he was Governor of New Jersey and Commander in Chief of the New Jersey National Guard he never saw so many soldiers, except on some official occasion, as he has seen on the coral streets and roads of Bermuda.

The Governor has discovered that although his good American money passes current here for most things as freely as if it were British, there is one place where they draw the line. A $10 bill is as good as two sovereigns, four cents are as good as tuppence, and a cent as good as a ha'penny; so the Governor sent out to buy $25 worth of stamps when he started in to catch up with his correspondence. The post office, however, is the one place in Bermuda where American money doesn't go, and his messenger had to get it changed—with 1 per cent. discount.

The Governor has had some trouble in getting eggs; so, for that matter, has everybody else. One of his household, going out to buy some, was told, "We will do our best to get some eggs for you, but we can't promise them on account of the strike." This mystified the messenger, who went to another place and asked the same question, adding, "I understand it's hard to get them owing to the strike."

Everybody in the place grinned, and one of them said, "The only strike I know of is among the hens."

"What do you mean?" asked the emissary.

"Why," explained the egg merchant, "when we had plain ordinary hens in Bermuda they used to lay eggs. But the people here got aristocratic and imported a bunch of fancy hens, and they won't lay more than about an egg a week."

The President-elect has about recovered from the injury to his skull, occasioned when, in the campaign, he nearly went through the roof of his automobile. He has been wearing a big strip of plaster on his head ever since, but in the course of the hurricane last Monday night, the tail-end of a Jamaica hurricane, he took his hat off and the hurricane lifted the plaster so that it stood straight up over his head "like a gonfalon," as the Governor said in speaking of it. After that he felt that the plaster was more or less supernumerary and he took it off.

Bullock Calls by the Back Door.

Sir George M. Bullock, K. C. M. G. is the Governor of the islands and a Lieutenant General in the British Army. He is a soldierly-looking man with a stiff mustache and as straight a carriage as if he had a ramrod inside his coat. When he drove over to the other side of the harbor to see the Governor the other day he sprang lightly up the steps of Glencove and looked around for the front door. Now, Glencove is built in a deceiving sort of way, so that what looks like the side door is really the front. Lieut. Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K. C. G., looked around the side of the house helplessly and then held a consultation with Lady Bullock. She couldn't see a door either. So Sir George left her standing there and traveled around the other side, still looking for a front door, but no reputable house wears its front door on the side; it's not done. Then the Lieutenant General, still leaving Lady Bullock on the front veranda looking hopelessly over toward the battery of camera fiends at the gate, went down below and tried to force an entrance at the kitchen door. Margaret, the Irish maid, came out, thinking it was the grocery man, and the troubles of the Governor of Bermuda were over.

The red-coated sentry at Gov. Bullock's palace is undergoing experiences which are rapidly revolutionizing his view of life. Hitherto he has had to do only with respectful Britons who stand afar and look wistfully at the imaginary gates he guards. But when Gov. Wilson went to call on Gov. Bullock the astonished soldier found himself the centre of a throng of newspaper men and camera artillerists, who called him by his first name and insisted on his posing for them. Astonished, and then gradually getting into the spirit of the affair, the Briton permitted himself to be "taken" in the attitude of holding up the throng and indignantly refusing them admission, meekly accepting their instructions as to how he should stand and how he should hold his rifle, and finally retired to his post with an amazed grin.

There is quite a little colony of Wilsonites here. The Governor's immediate party consists of himself, his wife, and two of his daughters, (the Misses Eleanor and Jessie Wilson,) Mr. Swem, and the Secret Service man detailed to accompany them, Richard H. Taylor. Then there are eleven newspaper men, most of whom accompanied the Governor throughout the campaign.

Most of the party have their families with them, and there is one bridal couple. Swem was married not long ago, and he is taking his bride to Bermuda as a substitute for a honeymoon trip which the exigencies of the campaign would not permit him to take. Swem is one of the best stenographers in the United States, having won the world's championship for accuracy and being third in the world for speed. He is going to try for the speed championship again at the next competition. He is only 19 years old, and he has a little schoolgirl bride who is the pet of the party. She is so absurdly little and young that one has to rub his eyes when told she is a wife, and the children of the party fraternize with her on even terms. Altogether it is a very jolly crowd, and the Governor, as presiding elder, seems to enjoy his position.

Care-Free as a Boy.

The Governor, in fact, is as happy and care-free as a boy, now that he has got down to his "playground."

The other day, when Sir George Bullock was expected, two or three correspondents dropped in to see the President-elect. He was in his sitting room working, with corrugated brow, over a sheet of paper. He turned around and said with dignity, "Gentlemen, you have interrupted me in the preparation of an important State paper."

The correspondents, in much confusion, apologized and started to withdraw. The Governor grinned. "Don't go," he said; "it's important, but it's a domestic formula I am drawing up for Mrs. Wilson."

He was working out for her the sort of reception Englishmen expect at an afternoon tea, that she might do due honor to Sir George when he arrived.

One of the families in the party has rented a cottage just up the road from Glencove, and some of the others presented this family with a perfectly good goat. When Miss Eleanor and Miss Jessie heard of it nothing would do them but an immediate visit to the goat. They waited with near-patience until Sir George and Lady Bullock had gone, and then piled out of the house and ran up the road to "Nanny Villa," as the others of the party have christened the home of the goat. There, for the rest of the afternoon, they played with Rurie, as the goat has been named, (after the Hotel Inverurie,) and had the time of their lives. They are a pair of hearty, unspoiled American girls, and they are enjoying Bermuda to the limit. Whaever it may be to others, it is surely a "playground" to them.

Meanwhile the inhabitants stand somewhat aloof from the Governor, because of their respect for the position he now occupies. He has been a Winter resident here several times, and is well known to them, but President Wilson of Princeton is to them a different person from the next Chief Magistrate of the United States, and a deference is paid to him which has no parallel in our own country. There has been no attempt on the part of his old acquaintances to intrude on his privacy. This, however, does not apply to the American tourist or to the every-day Bermudian, and the Governor has had so often to seek seclusion to avoid curiosity seekers that he has had to give up his programme of walks and bicycle rides and confine himself to carriage riding, and sometimes to shut himself up in Glencove.

He has availed himself in such emergencies of a quaint custom existing here, known as "hanging out the basket." In Bermuda, if you are going to be away for some time, you hang a basket out of your front door as a sign that you are not expected back. Visitors take the hint, drop their cards in the basket, and go away. This is not done if you are going to be gone only a few hours, but the Governor, in his extremity, has been forced to adopt the practice, as a hint of his wishes, though, of course, nobody really supposes him to be away for any length of time.

Old Glory Waves with Union Jack.

When he first came here the American flag floated alone over Glencove, but on the day of Gov. Bullock's visit the British flag kept it company, and it has been there ever since, side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

This is Mrs. Wilson's first visit to Bermuda, and she is enjoying it keenly, but no member of the party enjoys it more than the two girls. A few nights ago they went fishing in the moonlight, and declared that they never had had so much fun in their lives.

It seems strange to be in a place where there are no automobiles. Gov. Wilson himself was one of those who brought about this state of affairs. The roads here are narrow, there are no sidewalks, and when automobiles were permitted accidents were unavoidable and constant. Finally, the inhabitants and the Winter residents united in a petition to the Assembly to prohibit the dangerous machines, and the Assembly condemned all that were here and prohibited the landing of any more. Gov. Wilson, who was one of the Winter residents, joined in the petition.

One of Gov. Wilson's friends here is W. H. Allen, the Vice Consul. Allen's father was appointed Consul here by President Lincoln, and held the office for twenty-nine years, when he died in Bermuda. The younger Allen, as Vice Consul, has spent most of his life here, though he has a Summer home in Allegany County, New York. Mark Twain was Allen's guest here ten days before he died, and the Governor and Mr. Allen are fond of exchanging reminiscences of the great humorist.

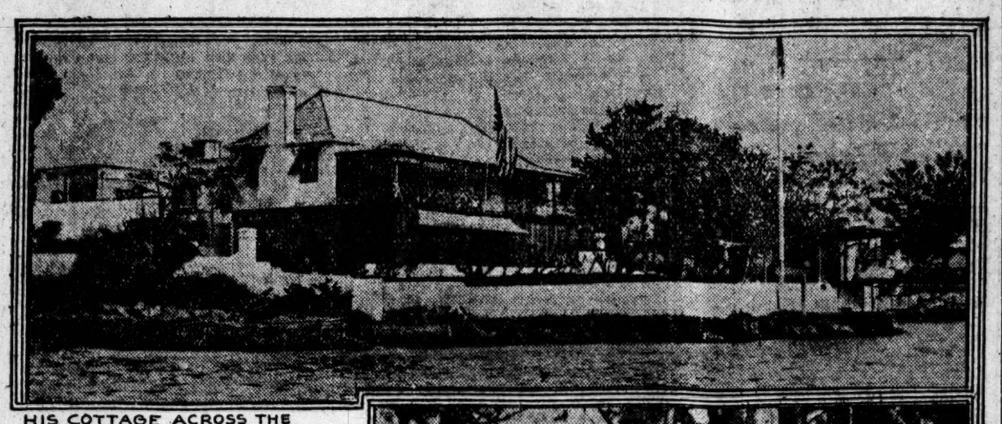
The Governor has a double—Warrington Brown of Bay Shore, L. I. Whenever Brown shows up in a hotel or anywhere else a whisper runs through the crowd of "There's Wilson," and there is an immediate rush to shake his hand and wish him well in the Presidency. Mr. Brown might be able to get a good deal of fun out of it, but he always explains conscientiously that he is not the President-elect.

Though the American President-to-be picked out for his Winter rest a place away from American soil, he could not have found a more beautiful or a more restful one. These coral islands are a never-ending series of pictures, each more beautiful than the last. Even the houses are things of beauty, built, as they are, of coral. "Those houses," said the Governor to-day, waving his hand toward the mass of foliage, checked and interspersed with graceful white buildings, "remind me of driven snow." It is a fact that most of them look as if snow had fallen on them in the night, and in this warm climate it gives a curious effect.

"Aren't you afraid to go out boating?" asked somebody, with humorous intent. "Suppose you should drop overboard, Aren't there any sharks about here?"

"Yes," said the Governor, "but they are intelligent sharks. They know whom to bite."

Gov. Wilson on His Vacation in Bermuda.



HIS COTTAGE ACROSS THE HARBOR FROM HAMILTON

WALKING WITH ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS

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13 DAYS IN APPLE CAR.

Stowaway's Feet Were Frozen; He Had Eaten a Barrel of Fruit.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 25.—Andrew Gorchitz of Newburg, N. Y., after being a prisoner for thirteen days in a car of apples, into which he had crawled at Newburg, was released when the car was opened here to-day.

His feet were frozen and may have to be amputated. He had eaten nearly a barrel of the apples. He has a wife and five children in Hungary.

Three Bargemen Rescued.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Nov. 25.—The three men comprising the crews of the barges Pioneer and Typhoon were rescued by the Point Judith Life Savers early to-day while the barges were being pounded to pieces by a heavy southwesterly gale. At 8 A. M. the Pioneer had been battered in by the surf and the Typhoon was fast breaking up. The barges, which were light, were bound from Newport for a coal port in tow of the tug Salutation. The Salutation and her tow put in behind the Point Judith Breakwater last night; but a sudden shift of the wind tore the barges away from the tug.

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By

Grace G. Montgomery

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THE Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 8th will make a sensation. It will contain four beautiful Christmas pictures painted especially for THE TIMES by four famous American artists. They will be reproduced in full color in the size of a full page of THE TIMES, on supercalendered paper, printed on one side of the paper only. They are works of art, well worth framing and preserving.

Nothing to compare with this Supplement has ever been issued by a newspaper unless it be the "Holy Grail" Easter Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There will be an extraordinary demand for these Christmas paintings. The edition however will be limited to regular readers of THE TIMES. If you are not a regular reader become one immediately by ordering your newsdealer to send you THE NEW YORK TIMES regularly.

Thousands neglected a similar warning that was given them to make sure of securing "Holy Grail" pictures and failed to get a copy. Don't fail this time. After the edition is exhausted, no more copies can be had.

The subjects and the artists who painted them for readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are:

"Illumination," by Sargeant Kendall, N. A.

"His First Christmas," by Albert Sterner, A. N. A.

"My Ain Fireside," by Henry McCarter.

"Christmas Shopping," by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr.

A remarkable list truly, and the paintings are worthy of their fame.

Don't miss getting them with the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

DECEMBER EIGHTH

PRICE OF TURKEYS DEPENDS ON TRAVEL

Stay-at-Homes Are 30 Cents a Pound, but Rolling Stones Are Cheaper.

BRAND-NEW PRICE BASIS

Quoted from 22 Cents Up, with Roaming Qualities as Gauge to Fix Thanksgiving Values.

The retail markets of the city were invaded yesterday by housewives who sought supplies for Thanksgiving Day. They scouted last week to get prices, and yesterday they returned, with their lists made out, to buy.

For the benefit of those who did not visit the big markets last week, a tour of the retail shops in lower Manhattan, Harlem, and the upper west side, made by a TIMES reporter yesterday, developed the information that turkeys are more plentiful and better than last year. Extra choice fowls, however, are scarce, owing to the recent warm weather in the Western and Southern States, where the dealers explain that turkeys roam in good weather, thereby decreasing their weight by expenditure of energy.

Choice turkeys that did not roam are selling for 30 cents a pound. Those that did—now classed as inferior—are bringing 22 to 25 cents a pound. The ones that roamed constitute about 75 per cent. of the supply.

The people of New York have reason to be thankful that they are not paying as much for turkeys as the people of Boston, who are paying 40 cents a pound. Not a single one of the Boston turkeys roamed. This is guaranteed along with the 40-cents-a-pound price.

Dealers do not look for any change in prices before Thanksgiving Day. Prices for turkeys and other fowls yesterday were as follows:

Turkeys (fancy)	30 cents a pound
Turkeys (medium)	25 cents a pound
Turkeys (culled)	22 cents a pound
Chicken (roast)	25 cents a pound
Chicken (frying size)	25 cents a pound
Chicken (fowl)	22 cents a pound
Duck (Long Island)	25 cents a pound
Geese (Maryland)	22 cents a pound
Guinea hen	$1.50 pair

A plentiful supply of vegetables was found in all the markets, and the prices were as follows:

Prime celery	20 cents a bunch
Lettuce	10 cents a head
Cauliflower	15 to 25 cents a head
Tomatoes	20 cents a basket
Romaine salad	10 cents a head
String beans	15 cents a quart
Wax beans	15 cents a quart
Sweet potatoes	10 cents a quart
Spinach	30 cents four quarts

For fruits and nuts the following prices were asked:

Cranberries	15 cents a quart
Orange	35 cents a dozen
Apples	30 cents a dozen
Grape fruit	25 cents one-quarter dozen
Raisins	25 cents a pound
Basket figs	25 cents a pound package
Grapes	15 to 30 cents a pound
Chestnuts	10 cents a pound
Mixed nuts	25 cents a pound

Eggs of "reguler" grade were selling for 43 cents a dozen, but "special" eggs were bringing as high as 47 cents. The dealers said they had a plentiful supply of cold storage eggs, but these were not in great demand. Here and elsewhere the speculators in cold storage eggs—that did not roam—have been caught by the warm weather. Large shipments of fresh eggs are expected from Kentucky and Tennessee before the December holidays, and this will also bring about a sharp reduction of prices.

As a result of the high prices that have been asked for turkeys and other fowls during the past few years, many people have substituted for them choice cuts of meat. Suckling pigs, among the most popular substitutes, were selling for $2.50 to $4 each, at weights varying from ten to eighteen pounds.

For Thanksgiving Day the dealers estimated that 300 carloads of turkeys would be used, with 200 barrels to the car and [illegible] to the barrel. This would [illegible] turkeys.

PLATINUM SETTINGS

BEAUTY, originality and the finest craftsmanship distinguish our new platinum settings. We give expert attention to planning and remounting precious stones. Orders for Christmas should be placed now.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELLERS 321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

Automobile Exchange

The New York Times prints a greater amount of automobile advertising than any other New York newspaper. It is the logical medium to reach prospective purchasers of used cars.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

Advertising rates per agate line. One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

1911 Packard "30," seven-passenger, $1,000.
2 30-60 H. P. Stearns, 1910, 5-7 passenger.
1912 Stearns-Knight- five-passenger.
1 30 H. P. limousine Chalmers, 1911.
5 30 H. P. Stearns, 1911, toy tonneau.
Pierce-Arrow, 1910, first-class condition, $700.
The cars are all in first-class condition. Make me an offer. Will take your car in part payment. Jas. H. Morris, 514 West 125th St. Tel. 4272 W. Morningside.

STODDARD DAYTON.
An inspection of our used cars will convince any one of the exceptional values we are offering; our service department is, without doubt, the best that can be given, and it applies to our used cars just the same as new; don't be misled; we are in the business to stay; we have a number of other makes of cars. Used Car Department, 4 West 62d St.

Selden, Limousine, 1912, equipped with cab windows, electric light system, speedometer, all necessary extras; car has had most intelligent care; will sell at substantial reduction. Stevens, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

1912 Moline demonstrator; kept in perfect condition; guaranteed; 35 H. P. 5-pass. touring; top, windshield, self-starter; speedometer; extra tires; 1-3 off list price. Delamater Byrnes Auto Co., 10 W. 60th St. 5865 Col.

STEVENS DURYEA LIGHT TOURING, $250. 1909—FIVE-PASSENGER CAR—1909; cost $3,000; has magneto, top, wind shield, and every requirement for a private owner. DR. HOUTON'S private garage, 142 West 37th.

PACKARDS.
1912 6-48 Phaeton, 1910 30 touring.
1909 30 Limousine, 1909 30 touring.
Limousine body, completely renovated.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,531 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, six-cylinder, late model; in perfect condition; fully equipped; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. This and fifty other bargains on exhibition at the Times Square Automobile Company, 1,710 Broadway.

Alco 40 h. p., equipped with limousine body and extra touring body, recently overhauled; exceptional condition; will sell for one-third of original price. Lockhart, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7801 Schuyler.

De Dion landaulet for sale; run 2,000 miles last Winter; just overhauled, painted, varnished, and ready for use. Apply to owner, Wm. H. Wheelock, 128 Broadway. Tel. 8580 Cort.

CADILLAC, 1911.—Touring, with self-starter; demountable rims, slip covers, top, windshield, Klaxon, speedometer, clock, Prest-o-lite; $950; no dealers. Telephone 3540—Worth.

BRAND-NEW LANDAULET BODY, $400; built to order by George Meyer; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,000; latest model; fit any standard chassis. Dr. Garnett, 142 West 37th.

Fiat, 1912, six, touring; Orson, 1912, 50 horse, touring; Cadillac, 1910, 30 horse, with extra demi-limousine top. Charles C. Tough, 511 East 72d St. Tel. Lenox 7194.

Wanted—An automobile for exchange of a new one-family house at Bayside, Queens, New York City. Dr. T. M. Weed, 464 West 145th St., city.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.
Fiat, 1910, six-cylinder, toy tonneau; A1 condition; must sell at once. Theodore Ludwig, 47 West 34th St.

Taxicab.—Ford, Model T, 1910, remodeled, in excellent condition; to close out, cheap; make me an offer. J. A. Jensen, 1,673 Broadway.

100 cars, taxis, deliveries, $150-$3,000. Limousines, landaulets; fit Packards, others, $250 up. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

A "30" TOURING, $275.
Four cylinder, five passenger, complete; cost $2,500; any trial. Broadwell, 225 West 77th St.

Beautiful pair cinnamon bear robes, $50; cost $200; also chauffeur's fur coat, $30; cost $175. Dr. Garnett, private garage, 142 West 37th.

Chalmers "30" 1911 touring; excellent condition; tires new; demonstration on request. A. E. Randall, 61 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn.

Maxwell 1911, four-cylinder touring, fully equipped, in perfect condition. W. A. Selon, 1,382 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

For Hire.—Packard limousine and touring cars; hour, day, week, or month. Tindall, 3d floor, 250 West 54th St. Col. 2704.

Benz 18-22 h. p. landaulet; most excellent car for town service. Stevens, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

Limousine body, used three months; gray whipcord upholstery, painted blue. George Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

For Rent—Peerless seven-passenger landaulet, just overhauled and painted. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

Cadillac, 1912, 30 touring, fully equipped; also 1910 30 touring. George Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1911; fully equipped; like new; big bargain; $750. Premier Co., 19 West 62d St.

Maxwell roadster; fully equipped; exceptional bargain; $350. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 W. 62d.

Reo, 1911, four-passenger roadster, fully equipped, $500. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1912, five passenger, specially made wire wheels. Barlow, 582 7th Av.

Reo, 1912; centre control; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo, Model R, 1912, like new, $650. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St., New York.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

Excellent Open and Closed Packard Cars rented by
GILLETT JOHNSON CO.
201 W. 94th St. Phone 5754 River. Hourly, weekly, or monthly engagements with people appreciating refined service. Moderate prices.

Packard limousines, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera, with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10; largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
PHONE
PLAZA 2100

Packard Riverside Garage, 305 West 79th St.—Late models, open, closed cars; $3 hour; monthly $200 up; theatres $2 up. 8390 Schuyler.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

FINEST time for touring, private Packard, $2.50 hour; theatre special, $5. Phone 3977 Morningside.

For Hire.—Renault, landaulet body; weekly, monthly. Phone 7118 Columbus. Louis Gulmer.

Hudson, elegant five-passenger touring; $2.50 per hour; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

FOR SALE—A Five-passenger in splendid condition—1910—Will be thoroughly overhauled. Equipped with Speedometer, Clock, Klaxon, extra tire. Price $500.00; no less. This car is very cheap and will give fine service. Cost $4,500.00.
A five-passenger car thoroughly overhauled—new tires, one complete extra, Booth demountable rims, two inner tubes, speedometer; clock. Biggest bargain in New York. Price $500.00—no less.
SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO.,
1,876 Broadway.

Limousine & Landaulet Bodies
Have about 40 left out of 400.
WE WANT TO GET CLEAN,
So Will Sacrifice Entire Lot.
Also Taxis, Inside Drives, Touring, etc., etc.
Big Snaps This Week. "Grab 'Em"
Also Lamps, Horns, Windshields, Tops, "Rock Bottom."
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
BODY DEPARTMENT
Displayed in the Great "ARENA" at
126 to 130 W. 56th St. Between 6th & 7th Avs.

10 Carloads of Tires & Tubes
Extraordinary Sale:—"Best Make" Shoes & Tubes.
Every One Fresh and Each A1
Prices that induce you to load up!
ALSO:—750 SLIGHTLY SOILED SHOES,
At $5 to $15
Have all sizes and many "remarkable snaps"!
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
TIRE DEPARTMENT, (NEW BUILDING,)
1849 B'way, nr. 61st St.

Don't Waste Time or Throw Away Money
Avoid Both by Going Direct to the
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
42 & 44 W. 62d St. Headquarters for Autos, Tires & Bodies.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co.,
435 West 19th St. Tel. Columbus 6060.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road-work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Truck positions waiting. 302 W. 57th St. Phone 7920 Col.

CARNEGIE 77, FINDS WORLD GROWS BETTER

"Every Year I Get a Higher Opinion of the Human Race," He Says on His Birthday.

LOVES HERO FUND BEST

Because He Thought of It All by Himself—Roosevelt Approved Pensions for Ex-Presidents.

Andrew Carnegie celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday yesterday by getting up early in the morning, taking a stroll through his garden, reading hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation, and by talking optimism between times. He seemed to be in excellent health, and asserted that if it was not for the tell-tale date in the family Bible he would say that he was not 77, but 50 years old. Mr. Carnegie received reporters in his home in the afternoon.

"I'm feeling young, indeed," was his response to their congratulations when he entered his library. "Why shouldn't I, when I see so much good all about me? The earth becomes more of a Heaven to me every year. Every year I get a higher opinion of the human race, because I know so many more men and women who have attained almost angelic heights. I have spent the morning opening letters and telegrams. They brought me happiness, real happiness, and I was reminded of that line from Hamlet, 'I think myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my dear friends.' Isn't that beautiful?"

Just over Mr. Carnegie's head hung this framed inscription, which was specially illuminated: "The highest worship of God is service to man." One of the reporters asked Mr. Carnegie why he had put this inscription, over all others, in the most conspicuous corner of the library.

"Thank you for asking me that question," he replied, getting up to look for himself. "I put it there because it means so very, very much. That epigram was found in the autobiography which Benjamin Franklin carried around with him in his inside pocket, you know. It recalls Luther's declaration: 'We cannot serve God. He needs no help from us. But we can do our greatest service to our fellows.'

"I put that up there over the door," exclaimed Mr. Carnegie, "because that is my idea of true religion."

"Once Lord Morley—I call him John Morley," Mr. Carnegie continued, "told me that six lines from Burns had done more to establish the moral, social, and political institutions of man than any editorials that had ever been written. But John Morley didn't have to tell me what lines they were, for he admitted that I knew more of Robert Burns than he would ever know. The lines begin with these words, 'Thine own reproach alone do fear,' That's it. Let the judge within decide. If you get a verdict from him, it is time to fear. I liked those words so well that I have put the two phrases side by side on my library walls, as you see, in plain sight of my desk."

Mr. Carnegie chuckled when he read his own words on the wall, "All is well since all grows better."

"Don't put any quotation marks about them, boys," he added. "They are my words. They express the great consolation, the great support of life. Honestly, to hear me talk, you would think that I had stolen a sermon from Henry van Dyke, who happens to be my guest for a few days, and with whom I had a long talk this morning. But I tell you it is my own sermon, not Dr. van Dyke's."

"Of all your benefactions, which do you regard with most affection?" he was then asked.

"The one concerning which I received no advice or suggestion from any one," he replied. "I refer to the Hero Fund. I want to tell you how I conceived the idea of the Hero Fund. We had a very serious mine accident near Pittsburgh, and a former superintendent of the mine, Mr. Taylor, although he had resigned from the management some time previous, organized a band of volunteers to save those entombed in the mine. He went down into the mine, saved a great number of men, but, alas, he lost his own life. He had a family, too. What are the valors of war compared with such acts? thought I. Such acts should be rewarded.

"Now the Hero Fund is successfully established, not only in this country, but in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and in Italy. The reports that I get from all these countries are the best medicine that can be administered to any man. It keeps me young.

"Do you want to know what the German Emperor, that great man, thinks of the Hero Fund in Germany? He thinks there is nothing like it. Only recently he sent a message to me, through the German Ambassador, thanking me for my generosity. 'Never before did I know that I had so many heroes within my borders,' he said. He made particular mention of five cases. One of these stated how a poor professor had saved a helpless baby from drowning, at the expense of his own life. The professor's wife got the benefit of the fund, and now owns a little shop in Germany, and is self-supporting. Isn't that a wholesome bit of news? Ah, every year my Hero Fund grows in importance."

Mr. Carnegie then drifted to war and politics. He saw no danger of a general war in Europe, he said, and felt convinced that the powers would not repeat the mistake of forty years ago, when they allowed the Turk to retain dominion in Europe. The general sentiment in Europe, he said, was with America, in demanding a final settlement of the Balkan question. He said that if he was sending out any New Year's greetings to the American public it would be a word of congratulation for the election of a President.

"We make our own kings in this country," he exclaimed, "and we make good ones. I am a Republican, dyed in the wool, and I hope always to vote the Republican ticket, but a Democratic President is all right. As to those fears that some people talk about, I just smile at them. I believe in the reduction of the tariff, but I believe in President Taft's method—reduction on one article at a time. Don't worry about the tariff. It will go downward all right, but it will be difficult to make any grave reductions. The moment they try that, there will be some log-rolling among the States. Log-rolling is just plain faking.

"When I started in business this country did not make a pound of steel. Now this country makes more than all the other countries put together. Don't forget to put that down. Believe me, I wouldn't have gone into the business if I hadn't been promised a 30 per cent. duty. Too many had failed before me to run any such risks. We needed protection to start the steel business. Now it is started, and I have favored reduction for years. Protection is only meant for infant industries, and it was never intended to keep up protection forever. Under no condition should the food of the people be taxed. But as for luxuries, they should be heavily taxed."

Mr. Carnegie declined to discuss his plan for pensioning ex-Presidents. He said he was preparing a statement to cover some new facts, which he would make public to-day. He had talked about this pension fund with Col. Roosevelt, he said, when Col. Roosevelt was President. The Colonel, Mr. Carnegie asserted, said at the time that such a provision would be a good thing, but that he didn't need a pension.

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT ANNA H. SHAW AGAIN

Convention Keeps Her at Head of National Association—Jane Addams Also Retains Office.

NON-PARTISAN IDEA STANDS

Leonora O'Reilly Urges College Women to Encourage Working Girls and Let Their Grammar Alone.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—As was forecast, most of the officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association were re-elected in the convention to-day, though there were many nominees for several of the offices. Those chosen were:

President—ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Moylan, Penn.

First Vice President—JANE ADDAMS, Chicago.

Second Vice President—ANITA WHITNEY, California.

Recording Secretary—SUSAN W. FITZGERALD, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary—MARY WARE DENNETT, New York.

Treasurer—Mrs. STANLEY McCORMICK, Chicago.

Auditors—Mrs. JAMES L. LAIDLAW, New York, and Mrs. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, Chicago.

The Resolution Committee's report put the association on record as favoring a non-partisan political body. It was adopted unanimously, but a delegate said: "The advocates of woman suffrage are left free as individuals to do what they please."

Leonora O'Reilly, head of the Women's Trade Union of New York, requested the college women in the audience not to correct the grammar of working girls. She added: "Merely let the girls do things in their own way and feel encouraged by their support.

"Don't try to boss us," continued Miss O'Reilly, "when we come to you for help. Don't be afraid of us when we go on strike. We must protect ourselves. When the College League in New York lent us its girls to serve as ushers at one of our meetings, I made them work. I said, 'It is the only chance Leonora O'Reilly will have to make the college girls scrub.'"

There was a spirited discussion on the question of Maud Wood Parks of Boston, having her credentials as a delegate transferred from the College Equal Suffrage League to the Massachusetts delegation. Miss M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, President of the College League, shook her finger at the delegates and said:

"Ladies, I always tell the truth. If I did not I would have no right to be here."

A telegram from the suffragists of Oregon reported that a count of the vote on the equal suffrage amendment in that State showed it had carried by a majority of 4,161.

A big mass meeting was held to-night under the auspices of the asssociation in the Metropolitan Opera House.

SUFFRAGE IN THE BALANCE.

Michigan May Have Given a Small Majority Against Amendment.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25.—Leaders in the fight for the passage of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Michigan admitted to-day for the first time that the complete official returns might show the defeat of the measure by a few hundred votes.

Only three counties, Keweenaw, Montcalm, and St. Clair, remain to be heard from officially. The official vote from the remainder of the State gave a majority of 165 for the amendment. Unofficial returns rom the three missing counties rolled up a majority of about 700 against the amendment.

There is a possibility that the official returns may be changed in some instances before the contest is finally determined. It was announced to-day at the office of the Secretary of State that the returns from a large majority of counties contained mistakes and had been sent back for correction.

DEBS DENIES FLIGHT.

At His Home Labor Leader Says Indictments Are Based on Lies.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 25.—Eugene V. Debs, indicted by the Federal Grand Judy at Girard, Kan., on Saturday, appeared at his home to-day, refuting the report that he had started for Fort Scott, Kan., on hearing of the indictment. In speaking of the case, Debs said:

"These indictments are based on an infamous lie. There was never any attempt on the part of the officers of The Appeal to Reason to induce any witnesses to leave anywhere. I have recently been the candidate of the working classes for the Presidency. I suppose I can now be the candidate of the capitalistic class for the penitentiary. Were the whole truth told about conditions in the Fort Leavenworth Prison the world would stand aghast."

The charges made by The Appeal to Reason against the prison management was the cause of the first indictments against Fred D. Warren and J. J. Shepherd.

Porto Rico Coffee

Hill Grown and Hand Picked

Packed under sanitary conditions and guaranteed 100% Pure by the seal of the Porto Rico Association.

Call or send 4c postage for Free Sample. Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York.

For sale by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO., all stores
CHARLES & CO. 44 East 43d Street
H. HICKS & SON 1179 Broadway
AARON WARD & SONS Newark, N. J.
and other large dealers

Every package bears Guaranty — Seal of Porto Rico Association

Men Adopt the Gillette because it is Efficient

YOU can't afford to be without a Gillette another day. It may not mean anything to you to save the barber's fees and tips.

You may not object to spending ten minutes every morning in stropping and fussing over a soft-blade razor.

The fact remains that the Gillette gives you a *better shave*—you shave in three minutes—you keep your face free of smarting and soreness—you save forty or fifty dollars a year.

You will find the Gillette dependable, quick and safe—the Blades remarkably uniform in shaving quality.

The Gillette Safety Razor is the finest shaving device ever invented.

Get one today—Standard sets, $5: Pocket editions, $5 to $6: Combination and Travelers' sets, $6 to $50.

Gillette Blades—two sizes of Packet, 50c. and $1.00.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping — Gillette Safety Razor Known the World Over — No Honing

King C. Gillette

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

Below the Dead Line

There's a dead line that marks the cut of a dress coat that's as well defined as the police dead line that marks the boundary of the financial district.

A dead line drawn by the decree of fashion, which decides with the precision of fate the exact angle at which a lapel must be turned, the precise line and curve at which the front must swing gracefully away and the very point at which the tails must end.

If you would be considered well dressed, be sure your dress suit does not step beyond the dead line—the surest way is to get it in a Brill store—smart, graceful, symmetrical, absolutely correct in every line and weave—the very perfection of fit.

Dress Coats, $15, $19, & $36—Tuxedos, $15, $17 & $34.
Trousers, $4, $6 and $10—Waistcoats, $3.50 to $10.
Evening Coats for Dinner, Theatre or Opera, $55 and $60.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

The STEINWAY Piano

Let the fame of the name be your guide in buying

Reputation is not *always* "a bubble." Sometimes it is a very substantial thing—as witness the reputation (world wide) of the STEINWAY PIANO.

Here is an instrument whose present perfection is the *cumulative* result of great ideas and perfect methods, handed down from father to son through succeeding generations of *master* builders.

Let this well-won fame decide *your* choice of a piano, and you will "close the avenue to future regrets."

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the door.

CHASE MOTOR TRUCKS

Durable—Efficient Economical

The CHASE line of motor trucks is known everywhere for its completeness.

For every carrying capacity up to two tons, we can show the finest line in New York City.

OUR MODEL LINE
500 lbs. Model M
1000 lbs. Model D
2000 lbs. Model H
2000 lbs. Model K
3000 lbs. Model L
4000 lbs. Model J

The very moderate price for CHASE trucks coupled with the demonstrated low cost of up-keep account for their wonderful popularity.

Leaders in New York-Leaders Everywhere

6 Models—All Styles of Bodies
500 to 4000 lbs. Capacity

Chase Motor Truck Co.
142 W. 50th St.

Diamond Safety Tread

WON'T SLIDE
WON'T SLIP
WON'T SKID

REAL Safety—sure traction—perfect car control—the essentials in a tire for use on wet and treacherous city streets amid congested traffic—you really get in the

Diamond Safety Tread Tire
(Squeegee)

Many tires are called non-skid—there's only one that makes good—Diamond Safety Tread. Your dealer has *your* size to fit *your* style of rims.

At your dealer's
The Diamond Store
1876 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THEY GRIP

FLEGENHEIMER BROS

THANKSGIVING DINNER COMBINATIONS

4 Bottles { 1 BOTTLE COCKTAIL, MANHATTAN OR MARTINI; 1 BOTTLE CHERRIES OR OLIVES; 1 BOTTLE DINNER CLARET OR WHITE WINE; 1 BOTTLE PORT OR SHERRY WINE } $1.45

Special California Port, Sherry, Madeira, per gallon.....$1.20
FULL BODIED, FRUITY PORT WINE, full quart bottle.....40c
EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY SHERRY WINE.....45c

California Wines, choice vintages. Specially selected and aged in bottles
CHOICE OLD CLARET, per bottle, 40c.....half gallon, 70c
SAUTERNE, a grand table wine; per bottle, 40c.....per dozen, $4.00
CABINET RIESLING, splendid bouquet; per bottle, 40c.....per dozen, $4.00
VINO DE PASTO SHERRY, delicious nutty flavor, 55c.....per dozen, $6.00

4 Bottle Native Wine Assortment { 1 Bottle HAUT SAUTERNE; 1 Bottle DELICIOUS OLD BURGUNDY; 1 Bottle GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE; 1 Bottle MADEIRA SELECT DINNER WINE } $2.95

FLEGENHEIMER'S * * * MONOGRAM WHISKEY; half gallon.....$1.40
FULL QUART BOTTLE.....75c
THISTLE DEW WHISKEY; per bottle, $1.00; per gallon.....$4.00
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TURKEY TROT BARRED AT JUNIOR COTILLION

Debutantes Pledged to Reform, So Patronesses Will Not Lay Down the Law.

A NEW FOUR-STEP DANCE

Cotillion's Guardians Watch Instructors Do the Latest Steps—The Proper Position in Dancing.

Débutante members of the Junior Cotillion, with the men having formed themselves into groups with a pledge for a reform in dances, the patronesses of the dances will undertake no radical measures. The one-step, although similar to the turkey trot, properly danced is not objectionable. This, in a few words, was the result of a meeting of the patronesses at the house of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of 563 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, with Miss Annabelle Olyphant and Miss Owen, instructors in dancing, who are in charge of several subscription dances, to show how any difficulty might be obviated. The real difficulty, they said, is the modern position in dancing. If a girl's right hand in dancing lies inside her partner's arm instead of over it, and if she gives him her left hand instead of holding his other arm, the position cannot be open to criticism.

So there will be no rules laid down for the cotillions, the first of which comes off on Dec. 3, but every effort will be made to see that there is nothing extreme at these dances or at those given by the various patronesses.

"It is necessary," the patronesses agreed at the close of the meeting, "to create public opinion first through the mothers and those who entertain, and set an example which can be followed by the younger generation."

Await New York Verdict.

The action of the patronesses of the Junior Cotillion in regard to the turkey trot and other exaggerated forms has been looked forward to with interest not only by the social world of New York, but of that all over the country. This, New York's leading subscription dance for the débutantes, sets the pace for similar affairs in other social centres.

"The genuine turkey trot is not in vogue in New York society," one of the patronesses said yesterday. "That is a name that has been applied as a generic term to all kinds of dances which do not in the slightest resemble any of the decadent dances. Even the old waltz could be exaggerated. The one-step, the most popular of the present day dances, while it is a walk is not in the least objectionable if danced in the proper way.

"We cannot expect the present widespread effort to make the dances of public halls more decent and respectable to succeed unless an example is established in the entertainments given by the young people in society circles. The whole problem can be solved by emphasizing the proper position for dancing and teaching the younger generation dances which are easy to learn and have quick steps adapted to syncopated time and which do not suggest any of the prohibited dance hall features."

The patronesses previously received an object lesson in new dances. There is one, a four-step, which has all the jolly features, which are desirable for making it popular, with none of the objectionable ones. It takes seven or eight lessons to learn, and it will not be tried at the first cotillion, but probably will be introduced at the second, on the first Tuesday in January. By that time it will have a name.

Patronesses at the Meeting.

The patronesses at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. William Armstrong, Mrs. William G. Bates, Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Cortlandt P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. James Hartshorne, Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. Joseph B. Hoyt, Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. Robert A. Sands, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Henry Alfred Todd, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Mrs. Waldron Williams, and Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth.

Of those prominent among the patronesses, who were not able to be present, were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who was at a large anti-suffrage meeting in Trenton; Mrs. Charles Cammann, Jr., Mrs. William M. Carson, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, Mrs. Charles Steele, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

PROHIBITS TURKEY RAFFLES.

Passaic Police Head Says This Will Improve the Children's Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 25.—"I want to see more of the kids get turkey, and I feel that their opportunities of enjoying it on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's will be far better if their fathers are not allowed to take chances by throwing dice in a saloon."

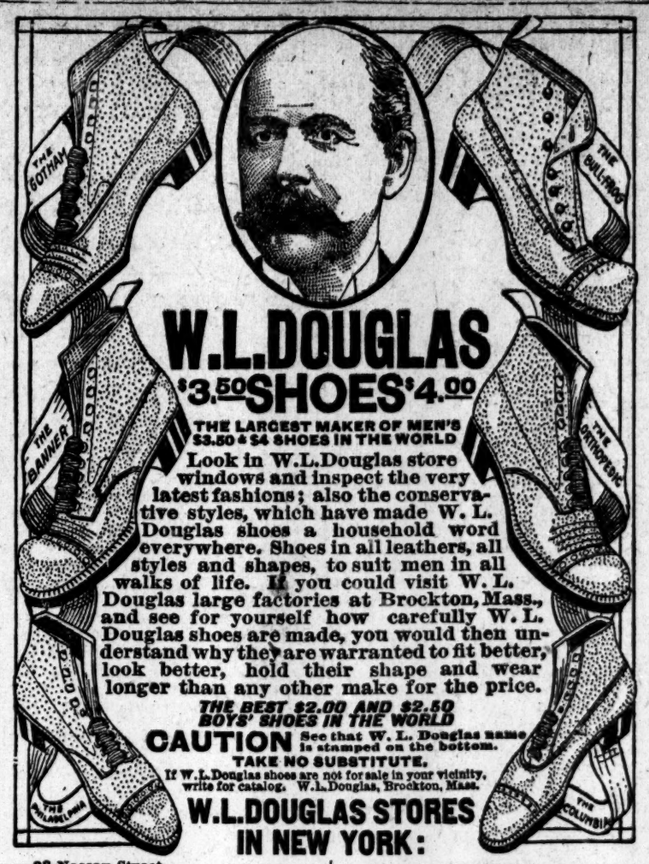
With this announcement, City Commissioner John F. Kehoe instructed the police to-day to prohibit the raffles for turkeys and other things which have been customary in local saloons for years. The Commissioner said the men would probably purchase turkeys if they were not allowed to waste money trying to win them.

CLARK FORTUNE TO WIDOW.

Thread Manufacturer Leaves His Estate in Trust.

The will of William Campbell Clark, President of the Clark Thread Works of Newark, N. J., was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Newark. All of his large fortune was left to his widow and two daughters in trust. Upon the death of Mrs. Clark the estate will become the property in equal shares of the Misses Estelle Campbell and Felicity Campbell Clark, 17 and 14 years old. There were no bequests to charity.

The will named Mrs. Clark executrix and Mr. Clark's cousin, J. William Clark of Bernardsville, N. J., executor. The latter renounced the co-executorship, thus leaving the widow the administratrix of the estate. Mr. Clark died on Nov. 14, following an operation.



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FOGEL BASEBALL TRIAL OPENS TO-DAY

Philadelphia Club's President Accused of Impugning Integrity of Officials.

With high-class legal talent to represent both the League and the accused club owner, the National League will go into session at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon to hear the case of Horace Fogel, President of the Philadelphia Club, charged with having isued both written and verbal statements reflecting on the integrity of the National League President, its umpires, and the last pennant race. One of the stormiest sessions in the history of the organization is predicted, and this League has not been noted for peaceful sessions during the past few years.

The specific charges on which Fogel is to be tried are that he caused to be printed in a Chicago paper during the latter part of the season a signed statement in which he charged that the National League race was "fixed" so that New York would win. He further charged, it is alleged, that President Lynch had instructed his umpires to favor the New York Club during the race. The first statement, casting a reflection on the integrity of the sport, caused bitter criticism throughout major league circles and the second was promptly taken up by both President Lynch and the umpires.

A special meeting was called for this city on Oct. 17 last to consider the Fogel charges, but action was deferred until to-day after President Lynch had addressed the club owners in regard to the charges. Fogel was represented by counsel, who contended that his client must first be served with a copy of the charges before any hearing could be held. The legal technicalities involved in the dispute were eagerly accepted by Fogel, who wished to "spar for time," and the meeting adjourned after naming Nov. 26 as the day on which the charges would be aired.

Fogel has been bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Lynch since the meeting was called, and he has said emphatically that the National League President cannot be re-elected. Mr. Lynch, on the other hand, refuses to say anything about the Presidency, and will not even say that he is a candidate. In his charge to the club owners at the October special meeting he said that if Fogel's charges were proved he was not fit to be at the head of the league, and he added that if they were disproved, Fogel should step down and out of baseball. Mr. Lynch has insisted from the first that the charges be sifted to the bototm, and he has refused all offers of a compromise. He does not propose, either, to retire from the game or to remain in his present position with the charge of dishonorable dealing standing against him, and he puts it squarely up to Fogel to prove his charges or take the consequences.

What the consequences may be seems to be a big puzzle in National League circles. There has been talk of Fogel being ousted from baseball and the National League franchise taken away from him, but it is not believed that the League could either. Ousting Fogel rests solely with the real owners of the Philadelphia club, and the franchise seems in no danger. There is no precedent for this particular case, and the club owners realize that Fogel could set up legal barriers to thwart any action that they may vote to take against him, if his rights or those of other stockholders are involved. The League is not bothering so much about Fogel's guilt or innocence as on the question of what can be done when the verdict is rendered.

President Lynch has recently returned from a trip to Pittsburgh and Chicago, where he is said to have collected evidence to use against the Philadelphia magnate. He also has affidavits from several newspaper men who are alleged to have heard Fogel make some charges during the last series between the Giants and Phillies at Philadelphia. The statement with Fogel's name signed to it as it appeared in the Chicago paper is also said to be in possession of the League President.

Umpire William Brennan will be at the meeting with a demand that Fogel retract certain statements alleged to have been made against the integrity of the National League umpires if he wishes to avoid a suit for defamation of character, and other umpires will probably be called upon to testify. Messrs. Rigler, Finneran, Klem, and Orth, who umpired the final series between Philadelphia and New York, in which the Giants clinched the pennant, may be called upon, as it was at this particular time that Fogel made his most notable oratorical effort.

On the other hand, Mr. Fogel announces that he has a traveling bag which fairly bulges with affidavits to prove his loyalty to baseball, and he has made the threat that he will expose some inside workings in the National League. One of the best lawyers of Philadelphia will represent Fogel at to-day's hearing, and the National League's interests will be safeguarded by Attorney J. Conway Toole.

The advance guard of the club owners arrived here yesterday, and it is likely that there will be no proxies at to-day's session. Presidents Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati and Charles W. Murphy of Chicago were the first to arrive, and Secretary William Locke of Pittsburgh was close behind. President Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh will arrive this morning. Edward C. Jones of the St. Louis Club and Mr. Fogel reached the city late last night. James W. Gaffney of Boston and Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn and the New York representative are, of course, sure to be present. It was thought yesterday that the New York Club would be represented by Harry Hempstead, John T. Brush's son-in-law, who was recently elected Vice President, but he was not in the city up to a late hour yesterday. It will be impossible for Mr. Brush to attend the meeting in person.

One other important affair affecting the National League is likely to be settled before the club owners depart for their homes. That is, the proposed trade between the Chicago and Cincinnati clubs, whereby Joe Tinker will be turned over to Cincinnati as the successor to Hank O'Day. Owners Murphy and Herrmann had a long conference yesterday afternoon in relation to the proposed trade, but no deal was consummated. Johnny Evers, the newly appointed manager of the Cubs, came down from his home in Troy and had a long talk with Murphy, who seemed to be conducting all negotiations with Herrmann on the trade. Mitchell, Knisely, and Phelan are the players whom Herrmann would give for the Chicago shortshop, but Murphy is holding out for one more player. Manager Evers declared last night that Tinker would arrive in New York this morning, and added that he expected the deal would be completed to-day.

Roger Bresnahan's grievance against the St. Louis Club for breaking the contract under which he was to manage the Cardinals for a term of years for $10,000 a year and a percentage of the profits will be brought formally to the attention of the Directors as soon as the Fogel hearing is concluded, but it is expected that the case will not be heard until the annual meeting, which is only two weeks away. To-day's meeting was called for the special purpose of hearing the Fogel case, and no other business is likely to be transacted.

A complaint reached National League headquarters from Bresnahan yesterday, but this will go before the Board of Directors rather than the entire League for action. The board is made up of John T. Brush, Garry Herrmann, Barney Dreyfuss, Charles Ebbets, and Charles W. Murphy. Three clubs have put in claims for Bresnahan's services, but the deposed manager will not discuss terms with any of them until he reaches a settlement with the St. Louis club owners.

The special meeting is attracting almost as much attention as the annual meeting of the League, which will be held here on Dec. 11, and many players, managers, and newspaper writers have already arrived on the scene of promised tumult. Among the baseball writers noticed at the Waldorf yesterday in the gathering of magnates and players was Harry B. Smith, sporting editor of The San Francisco Chronicle.

FOGEL DENIES CHARGES.

Has "Something Up His Sleeve for President Lynch."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Before leaving for New York late to-day, where he will attend the meeting of the National League to-morrow, at which the charges preferred against him by President Lynch will be acted upon, Horace S. Fogel, President of the Philadelphia Club, emphatically denied having made the statements attributed to him.

"Innocent persons do not have to fear anything," said Fogel, "and being innocent of what is said about me, I have nothing to fear at to-morrow's hearing, or whatever it may be called.

"I have something up my sleeve that will surprise President Lynch," added the Philadelphia Club's President.

Mr. Fogel declared that if it is true, as he is led to believe, that several newspaper men have sworn to affidavits that he said, "The National League race was fixed for the Giants to win," he will prefer a charge of perjury against them in court.

A number of newspaper men and other persons who witnessed the game between the New York and Philadelphia teams in which Umpire Orth gave the decisions which caused the turmoil here will, it is said, go to New York and appear in defense of President Fogel.

ROGER DIDN'T TRY HARD.

Woman Owner of St. Louis Club Gives Reason for Dropping Bresnahan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Roger Bresnahan was unconditionally released as manager of the St. Louis National League baseball team because Mrs. Helen R. Britton, principal owner of the club, did not think he "tried hard" during the year, and because the club lost money, according to a letter Bresnahan's attorneys prepared to-day to submit to the Directors of the National League. The letter quotes Mrs. Britton as saying:

"I have decided to make a change in managers and will not need your services any longer. I feel that you have not tried hard during the past year. The club has not made nearly as much money as it did in 1911. You do not seem to take much interest in the club."

The letter also gives President Jones of the club as authority for the statement that the club earned $15,000 this year. Jones offered Bresnahan $2,500 for his contract, which calls for $10,000 annually and 10 per cent. of the profits. Jones, however, the letter continues, refused to pay Bresnahan his percentage of this year's profits unless he would surrender his contract, which has four years to run.

Cubans Defeat Athletics, 3 to 2.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The baseball game here to-day between the Almendares and Philadelphia Americans resulted in a victory for the Cubans by a score of 3 to 2.

N. Y. A. C. SPECIAL SESSION.

Plan to Amend Constitution to be Decided To-night.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the New York Athletic Club, will be in the chair to-night at the special meeting which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution of the world's greatest sports organization in regard to the election of a nominating committee, which, it is proposed, is to supplant the existing rule which requires their appointment by the Board of Governors.

It is said that this session will mark the firing of the first gun in the battle by the so-called insurgents against the administration, members of which are alleged not to be in harmony with the best athletic interests of the club.

Through the absence of Ernest F. Haubold, Vice President of the club, who is in the South on a hunting trip, the "insurgents" assert the detection of weakening in the ranks of the regulars.

Both Col. Thompson and Mr. Haubold are said to have asserted that they will not permit their names to be presented as candidates for any office in the club, and insist that the showing made by the organization during the past year will indicate that they have fully lived up to the duties imposed upon them. It is generally conceded that Col. Thompson could have the Presidency again if he would accept a renomination.

The amendment which will be voted on to-night will make Article XII. of the constitution read as follows, if passed:

On the second Tuesday in December in each year a committee of seven shall be chosen by the club at large, who shall select and post upon a club bulletin, at least ten days before the annual meeting, the name of a candidate for each office to be filled at the ensuing election. Any twenty-five members of the club may propose seven names for the Nominating Committee. Such proposal shall be in writing, delivered to the Secretary, and posted at least fifteen days before the December meting. No member shall unite in the proposal of more than seven names for such committee. At least ten days before the December meeting the Secretary shall mail to each member of the club a printed list of all the names so proposed. At the December meeting the club shall elect such committee by ballot. Each member present may vote by ballot for not exceeding seven persons on such list by erasing the names of the others, if any, with ink or pencil, and depositing the list as a ballot for the names not marked. The seven members upon such list receiving the highest number of votes shall be the Nominating Committee.

Action on the foregoing was requested by many of the men who use the club's gymnasium and who are said to be the greatest frequenters of the organization's home in Central Park South. They assert that its acceptance by the club at large will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the elections of the association, and argue for the club's best interests.

Among those who signed the petition to the board were:

John F. Byrne, Harry B. Phinny, Jr., John S. Raymond, William P. Hoffman, Henry S. Carrington, Arnold O. Schramm, William L. Beaver, Jr., Frederick Narganes, F. W. White, William E. Van Wyck, Elmer A. Miller, George E. Ruppert, Joseph L. Delafield, William A. Taylor, Richard C. Rathborne, George H. Mallet, Frederick Olson, James H. Beals, T. Hamilton Burch, Jr., W. Louis Ruhl, George M. Thomson, George D. Phillips, Leo W. Groves, Charles H. Young, Augustus H. Ivins, Elisha Sniffin, Augustus H. Tennis, William E. McCredy, Albert L. Wickert, James A. Miller, Jr., Austin B. Fletcher, Jed B. Henry, George E. Brewer, Joseph J. Higgins, Hugh Lin Blackwell, Albert Roullier, A. (non-resident,) Egbert A. Jurgensen, Frederick J. Echeverria, Hugh Hastings, Michael F. Loughman, Frederick A. Wasserman, A. Parker Smith, Frank S. Gerrish, Joseph H. Fobes, George B. McAuliffe, G. Carlton Dominick, William D. Bourne, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., George S. Sweet, Chapman Ropes, Raymond A. Wetzler, and John H. Taylor.

PRINCETON TURNS TO HOCKEY

Twenty-five Candidates Report to Capt. Hobey Baker for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The Princeton hockey squad held its first practice here this afternoon, twenty-five candidates reporting to Capt. Hobey Baker for the initial workout. For the present the work will be confined to goal shooting and passing on a wodden platform which has been erected on University Field. But the squad will have several drills on the ice at St. Nicholas Rink, New York, during the Thanksgiving vacation. When the season becomes more advanced, it is probable that the team will go to New York two or three times a week for workouts on the ice.

The schedule for the coming season has not yet been announced, but it is understood that, in addition to the members of the Intercollegiate League, the Tigers will play Yale, Harvard, and McGill University, the Canadian champions. As the Tigers won the intercollegiate title last Winter, this team should prove a strong drawing card for hockey enthusiasts. It is also possible that a three-game series will be played with Cornell at Syracuse during the Christmas vacation.

Vanderbilt to Sell Some Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.—Fifteen horses belonging to Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to be sold at auction on next Friday morning at Mr. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm in Portsmouth, and at the same time there will also be sold a number of sheep and hogs, surplus stock on the farm. Some farm implements will also be sold.

The horses are all eligible for the show ring. All were bred from MacKay Wilkes and fashionable hackney mares. They include bays, chestnuts, and browns, and that the prospective buyers may have a chance to see what they can do all will be shown in harness in the big show ring on the farm. Nearly all of Mr. Vanderbilt's prize winners have been trained in this ring.

Practicing Auto Polo.

Because of the chance of accidents occurring frequently in the game of auto polo, which is to be introduced as an indoor sport at Madison Square Garden on next Monday night, it is necessary to carry a second corps of players, and two regular teams, with substitutes, are now practicing for this game. One team is made up of Roltz King, driver, and Clyde Ferriter, mallet man, while the other is composed of Walter Sterling, driver, and Clarence Jackson, mallet man. The substitute list is made up of Carl Evans, Gilbert Teague, John Hankanson, and "Red" Budlong, the last-named pair being mallet men. The games are played on the basis of 65 per cent. of the purse to the winning team and 35 per cent. to the losers. One of the features of the game is the demonstration of the control which a driver may attain in handling the steering gear and the cultivation of prompt action in moments of emergency.

ATHLETE THORPE TO QUIT INDIAN SCHOOL

World's Champion Does Not Like to Remain in Spotlight of Fame.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25.—The Carlisle Indian football players have pitched their tents at Leicester, near this city, where they arrived early to-day, and will remain until Thursday morning, when they will journey to Providence to tackle the Brown eleven.

Coach Glen S. Warner had the men out on a field in Leicester for nearly an hour this afternoon, sending them through several light scrimmages and a rehearsal of signals.

Jim Thorpe, the famous Indian athlete, held the limelight to-day, and gave out the statement, following the practice of the Carlisle team, that he intended to sever his connection with the Indian school after the Brown game Thanksgiving Day.

The only reason Thorpe gives for quitting the Indian school is that of an absolute dislike of notoriety and utter abhorrence of the public gaze which his athletic prowess has brought him.

There are twenty-one football players in the Carlisle Indian squad, and another workout on the Leicester field will be given them in the morning, while in the afternoon Coach Warner has a five-mile walk mapped out.

The Indians arrived in Worcester, and their trip to the little town four miles away attracted considerable attention, and a large delegation of followers of the gridiron sport accompanied the squad to the Leicester Inn, where they will make their headquarters until the Brown game Thursday.

CORNELL OFF FOR SHORE.

Students Parade to Train as Eleven Leaves for Atlantic City.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Cornell football squad, consisting of twenty-seven men, with Coaches Sharpe, Reed, and Vanorman, Trainer John F. Moakley, and a corps of rubbers, left here at 10 o'clock to-night for Atlantic City, where the players will rest and prepare signals for the last game of the season on Thanksgiving Day with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. All the men are in good condition.

The students turned out in a mass and paraded to the station to send the team on its way. The coaches would not give a prediction as to the outcome of the game, but said they expected to hold Pennsylvania to a small score.

The probable line-up of the Cornellians will be: Ends, Eyrick and O'Hearn; tackles, Guyer and Nash; guards, Munns and Champaign; centre, Whythe; quarter back, Capt. Butler; half backs, Taber and Fritz; full back, Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad to-day held its last scrimmage before the game with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day. The team and substitutes will be taken to-morrow to White Marsh, where they will hold their final drills. Pennsylvania coaches are not underestimating the strength of Cornell, which has been coached all season with the Pennsylvania game in view. Lon Jourdet, the Pennsylvania end, has an arm in a sling and may be compelled to watch the game from the side lines, but all the other regulars were in uniform to-day.

FORDHAM'S LAST SCRIMMAGE.

To-day's Drill Will Complete Hard Practice for Villanova Game.

Practice for the final game of the season was begun yesterday by the Fordham football squad. Villanova, an old rival of the Maroon, will be played in the principal contest of this year's schedule on Thanksgiving Day at Fordham Field. The day's drill consisted of a long signal practice, chiefly to familiarize Al Williams, the new full back, with Fordham's many intricate plays. The men were in fine mettle and had plenty of dash, despite the gruelling game with Rensselaer on Saturday.

This afternoon the last scrimmage will be held. Coach Siskind has been asked to bring up his High School of Commerce eleven to give the Maroon defense a thorough test and to find out the capabilities of the new back field men. Schaffmeister, the 135-pound quarter back, who scored Fordham's only points in Saturday's game with a clever drop kick, and played remarkably well on the defense, is being especially primed by Trainer Jake Besas to be in the best shape possible for Thursday's clash.

A reassuring notice was received from the Faculty yesterday. The men barred last week will get a chance on Wednesday to be again in good standing by successfully passing an examination in the subjects deficient.

HARVARD MAY NAME STORER.

Hitchcock Also Prominent Candidate for Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Harvard's victorious football players returned to Cambridge to-day to resume their college duties. Most of them came down to the field to place their lockers in order. Bob Storer, of all the twenty men who played against Yale, was the only man who was hurt, and while he has a very bad knee, it is believed that he will be about in a short time.

Harvard will lose only four members of this year's regular eleven when it comes out on to the football field again next year. The seniors on the team were Gardner, Wendell, Parmenter, and Felton, all mighty good players. Brickley and Hardwick, the backs, with Substitute Bradlee, all have two more seasons to play. Hitchcock and Storer have another year, and so has O'Brien. It will be from among these three men that Harvard's Captain for next Fall will be chosen. Hitchcock and Storer are the two likeliest men, and of these Storer, who was Captain of the freshman team, and a good leader, seems to have slightly the better chance for the election, which will be held in a few weeks. Both of the guards, Pennock and Trumbull, have two more years of 'Varsity football ahead of them.

Of the nine substitutes who played in the Yale game, seven are seniors, and five of them were sent into the game to get their letter. Driscoll, the guard, and Frothingham, substitute tackle, will be graduated next Spring, as will Hollister, Bradley, Graustein, Lingard, and Lawson, who participated in only a few plays. Wigglesworth, the substitute centre, has two more seasons of football ahead of him at college.

Coach Haughton, who has had a three-year contract to coach Harvard, probably will be induced to return next Fall.

Lehigh Celebrates Football Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 25.—Resident Coach Keady to-day decided not to take any chances on the game with Franklin and Marshall and practice went on as usual to-day, except that the 'Varsity men who worked hardest on Saturday were excused from practice. The scrubs were out in full force and put through a long signal drill. Practically all the 'Varsity men recovered to-day from the gruelling work in the Lafayette game and have been ordered to report on Lehigh Field to-morrow in togs for the final scrimmage practice prior to Thanksgiving Day. Lehigh, to-night fittingly celebrated the Lafayette victory with a big bonfire on top of Lehigh Mountain. This was followed by a banquet given the students by the trustees, and a parade. Lehigh's athletic funds will be increased $5,000 from a generous trustee as a result of Saturday's victory.

Norgren Elected Chicago Captain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Nelson Norgren, star half back of the University of Chicago football eleven, was to-day elected captain of the team for 1913. Norgren has played two years on the 'Varsity.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

NAVY ROUNDING INTO FORM.

Back Field Tentatively Picked for Game with West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25.—Impressed by the proximity of the final football game against the Army team on next Saturday, every member of the Navy squad put much energy and spirit into his work this afternoon, and the practice was full of encouragement. There will be only two more practices on the local grounds. All will be secret, as the practice was today, except that the gates may be thrown open for a short time Wednesday afternoon to give the friends of the team a chance to see it in action for a short time before the big game. On Thursday the team will leave for Philadelphia, with coaches, medical officers, trainers, and attendants, and will practice on Franklin Field on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

The work this afternoon consisted of a short scrimmage, during which, however, two or more players were tried in each position, and a long period was devoted to practicing formations for offense tactics. No accidents occurred, and the squad is rounding into fine physical condition under Trainer McMasters.

While Head Coach Howard declines to announce the final line-up, and states that changes may be made at the last hour, it is known that all of the backfield positions and four of those on the line are practically decided, barring accidents. The back field at the start of the game probably will be: Quarter back, Capt. Rodes; half backs, Leonard and McReavey; full back, Harrison. Nicholls, Alexander, and Failing will be the first substitutes for the back field. In the line these assignments are almost a certainty: Left tackle, Hall; centre, Perry; right guard, Brown; right end, Gilchrist. The positions in doubt, with the possibilities, are: Left end, Ingram and Overesch; left guard, Howe and Vaughan; right tackle, Ralston and Redman.

An agreement was reached to-night as to the officials for the big game. They will be: Referee, W. S. Langford of Trinity; umpire, Al Sharpe of Yale; head linesman, Andy Smith, University of Pennsylvania. There is much satisfaction here over the selections.

FOOTBALL NOT SEVERE TEST.

Actual Playing Time of Chicago-Minnesota Game 13 Minutes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—That there is no foundation in fact for the criticism made against football, that it is too severe a tax on the vital functions of college men, was the assertion made to-day by Dr. C. P. Hutchins, director of physical training of Indiana University.

Dr. Hutchins had proof with which to back up his statement, which was obtained by keeping a record of the actual playing time in the Chicago-Minnesota game on Saturday with a stop watch. He declared the actual playing time for the entire game was 13 minutes and 16 seconds. Time was taken out when the ball was not actually in motion, no accounting being made for the time the men were lining up, giving signals, and making such shifts as the signals required.

Dr. Hutchins said this particular game was chosen because it was believed that football in its full meaning would be demonstrated.

The period of physical activity was greatest in the second quarter, when there was 8 minutes and 35 seconds of actual playing.

SLOSSON WINS FROM JAP.

Yamada Vanquished in Billiard Match at Keeney's.

Last night marked the opening of the six-night 18.2 balk-line billiard match between George Slosson, the veteran billiardist, and Koji Yamada, the Japanese expert, at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn. After twenty-four innings of hard, close playing, "the student" finally won by the score of 400 to 312. Both players displayed their best form, and it was an interesting game, from a spectator's standpoint, from start to finish.

Slosson was slow in getting started, and the score at the end of the tenth inning found the Jap player leading by 201 to 145. Slosson, apparently, struck his stride at this stage of the contest, and soon overtook and passed his opponent, making a run of 72 points in the twelfth inning and one of 66 in the eighteenth. At the twentieth inning Slosson was leading by the score of 333 to 275, and after that he won as he pleased. The winner made high runs of 89, 72, 66, and 54, and averaged 15, 10, 26. Yamada's best high runs were 55, 39, and 36, and he averaged 12.

The second block of the match will be decided this evening. The men are playing a 2,400-point match for a purse of $500, the winner being required to make 400 points each night.

Win in English Billiards.

Three matches were decided last night in the English billiard tournament, open to members of the Scottish-English Billiard Club, at the Audobon Academy, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. This is the second night's play of the tournament, and the competition in the three games was close. In the first contest A. Robertson, playing at the scratch mark, defeated A. Stoker by the score of 300 to 205. The latter "owed" 50 points when he went to the table, and his actual score at the end was 255 points. The winner made a high run of 38. William Reid successfully conceded 30 points to C. Malcolm in the second game and won by the score of 300 to 270. Reid was handicapped at 40 points, while his opponent's handicap was 70. The winner made a high run of 22 points. In the third game William Pfau, handicapped at 20 points, defeated James Gordon by the score of 300 to 280. The latter had a handicap of 150 points. Joseph Rettie (50) will oppose Edward Herdman (120) in the final game of the first round this evening.

Dumahaut Wins with Cue.

E. Dumahaut defeated I. Shair in the 18.2-balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, by the score of 50 to 29, in twenty-seven innings. The winner's highest run was nine points and he averaged 1 23-27.

New York Loses in Billiards.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 25.—Pittsburgh to-night won its first game from New York in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League. Charles McCourt defeated L. L. Magnus of New York, 50 to 43. High runs were: McCourt, 5; Magnus, 5.

Doyle's Pool Tourney Starts.

The opening game in the annual pool tournament was played at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night between Neil McKenzie and Felix Olando, the latter winning by a score of 75 to 56. The game was played under the new rules, which provide that the last ball in each frame shall be left on the table. The winner's high run was 14, while McKenzie's best effort netted him 11. This tournament is being held under a sanction of the N. A. A. B. P., all the contestants being registered.

Appeal Athlete Powers's Case.

An appeal made by Terence Farley on behalf of William Powers of the Irish-American A. C. from the decision of the Registration Committee in the Powers case, has been referred by President Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association to a sub-committee of the Metropolitan Board to hear the appeal and report to the board its findings. The committee to hear the appeal is: Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman; R. Gillman, S. A. Byrne, A. F. Tully, F. J. V. Delany, P. J. Walsh, J. T. Mahoney, P. J. Sullivan, H. Obertubbesing, H. J. Dibblee, F. W. Rubien.

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GOVERNMENT BUYS A TROTTING SIRE

Department of Agriculture Gets Mac Nunne at Old Glory Horse Sale.

That the United States Government is approaching the situation for the betterment of horses in many phases of its activities along the lines of breeding, and which action has been advocated by many lovers of good horses, was attested yesterday at the opening session of the Old Glory horse auction in Madison Square Garden, when representatives of the Department of Agriculture were interested spectators and purchasers during the all-day sale.

Toward the late afternoon they had warmed up to their work, and extra interest was evidenced when Mac Nunne, a six-year-old trotting stallion, was paraded for inspection, with the result that when the bidding on this animal was concluded Uncle Sam became the owner of the horse, which was bred by Oakhurst Farm and consigned by Peter Manning.

It was stated that this was the first purchase made under the hammer of a prospective sire by this department, which has in the past been chiefly interested in the accumulation of Morgans, Percherons, and similar heavy draft animals. The purpose of acquiring this horse is to improve the standard of the lighter draft horses used in the department's work.

Mac Nunne is a handsome, solid bay with black points, and of good size and conformation. As a two-year-old he showed 2:30 for a mile over a half-mile track, and the purchasers for the Government asserted that he would make a valuable accession to the stud.

Among others widely known in the trotting world seen in the inclosure was W. J. Rosenmeyer of Moscow, Russia, who recently purchased Baden for $27,000. He was not active in the bidding yesterday, but promised to pick up some good ones to take abroad before the week is out.

The chief consignment of the early period of the sale was that of John Hull, Jr., of Binghamton, N. Y., which went in its entirety for $4,660. The top-notcher of this lot and which incidentally brought the best price of the morning, was Mochester, by Moko-Chestnut Belle, which fetched $2,000. He was brought out and paraded with many of his get as the curtain raiser to the sale. Hulchester, Chester McHenry, Chesterwood, and Molanda, all sired by Mochester, brought fair prices and paved the way for spirited bidding bouts, which continued until late in the night.

As the sale progressed the prices obtained became better, and on the whole it was agreed to have been on a par with the best of any of the first days of this auction.

Summaries of yesterday's sales:

JOHN HULL CONSIGNMENT.

Mochester, b. s., (4,) trotter, Moko-Chestnut Belle—J. G. Pratt, Towanda, Penn.	$2,000
Philington, b. s., (4,) trotter, Mochester-Miss McHenry—George Hoyt, Buffalo, N. Y.	225
Hulchester, b. s., (5,) trotter, Mochester-Hullanda—H. A. Whitelock, New York	220
Chester McHenry, b. g., (5,) trotter, Mochester-Miss McHenry—H. G. Jackson, Binghamton, N. Y.	300
Chesterwood, b. s., (4,) pacer, Mochester-Wildwood—K. H. Brownell, Fly Summit, N. J.	300
Molanda, b. m., (4,) pacer, Mochester-Hullanda—George Hoyt, Buffalo, N. Y.	300
The Symphony, ch. m., (8,) trotter, The Beau Ideal-Fantasy—H. G. Jackson, Binghamton, N. Y.	200
Lord Myron, b. m., (9,) trotter, Ah There-Miss McHenry—J. D. Keith, Stellarton, N. B.	200

VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

Mataphan, b. s., (8,) pacer, Moko-Allie Hooker—J. B. Adams, Newark, N. J..	350
Kaina, b. m., (6,) pacer, Kyrillic-Geneva J. Morris, New York	244
Midnight Direct, b. m., (11,) pacer, Directum-Mrs. Jo—F. Williams, New York	200
Mataro, b. g., (3,) pacer, Oakland Baron-Mystic Belle—George Moore, Morristown, N. J.	200
Oreta M., b. m., (8,) pacer, Prince Loundale-Evoleo—Paul Hay, Montreal, P. Q.	310
Albert R., b. s., (10,) pacer, Island Wilkes, Jr.-Belle Bradley—B. Kelley, Montreal, P. Q.	300
I. O. B., b. s., (10,) pacer, Island Wilkes, Jr.-Lizzie Wilkes—J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N. J.	210
Warmoth, b. s., (4,) trotter, Ozono-Annie Tyston; John Smith, New York	215
Alcy Binger, b. g., (3,) trotter, Alcyone-Claris Alcyoner; Clark, New York	820
Hal Online, gr. s., (6,) pacer, Direct Hal-Online's Daughter; F. Simpson, New York	560
Medi-Tone, ch. g., (7,) pacer, Governor Brico-Belle; J. Hansen, New York	310
King Lar, b. c., (3,) trotter, Walnut Hall-Pattie Sterling; Oscar Marks, New York	300
Kirtley Electrite, b. m., (9,) trotter, Electrite-Lady May; H. F. Kirby, New York	420
Mac Nunne, b. s., (6,) trotter; McDougall-The Nunne; United States Department of Agriculture	510
Bay Mare, trotter; J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N. J.	435
Baroness Watts, b. f., (3,) trotter, General Watts-Baroness Eola; S. G. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	800
Investigation, b. g., (7,) trotter, Pilot Medium, Jr.-Maggie W.; S. Y. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.	250
Margaret B., b. m., trotter, Advance-Marion D; L. S. Grey, New York	240
Mamie McKerron, b. m., (7,) trotter and pacer, John A. McKerron-Mamie Tripper; J. G. Hobbie, Delhi, N. Y.	210
Lesa, b. m., (4,) trotter; McDougall-Lesa; B. Boyesen, Royalston, Mass.	250
Leaward Patchen, b. s., (9,) trotter, Joe Patchen-Marietta; J. Tipton, New York	220
E. E. H., b. m., (12,) trotter, Norval-Miss Gabrielle; A. Strang, New York	210
Bob Shipley, b. g., (8,) trotter, Lord Wilton-Mamie Shipley; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. J.	400
M. L. Robbins, b. g., (6,) trotter, Sir Robbins-Maud Imre; G. Hultz, Wickford, R. I.	435
Secret Service, ch. g., (11,) pacer, Earl Wilkes-Kitty; E. B. Thompson, Batavia, N. Y.	215
Teddy Wilkes, ch. s., (6,) trotter, Angid Wilkes-Sentinel Mare; W. H. Strang, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.	200
Allie Mac, b. m., 4 years, pacer, Marse Allan-Hazzard Patchen; F. S. Knight, Rockland, Me.	210
Tempus Fugit, ch. g., 11 years, trotter, Mark Time-Lettie; J. H. Knoll, New Brunswick, N. J.	300
Anna E., b. m., 6 years, pacer, Directum Kelly-Lady Glenn; T. O. Well, Nazareth, Penn.	230
Sis Helen, b. m., 4 years, trotter, King Direct-Maggie Nelson; H. Howard, N. Y.	385
Nero, blk. g., pacer, and Pluto, blk. g., pacer; J. R. Arnold, Charleston, S. C..	280
Dick, b. g., 6 years, trotter, and Flit, b. m., 7 years, trotter; Smith & Smith, Newark, N. J.	500

BOXING AT HUDSON GUILD.

Amateurs in Slashing Bouts—Bernstein Scores Knockout.

The gymnasium of the Hudson Guild on West Twenty-seventh Street was the scene last night of some of the best amateur boxing witnessed this season. The perliminary bouts of four classes were decided with nine bouts comprising the programme.

The best bout came at the end in the 160-pound class. F. Balsom of the home club, after starting off like a whirlwind and having the better of L. Bernstein of the Sheridan A. C., was knocked out in the third round just as the bell was about to clang.

Balsom had a fine physique, while Bernstein was of slender and wiry development, but the latter landed as hard a blow as his rugged antagonist. In the first and second rounds Bernstein had a hard job in evading some of Balsom's hard swings, but the latter exhausted himself in the final and was forced to fall before a right swing to the jaw. Balsom was cleanly knocked out and had to be helped to his corner.

In the second bout of the 115-pound class M. Donovan won on the judges' decision over J. Reid of the New West Side A. C., but was protested. The West Siders asserted that Donovan was a professional, having performed at the St. Nicholas A. C.

H. Rex, Metropolitan champion of the 125-pound division, had his work cut out for him, in winning over T. Catallana of the West Harlems in a bout which went four rounds. When the extra session had ended the judges failed to agree as to the winner and the referee decided in favor of the present champion. The finals will be contested to-morrow night. The summaries:

115-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—W. McDonald, Hudson Guild, defeated T. Carroll, Immaculate Conception Club; three rounds; judges' decision. Second Bout—M. Donovan, Hudson Guild, defeated J. Reid, New West Side A. C.; three rounds; judges' decision.

125-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts—First Bout—J. Rosalsky, Union Settlement, defeated H. Impart, unattached; two rounds; referee stopped bout. Second Bout—A. Brosnan, Hudson Guild, defeated J. Wall, Hudson Guild; three rounds; judges' decision. Third Bout—H. Rex, Hollywood Inn, defeated T. Catallana, West Harlem A. C.; four rounds; referee's decision.

135-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts—First Bout—J. Mallon, Hudson Guild, defeated T. Quigley, St. Bartholomew's Club; two rounds; referee's decision. Second Bout—C. Wilson, Hudson Guild, defeated J. Murray, unattached; one round; referee's decision.

160-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—L. Bernstein, Sheridan A. C., knocked out F. Balsom, Hudson Guild; three rounds.

Peters and Smith Draw.

Dick Peters, the Harlem lightweight, and Eddie Smith of Yorkville battled ten furious rounds last night to a draw in the main event at the Olympic Athletic Club. The bout was a hummer from start to finish, with neither man breaking ground in any round. Both men used different styles of attack. Smith, who is only a slugger, waded in at all times and scored hard body blows, but Peters, who exhibited some skill at long range, managed to hold his man even. He used a fine left jab, which he often shot over to the face. Peters began somewhat slow and Smith got in many hard body smashes. He waded in and directed all his work to the stomach, which caused Peters to increase his speed. In the second round Smith doubled up Peters with a powerful right hook to the stomach. Peters came back like a flash in the third and fourth rounds, and managed to even up the score.

Both men stood up in the centre of the ring and exchanged furiously in the fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds, all three rounds being even. For the remainder of the bout Peters resorted to jabbing and kept away from Smith, until the last round, when both went at it hammer and tongs. Neither man showed any marks of damage on the face, but Peters's body was highly colored about the ribs from the body punching.

Denning Beats Willie Langford.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—At the Albany Athletic Club to-night Jack Denning of New York decisively outpointed Willie Langford of Brooklyn. The early rounds of the contest were slow, neither contestant displaying any action. The last three sessions were hotly contested, with Denning leading and doing good execution, which entitled him

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1912.

FLINTLOCK CURRENCY.

The apt figure of speech employed by Mr. ROOSEVELT when he said that the attempt to make the economic theories and the laws of an earlier generation applicable to the great corporate concerns and the great aggregations of capital in this day was as futile as would be a resort to flintlock muskets in place of modern firearms constitutes a perfectly appropriate commentary upon Mr. BRYAN'S reported advocacy of the retirement of the National banknotes and the issue in their place of greenbacks, United States notes based entirely upon the credit of the Government.

Most men will be surprised that Mr. BRYAN, or that anybody, should in this year 1912 talk of issuing greenbacks, of taking up again the greenback idea. By far the greater number of the living people of the United States have been born since we ceased issuing greenbacks. There are greenbacks still outstanding, to the amount of about $346,000,000—against which the Treasury holds an ample reserve in gold—but their volume has not been increased since the Resumption act of 1878, which made them payable dollar for dollar in gold. It has been pretty generally supposed that nobody would ever suggest that we resort again to greenbacks as National currency. The education of financiers, of bankers, and of the people has advanced far since the days of irredeemable paper currency. The argument against it has convinced all minds open to conviction. We have come to know by experience of the defects of our bond-secured National banknotes what a good currency system is, and what a bad one is. We know for one thing, and that is fundamental, that the volume of currency should expand or contract readily and naturally in proportion to the volume of business and its demands. The argument based on that fact alone is sufficient to demolish the greenback theory. The Government has no possible way of making its currency responsive to varying business conditions. We have come to know, too, that instead of establishing closer relations of business, banking conditions, and currency with the Government, sound principle and prudence demand that they should be kept as far apart as possible.

Tons of printed matter have gone forth to the people in the last forty years in proof of these propositions. The greenback was popular because persons like Mr. BRYAN believed it to be the cheapest form of money. It was the very costliest. This form of currency was adopted as a means of "financing" the civil war. We now see that it would have been far less costly if, instead of employing the "cheap" greenback, the war had been "financed" by the use of the Government's credit in borrowing, and by a further resort to taxation. Moreover, the loss to the people of the country during the last quarter of the last century through the greenback heresy and its offspring, the free silver heresy, was incalculable. Specie payments were resumed in 1879, and the gold basis was adopted in 1900. We shall take no backward step.

It is perhaps not an occasion for surprise that Mr. BRYAN should have felt that this was the time, just when the Democratic Party is coming into power, to begin an agitation for the issue of a currency based wholly on the credit of the Government. If anybody was to do it, he is certainly the man. He is full of "issues," he is always hunting up new ones and putting them forth. With most of them he has encountered hard luck. Nearly all of the issues out of which anything could be made, politically or otherwise, have been filched from him by Mr. ROOSEVELT or some other Progressive, and these issues were for the most part of populist origin, having been taken up by some of the fragmentary parties before their adoption by Mr. BRYAN. With some of the others, like the suggestion that ex-Presidents should have seats in Congress, Mr. BRYAN has made no progress. It is not to be expected that he will make any progress with his greenback revival. He has some followers in the House of Representatives, but Congress is not in their control. It is in far stronger hands. Besides, there is Mr. WILSON to be reckoned with. Nobody but a very comic comedian would entertain the notion that Mr. WILSON is or ever will be a greenbacker.

TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING.

Senator CUMMINS of Iowa is said to have a bill ready to introduce at the opening of Congress providing for a larger National celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. The San Francisco Exposition will be all for the glory of San Francisco, he thinks, and the canal should not be regarded as a San Francisco achievement. He proposes a great parade of the warships of the world from New York through the canal to San Francisco. This is a generous and unselfish proposal for an Iowan. The parade would not concern his State. Very few persons would see more than its start and its finish. It would cost a great deal of money and consume a great deal of time, with little result. There will be a perpetual parade of ships of all kinds and of all nations through the canal after it is opened. Perhaps the naval parade, inasmuch as exhibitions of that kind are not novel, would scarcely serve the purpose Senator CUMMINS has in view.

There will be plenty of manifestations of delight over the opening of the canal. The event will be duly celebrated, even if formality is lacking, in many cities, probably in all cities. The importance of the canal is not underestimated by the American people.

RAILWAY WAGE REGULATION.

Unless appearances are deceptive, the award regarding the wages of railway engineers will attract an increasing share of public attention. The approval which it receives from many spokesmen of labor is not beyond explanation. An advance is granted irrespective of whether or not the railways can afford it, and a minimum is fixed below which no railway can depress its payments. Nominally this applies only to 30,000 engineers, but demands by all other trainmen are pending, and are conceded in advance by the declaration of the principle of the relation of wages. That is to say, no wage ought to be out of line with any other wage. If any wage ought to be increased, so ought all other wages which can make out a similar case.

A wage cost is like any other cost, and no road can offer its weakness as an excuse for underpayment of its help. It is worth just as much to run a mile on one road as another. The necessity of the road for the labor, and the necessity of the workers for the wage, are explicitly subordinated to the necessity of the public for the service they render in co-operation. The roads must hire, and the men must work, in order that society may be served. Nothing could be more consistent or more admirable. It is just like the much-admired decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding rates. It is nothing to the Commission that the roads have difficulty in complying with the orders. The public must be served, and that is the end of it. Rates, like wages, must be uniform, and the situation must be considered as an entirety. There cannot be one rate for one road and another rate for another. Just so the award is that there cannot be distinction in wages because of the inequality of the wage payers, nor because of the varying efficiency of the earners. Laws are universal.

It is known to all how the rate decisions are enforced. The order is issued, and the order "goes." Will the wage award "go"? The representatives of the workmen say that the award is a sentence to involuntary servitude. How so? They are not compelled to accept it except by the Divine command that all shall eat their bread in the sweat of their brows. But suppose that there are some disposed to accept the wage which is fair in the opinion of impartial appraisers. Will the trades unions issue their edicts against the earning and the payment of such a wage? If not, what becomes of trades unionism? The idea that a wage earner depends for his wage upon his employer instead of his union is a heresy to which labor can never assent, and which the public can never abandon. This award puts the railways and the employés in the same boat. Both are condemned to servitude, and one has submitted. Do the unions imagine that they are more favored in public opinion than the railways? There is every sign that the unions do so fancy, and the same disillusionment awaits them that overtook the railways when they presumed upon their superiority to law and public opinion. Some billions of invested capital has been told that its earnings must stand still, despite the increased cost of living for railways. Now some railway workers are told that their wages may be increased for the moment, but that hereafter they must be "regulated" in the manner of railway rates. All unregulated prices may rise, but railway rates and wages must be settled by reference to public necessities. The cost of living is thus brought home to the railways and their employés on the same basis of regulation by law.

The rates will not be so low as the strong roads could afford, and the wages will not be above what the weak roads can pay. This seems something like cheap labor for the strong roads and higher rates for the public than they might otherwise hope for. It is a little bewildering stated thus, and has somewhat the appearance of making the public pay instead of making both sides work cheap for the public. It is apparent where the missing link is. The thing is a little hard to work because in this manner wages get out of line with other prices. What is needed evidently is more regulation of everything. Nobody who demands regulation of railway rates can reasonably resist regulation of railway wages. If this creates a position untenable economically, it is only necessary resolutely to take the next step forward and regulate all corporations and all prices. The trouble is not an excess of railway regulation, but a deficiency of the regulation of other economic factors. By all means pass some more statutes, and let us see them control the operation of economic forces.

THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

As THE TIMES suggested yesterday, the Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will not hesitate to strain a point in order to take the rich Morgan collection out of the packing cases and display it in the new north wing of the Museum as quickly as possible. Mr. ROBINSON'S formal statement settles all doubt in this matter. This city will keep the collection. There should be no unnecessary delay, however, in beginning work on the south wing, and the other extensions of the Museum should be built thereafter as rapidly as possible. Our Art Museum is growing beyond all expectations, and while it is possible that some of its treasures may be spared in the future to establish another museum, primarily for art students, the time is not ripe for that, and the Directors should be enabled first to group their collections and set their house in order.

The seeming delay in taking steps to put the Morgan collection on view has not been due to any lack of appreciation of its value, which, indeed, cannot be fairly expressed in the terms of money. It is actually priceless, and contains many matchless examples in various branches of art. The paintings include some of the greatest master works of ancient art, and many comparatively modern works of great worth. The bronzes, tapestries, carvings, and jewelry are unequaled. The Museum has other unexhibited treasures, which serve no purpose while they are packed away in the cellars. With both the Fifth Avenue wings at their disposal the Directors will be able to arrange these to good advantage, but still more room will soon be needed.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art promises to become the most important institution of its kind in the world. In time we shall doubtless have other art museums, but none to rival this in the extent and value of its collections. In the ordinary course the next installment of $750,000 for building the Museum extensions will be voted by the Board of Estimate in January. The city owns the Museum and necessarily controls its building operations. But it seems likely that some financial arrangement might be made to permit the breaking of ground for the south wing immediately.

OUR "FOOLISH" SCHOOLS.

The article from ROYAL MEEKER on our "foolish" schools, which we published yesterday morning, might be regarded as overemphatic in criticism, were it not for the opening statement that the Nation gets greater benefits from its schools than it could in any other way get for the $400,000,000 expended.

The underlying idea is sound—that we ought to get much more than we do; especially that we ought to get a great deal more for the vast majority who do not and can not remain in our schools beyond the age of 13 or 15. Not only are the majority of pupils not helped as they should be, but the minority who go through the high schools and the far smaller number who go through college are not helped as they might be. The latter fact is the less important of the two, though it is by no means negligible. The fact of prime importance is that the great body of the pupils, almost all of whom must earn their own living and have to leave school in order to do it, are not helped to do it by the school, are, indeed, in some respects, rendered less fit to do it than they would be without the schooling they receive.

It is not necessary, and it is not just, to blame the teachers or the school administrators wholly for this now obvious and very serious evil. Our public schools grew up in a new and relatively thinly populated land, and in a time when there was no such differences in the lives of pupils or in those of parents as now exist. For a long time they fairly served the needs of the relatively homogeneous communities in which they were situated. During that period they naturally turned out the men and women who became teachers and school officers, who retained and applied the standards and the methods of the schools. Just as in our politics the insistent habit of trying to apply the principle of the town meeting to large cities and to States has led to infinite confusion and to very grave defects, so in our schools, the effort to meet new and great and varied needs by time-honored and antiquated methods has revealed defects and confusion. And as the reform of political methods is found to be a slow and difficult job, so will the reform of school methods. But the latter is even more important and more imperatively required than the former.

The central fact which must be kept in mind is that the great body of the pupils in our schools are compelled to earn their own living, and should be fitted in the best possible way to do so. What that way is is a matter for long and careful study and experiment. There is at the present moment a marked tendency, and a natural one, toward what is called "vocational" training. But it must be remembered that there are certain elementary things which are essential to all pupils, whatever trade they may follow, and that these must not be neglected, must, indeed, be taught carefully, thoroughly, and with the greatest skill. Whatever is done in "vocational" teaching, i. e., in plain English, teaching a trade, must come after the elementary training, or accompany it. Here the gradual but complete reorganization of the teaching force will have to be considered. The so-called primary instruction, when conducted in the way to yield the best results, is not easier than the so-called higher instruction. It requires gifts that are relatively rare and preparation that requires time and imposes expense. It should be proportionately paid, and those engaged in it should have a proportionate rank.

After the elementary teaching which all require, the question of fitting pupils for the work they will have to do will, in its turn, be found difficult and complex. It cannot be secured by a rapid revolution in school methods and organization. It must be evolved by patient experiment. The main need is that the new requirements of our society shall be recognized, and that changes shall be in the direction of satisfying these.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Heaven-appointed mission of machine smashing is approaching completion with the practical elimination of his own. He has now arranged that nothing can be done by any one in his party without the consent of his Executive Committee. As his Executive Committee will do nothing without his consent, the machine is reduced to its lowest terms, and he is left in the position attributed to the United States Senate by Mr. CANNON. Uncle JOE moved to amend a report which spoke of the Senate as "they." "Everybody knows," he declared, "that the Senate is It."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Found No Recipe for Success.

As an effort to find out the secret of success in life, that made by the Rev. Dr. REISNER of Grace Church was well-intentioned and not entirely without result, but it left the secret as dark as ever. Perhaps it even increased the mystery, for the variously eminent persons to whom he addressed his inquiries as to the qualities which bring and prevent success answered him with the familiar laudations of the cardinal virtues and the still more familiar denunciations of the mortal and venial sins.

Neither the clergyman nor those whom he interrogated provided for the "symposium" what it most needed—a definition of "success." As that word has about as many meanings as users—as the success to the attainment of which one man gladly devotes his life and all his powers seems to another a dismal or horrible failure—none of us can safely trust the advice of any successful man unless his notion of success coincides more or less nearly with our own.

In fact, not one of those whom Dr. REISNER questioned cast any light at all on even his own achievements, for not one of them did more than enumerate mental and moral qualities which, however admirable, are often exemplified by men whom most would call failures, while not a few have had about all the vices and weaknesses and lacks mentioned by them and still arrived at what passed with them and others as success.

NAPOLEON succeeded or failed, according to the point of view whence his career is judged, and perhaps that is true in a way and to a degree of everybody else who has earned a place in history—where, by the way, not all successes or all failures are recorded.

Mediocrity Robbed of Its Revenge.

Multitudes have always found sweet consolation for lack of genius in the belief to which DRYDEN gave harmonious expression in the much quoted lines:

Great wits are sure to madness near allied
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

To those of us who have never produced masterpieces of any kind it is pleasant to think that inability to do this is a proof of superiority, not of inferiority, and that genius is a cause for pity rather than of envy. Even scientists not a few have accepted the old assumption, and, as is always the case with those who make assumptions, they have been able to find much evidence of a seemingly confirmative character in the biographies of geniuses.

That this evidence is worth little or nothing, and that it can be and should be interpreted in an exactly contrary way—these rather startling contentions, supported with cruelly plausible arguments, are presented by Dr. A. C. JACOBSON of Brooklyn in The New York Medical Record. The theory that geniuses are mad, according to him, rests on a failure to distinguish between insanity and a nervous temperament which will, in certain conditions, but by no means necessarily, end with mania.

The distinction is fine, but it is real and essential. If insanity produces genius, asks the doctor, why is it that no stream of magnificent literature flows from the asylums where maniacs of every grade are confined? The fact that nothing of any value whatever is or ever was written by the inmates of such institutions, while perhaps explicable even under the insanity theory, is certainly significant.

Dr. JACOBSON dwells chiefly, however, on the probability that the traits so gravely noted in the lives and works of geniuses, and especially their alternating periods of exaltation and depression, are peculiar, not to geniuses, but to humanity, the difference being that they tell all about their moods with vigor and skill, while ordinary folk, though they, too, have their ups and downs, make poor "copy" or none. Some geniuses have, indeed, died insane, but so have some dull people, and the geniuses did their good work when their sanity was at its highest and they could exercise over it that power of criticism which the maniac utterly lacks.

Quite Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Armistice" of to-day's NEW YORK TIMES the poet asks pathetically:

"Can you build where a village burned?"
"Can you order the cholera back?"

I venture to reply, We can.

JOHN D. NUSSBAUM.

New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS.

Dr. Parkin Is Assured of Their Sympathy with His Efforts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the organization of the Rhodes Scholarship scheme I have during the last ten years received infinite kindness and the most valuable assistance from educational men and from the press of the United States. Occasionally crude reports of what one has said, such as that lately sent out and made the subject of editorial comment and of correspondence in the columns of THE TIMES, have unduly emphasized minor difficulties met with in working the system.

The Association of American Universities meeting in Philadelphia and the Association of of Presidents of State Universities meeting in Washington, which together represent most of the higher institutions of learning in the country, have within the last few weeks invited me to discuss freely and intimately with them any obstacles I have encountered in making the scheme a complete success. This privilege I have valued highly, and it has been a great satisfaction to me to know that the opinions I had formed have been fully indorsed by these representative bodies of educational men. More than this, I am quite sure that any opinions I have expressed or any criticisms I have made of the results in a few cases of the selection of American scholars and any remedies I have suggested would be equally indorsed by the Rhodes scholars themselves, with whom, both at Oxford itself and in almost every State of the Union to which they have returned, I have discussed the whole question exhaustively. I have found none more eager than our old scholars to assist me in every endeavor to raise the general standard of those sent to represent the United States at Oxford.

Many of the Presidents of universities at the Washington meeting expressed to me their regret that so misleading a report of what I actually said had been sent out to the press. I am quite sure also that the Rhodes scholars, most of whom know me and my views well, will not believe that I am capable, in the words of your correspondent of to-day, of "casting a stigma on two-thirds of the American Oxonians," among whom are many of my warmest friends.

It would be futile to enter into explanations in a letter like this, but any one interested in the matter will find my views and all questions connected with the scholarships fully discussed in a volume which, with the assistance of my Oxford colleague, I have prepared, and which was published last week by the Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston, under the title of "The Rhodes Scholarships." It represents our considered thought about the scheme in the light of ten years' experience.

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

GOOD AND BAD NURSES.

Physicians Not Unjust to Those Who Are Competent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having had much experience with nurses, good, bad, and indifferent, from the standpoint of a physician in private practice, in hospital practice, as a member of the Training School Board of one of our hospitals, and last, but not least, as a patient, I may be permitted, perhaps, to answer "F. L. T.'s" letter.

In the first place, the pupil nurse is taught loyalty to the doctor, just as in any other profession or business one is taught loyalty to and respect for one's superior officers. Subjection, however, is only expected or required in so far as the nurse's conduct, while on duty, is considered. It must be borne in mind that the doctor has charge of and is responsible for the entire conduct of a particular case, and that subjection of the nurse's wishes or ideas to those of the individual who is responsible for the case is as necessary as would be the subjection of any soldier to his superior officers.

I know of no requirements that the nurse "shall always defend the doctor, even when she knows him guilty of gross mistakes, and possibly worse." If a nurse believes the doctor in charge of a particular case to be guilty of gross mistakes, or worse, she may leave that case without prejudice to herself. Mistakes are human, and are made by nurses as well as by physicians, and very frequently the nurse may assume, in her necessarily incomplete knowledge of medical matters, that a mistake is being made when such is not the case. A supposed mistake drawn by the nurse to the attention of the doctor usually receives the needed attention and correction, if the need for this exists, due credit being given to the nurse by all but a very small minority of doctors.

It is the function of the training school properly to fit trained nurses, and it is not in the province of the doctor to do this while in the course of the treatment of any case. By this I mean that the doctor is justified in assuming that a trained nurse, holding the diploma of a regularly recognized training school, possesses all of the requirements necessary for competent and skillful nursing of the sick. That many of them do not possess these qualifications is known to a great many of us.

There are many fine women and thoroughly competent nurses engaged in this work, and of them I can say that the medical profession as a whole loyally defends them and keeps them busily occupied. MEDICUS.

New York, Nov. 21, 1912.

NOT SERVIAN PRINCES.

Those Claiming That Title Declared to be Impostors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to call the attention of the American public to certain fakers who are shamefully abusing the name of the Servian people. These fakers are certain so-called Princes, claiming titles of Servian nobility.

The historical facts prove that since the fall of the old Servian Empire in the fourteenth century there never has been any Servian nobility. With the fall of the Servian Kingdom, which embraced Servia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, the fate of the Servian nobility was as follows: The greater part of the nobles were converted to Islam, and thus became Turkish, not Servian, nobility; the remainder emigrated to Hungary or Venice, and eo ipso became Hungarian and Venetian nobility. None of them could hold the title of Servian nobility, for the simple reason that the machine which made the Servian nobility—the office of the Servian King—was abolished.

That was one socio-historic earthquake that abolished Servian nobility. The other followed in 1804, as Servian peasantry rose, and in the Karageorge revolution abolished the feudal system upon which the Turkish Empire was built. That revolution simply drove out the Islamized Servian nobility and proclaimed the same principles of social equality which were proclaimed by the American and the French revolutions.

These are historical facts, and no honest man would to-day even think of calling himself a Servian noble. No one of these Serbo-American Princes and nobles ever tried to do that in Servia, or even in Europe. The only country where they practice this business is America, and they do that for well-known reasons.

PAUL H. PAVLOVITCH,
Supreme Secretary Serb Federation Sloga.
MILLAN YEFTICH,
Editor of The Servian Daily.

New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

One View of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our demi-billionaires have placed themselves in a ridiculous position before the country in their efforts to retransfer the enormous properties distributed to them (inequitably, as their compatriots think,) in the course of modern American business. Each of their newer schemes is more unwise than the last. I suggest that they apportion their wealth per capita to the recorded inhabitants of the United States. The distribution might be effected through the Census Bureau or the Post Office Department. The amount coming to each beneficiary would be small, perhaps not over $10 or $15. The money would be in the pockets of the people, where it should have been from the start. INDEX.

New York, Nov. 23, 1912.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE TURKS.

Mr. Herrick Testifies That People as a Whole Are Abused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the war raging in Southeastern Europe, the sympathy of Americans appears to be given very generally to the allies against Turkey, but it is an amiable trait of many Americans to champion the under dog. Let us see if certain facts in the situation in the Nearer East may not stimulate this championship of Turkey in the hour of her deep humiliation.

The four little kingdoms of Southeastern Europe, long subject to Turkey, now grown strong in their independence, have for once united, first, to avenge the wrongs suffered by them for centuries; secondly, to free their Macedonian compatriots and co-religionists from the rule of the Turk, and, third, to demonstrate their right to dominion in Southeastern Europe free from the dictation of the great powers.

These are the three objects for which they are fighting. They are exploiting the religious fanaticism of their people and trying to make the world believe that they are champions of Christianity against Islam. In the inner thought of those leaders religion figures very small, and material interests figure very large. "Macedonia has terribly suffered from Turkish misrule," they say, but for half a century and more the fierce and implacable quarrels between Greeks and Bulgarians in Macedonia have been the prime cause of keeping those provinces in interminable agitation.

Miss Stone was kidnapped ten years ago by so-called brigands and held for five months in captivity. Her captors were Bulgarian patriots, not brigands. They had two objects in the capture: first, to show the world how badly the Turks govern Macedonia, so badly that even an American lady could be carried off by a band of mountaineers, and, second, to force the payment of a large ransom and so supply themselves with arms to fight the Turks with.

The Turks, under the terrible strain of the present war, as under the provocation of Italy's piratical raid into their possessions in North Africa, exercise the noble restraint of refusing to proclaim a "holy war." The appeal of Turkey last year and this to the great powers of Europe for fair play has been cogent, but in vain. "Has Europe," they say, "admitted us into a rank among European States purely in their own interest, bound to disown us and let our rights be trampled on when only justice and treaties speak in our behalf and their self-interest is against us?" Turkey is co-signatory with the independent European States in The Hague agreements. Has she been treated justly under those agreements?

There is in this country widespread misunderstanding of Turkish character. Official Turks under Abdul Hamid were, it is true, models of bland courtesy coupled with past-mastership in every form of deceit. Turkish soldiers have been thought to be brutal, but the Turkish people, the peasantry of Asia Minor, mainly small farmers, from whom the army is conscripted, are simple, honest, hospitable, industrious, peaceable, thoroughly human, and lovable.

Many think the Turks will be so embittered over the results of the war that their attitude toward all Christians of the West, as well as of Europe, will be one of unqualified revulsion. It is my conviction, after passing a lifetime among them, that the result will be quite other than this. They will be profoundly grateful for the relief administered to them by Americans in this hour of their unparalleled suffering and calamity; and our philanthropic efforts for them, through hospitals, schools, and the press will be more welcomed than ever before. The hour of the Turks' humiliation is the hour for Americans to befriend them.

GEORGE F. HERRICK,
of Constantinople.

New York, Nov. 24, 1912.

VENTILATION AT THE OPERA.

Why Is the Top of the House Left to Suffer?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber to the opera for even Fridays, (family circle,) kindly allow me, through your good paper, to inquire of the management of the Opera House why they are averse to the opening of the exits at the top of the house between the acts. I have counted six closed exits and but two opened ones at every intermission, and on my addressing myself on the subject to an usher elicited from him only the spectacle of tightly closing lips and an emphatically shaken head. Neither could he be prevailed upon to utter a word. This I took to be a demonstration on the part of the agent of the attitude of the principal. The management being out of reach, I could deal with them only by sending them a thought in the manner of the Irishman: "If you were in here breathing this air, you wouldn't be out there keeping the doors shut."

We at the top of the house—our presence there conceded to be referable entirely to a taste for music—would with consistent gratitude receive the gift of a little air thrown in, for the mingled aroma from the upper crust below and the lower crust above quite overpowers one and interferes seriously with enjoyment of the performance. By opening all of the exits between the acts, as is the custom on the other floors, I have no doubt a marked improvement in the ventilation of the top gallery could be brought about. A. B.

New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

GREATER DIVORCE FREEDOM.

States Urged to Adopt Royal Commission's Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The six recommendations of the English Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes should be adopted by the Legislature of every State in this Union. It is too cruel to women that adultery only should be ground for divorce in New York State, for example. Any one of the five other causes mentioned by the commission—desertion for three years and upward, cruelty, incurable insanity after five years' confinement, habitual drunkenness found incurable after three years from a first order of separation, imprisonment under a commuted death sentence—any one of these habitual conditions is more intolerable to a woman than the one act of adultery by which she can now free herself from an unworthy husband.

"Habitual adultery" is not stipulated in our laws. For legal action one properly witnessed offense only is necessary, and it may be unique, committed when a man is intoxicated. The law in this matter takes no account of motives or volition.

Concerted action on the part of the women of this country would remove from them the insufferable burden of antiquated, man-made laws which deprive so many of them of their right to lead self-respecting lives.

CAROLYN SHIPMAN WHIPPLE.

New York, Nov. 24, 1912.

Automobile Thefts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to a means of disposing of stolen automobiles that seems fruitful of increasing theft of such vehicles by providing means for their profitable disposal without detection.

I was recently offered an engine from a late product of modern car at a figure that represented less than one-fifth of its cost to produce. The party so offering said that he was able to get this and other makes from time to time from a buyer who knocked down and stripped cars of their equipment, selling the engines, magnetos, &c., for $50. I warned him to look out. Of course, ordinarily a profit by such a procedure is impossible, as they were likely to be acquired by other than honest methods.

I suggest as a remedy the passing of a law making it a misdemeanor for any person so to convert and sell an automobile engine without first having filed with the State Automobile Commissioner or other proper officer a statement of the number, make, style, and year of production, and source from which procured, any automobile it is proposed to knock down and separately sell in parts. ELI TESTER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1912.

END THE BOXING LAW.

Bouck White Finds It Breeds Young Prizefighters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So Sheriff Harburger wants the Boxing Commissioners to be placed on salary! And pleads that the Frawley law be amended to that effect! The present system "tends to make them dependent." Salaries for them each and every will solve all problems, and bring to pass a state of grace here in our Commonwealth.

Permit me to assure Sheriff Harburger that he is right in perceiving that something at present is out of kilter in the situation; and that the Frawley law needs to be amended. And the one way to amend it is by striking out the enacting clause. To tinker it here and there is hopeless. You patch up one leak, only to make a dozen more. A rotten teakettle cannot be soldered back into usability. The way to mend it is to end it. There come times when the junk heap spells a truly constructive spirit.

The Frawley law is now on trial for its second year. No excuse exists longer that it hasn't had time in which to prove itself. It has had time, and is showing itself the monstrosity that it is, with each additional day of its unholy tenure. Even Sheriff Harburger now concedes that it is working poorly. And the only proposal he can make is to increase the expense of it and saddle a few more pay envelopes on the taxpayers.

And to what purpose is this additional tax proposed? To this purpose: That the young men of our city may be encouraged to depart from pathways of productive toil and make a living by bruising each other's countenance. For that is the spirit of the Frawley law and its actual working out. Make no mistake there. Some of us who are in the work every day of the year know whereof we speak. One of the saddest sights that greets me as Chairman of an athletic club in this great city is that of young men drifting into professional pugilism, losing their taste for business employment and loafing through the intervals between "exhibitions." Professionalism in sport is bad in any department; in prizefighting it is—or should be—beyond the serious consideration of every lover of his kind.

But if the Frawley law is killed, what can be done? This (I've said it before, and after months of consideration I repeat it with redoubled certitude): Let a law be passed simply forbidding any bout of more than three rounds' duration; no contestant to appear twice the same evening. That will solve the whole difficulty, and remove the vexatious complications that appear the moment you try to make "gate money" or any similar test the basis. Three rounds develop not the brutality that comes when, after a gruelling mill, the weaker contestant is no longer able to defend himself and is punished till he drops. Moreover, since three rounds would permit no decisive finish, betting on the result would be minimized to near zero. Colossal gate receipts would also be eliminated, inasmuch as three-round bouts do not promise the gory and spectacular thrills that attract the mob. Therefore there would be no large purses to make professionalism possible, and the game would be kept what it should be—a sport to be played in one's leisure moments, outside of business hours.

And let me make a plea for the "good" people to interest themselves a bit in some of these questions. If we leave this boxing game in the hands of the "fancy" they will switch it squarely off into professionalism and the indecent pugilisms that are characterizing the Frawley law's operation. We need some of the Sunday school people to come down out of archaeology into rough-and-tumble modernity. My "Call of the Carpenter" has shocked a considerable few of them, because it is a biography of Jesus of Nazareth as a workingman and a "good mixer." Quite aside from the merits or demerits of that particular book, it wouldn't do the goody-goodies a whit of hurt to modernize their outlook.

The boxing situation in New York State since the Frawley law has legitimized professional prizefighting is a disgrace to every decent citizen. And if our Christianity hasn't any word to utter on a civic problem that is vital to the lives of so many hundreds of young men—yes, many thousands, for the hordes of spectators are distinctly to be reckoned in the computation—then let it confess itself inadequate and transitory. In the present case there is no need of despair. A little common sense and civic spirit and the Frawley law will be repealed and New York State will get back into the ranks of decency.

BOUCK WHITE,
Head Resident Trinity House.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1912.

Doubly Bereaved.

The death within the last six months of her husband and her fifteen-year-old boy, the wage earners for a family of ten, left the mother sorely in need of help. She was acting as janitress, earning her rent, but had no way of providing food. Her relatives had helped her with the funeral expenses, and could do nothing for her regularly. She despaired of being able to keep a home for the seven children until the oldest could help, and placed three of them in an institution. The Charity Organization Society has helped her with food and milk for the year-old baby and has secured the necessary medical care for the twelve-year-old girl to make possible her return to school. Six dollars a week will enable her to bring the children home and allow her to care for them properly. The society asks for $234 for her use during the next nine months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals:

Cash, $5; Cash, $1; Mrs. S. and Mrs. C., $2; X Y Z, $3; Mrs. R. E. Oakley, $1; Jay Pea, $2; N. E. Sippell, $2; Anonymous, $5; C. T. G., $1; Mrs. Helen R. Langsdorf, $2.

THANKSGIVING.

I look from my boarding house window
At the hard, stony streets of the city,
At the hopeless and toil-ridden people,
At the horses they work without pity,
At the babies that ere they can toddle
Must suffer and slave for a living,
At the smoke, and the sweat, and the sorrow,
And I want to go home for Thanksgiving.

I dream of a field full of pumpkins,
A barnyard where turkeys are strutting,
And woods where the squirrels are scolding
And children with baskets are nutting;
A kitchen where some one is chopping
And kneading and stirring and selving,
And pies in the oven are baking—
I want to go home for Thanksgiving.

Does the rocker still stand in the corner?
How broad was the seat and how easy!
Has the little old organ been mended,
Or is it still broken and wheezy?
Is Dobbin still drawing the buggy?
I wonder if Towser is living.
Good-bye to the town and its tinsel—
I'm going right home for Thanksgiving.

MINNA IRVING.

MISS SCHIFFER A BRIDE AT SHERRY'S

Daughter of Mrs. Alfred Schiffer Weds Allan Lehman Under a Floral Canopy.

400 WITNESS THE CEREMONY

Maid of Honor Miss Seligman, Who Is to Wed Bridegroom's Brother—Honeymoon Trip Around World.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Schiffer, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Schiffer of 12 East Seventy-sixth Street and the late Mr. Schiffer, and Allan Lehman of this city was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Sherry's. More than 400 guests were present, and the second and third floors were utilized.

The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Magnes, was held in the large ballroom, under a large canopy of greens and pink and white chrysanthemums. Throughout the heavy green decorations, which covered the entire west end of the ballroom, were grouped artificial mauve-colored chrysanthemums, fashioned around electric bulbs.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse, with a court train trimmed with old point lace, and orange blossoms, and her veil, which was also of point lace, was surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was an emerald pendant, surrounded by diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

She was attended by Mrs. Hiram C. Bloomingdale, her sister, as matron of honor and Miss Cecile Seligman as maid of honor. Miss Seligman is to marry Harold Lehman, a brother of the bridegroom, on Thanksgiving Day, and her engagement was announced at the same time as Miss Schiffer's. Mr. Lehman acted as best man for his brother.

Mrs. Bloomingdale wore a gown of petunia colored velvet with point de Venise lace, and a picture hat of the same shade topped with a plume of a lighter shade. She carried yellow orchids. Miss Seligman's gown was yellow chiffon over satin, with a flat brown velvet hat trimmed with brown tulle. She carried pink roses.

Sol Friedman, an uncle of the bride, gave her in marriage, and the ushers were Herbert Martin, Howard Goodhart, Harold Frankenheimer, Frank Altschul, Edgar Bernheimer, Walter Blum, Arthur Weiner, Howard and Irwin Buck, and Hiram C. Bloomingdale.

Mrs. Schiffer, in a gown of black lace with pearls, assisted by Mrs. Lehman, who wore black satin with pearls, received the guests in the reception room opening off the large ballroom. Preceding the ceremony a choir sang appropriate selections.

Dinner was served after the ceremony in the small ballroom and tapestry room at small tables, which were decorated with autumn flowers.

Later Mr. Lehman and his bride left on their honeymoon. They are booked to sail this week for Europe on a trip around the world, and will be away from New York about seven months.

LEVI B. RISDON MARRIES.

Manufacturer Weds Miss Fay, In His Employ for 17 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Levi B. Risdon, President of the Risdon Milling Company and a Director of the Trenton Trust Company, and Miss Katherine C. Fay, one of his employes, were married here to-night.

The bride was in the employ of the company for seventeen years, first as bookkeeper and later as stenographer in the Risdon Milling Company, in which she was afterward promoted to the position of assistant treasurer. The first wife of Mr. Risdon died within the last year.

MISS PARKS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks to Wed Albert L. Roper of Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Georgiana Phillips Parks, to Albert Lonsdale Roper of Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Roper is the son of John L. Roper of Virginia, and his family is one of the oldest and most aristocratic of the Old Dominion. He is a practicing attorney in Norfolk.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Prof. J. D. Wright Weds Miss Galban.

The marriage of Miss Ysabel Suarez Galban, daughter of Luis Suarez Galban of New York and Havana, Cuba, to Prof. John Dutton Wright of the Wright Oral School of this city, took place yesterday at 11 o'clock in the apartments of the bride's father at the Hotel Majestic. The Rev. Father Buisson, rector of the Spanish Catholic Church of Nuestra Señora de la Esperanzo, officiated. Prof. Wright and Mrs. Wright will make their home in New York.

Luncheon for Miss Caroline Wyeth.

Mrs. Stephen Baker gave a luncheon of twenty covers yesterday for Miss Caroline Wyeth, third and débutante daughter of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth, at her residence, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street. The guests, besides Miss Wyeth, were Miss Mary F. Baker, the daughter of the hostess and one of this season's buds, and the Misses Marianne Foote, Mary and Augusta Bishop, Frances Wyeth, Kate Willis, Margaret Overton, Elizabeth Thompson, Vieva Fisher, Margaret Herrick, Priscilla Bull, Cornelia Chapin, Caramal Carroll, Mary Brooks, Ethel Outerbridge, Gertrude Hoyt, Louise Chappell, and Eleanor Hartshorne.

Browne-Benson Wedding To-morrow.

Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel has sent out invitations for the wedding of her niece, Miss Harriet Goodwin Benson, to Samuel Burt Browne, which is to take place at her home, 30 East Fifty-third Street, to-morrow at noon. Miss Benson will have no bridal attendants. William Law Stout will act as Mr. Browne's best man.

Dance for Miss Dorothea Parsons.

Mrs. Lewin Hartley Thomas gave a dance last night at 4 West Fortieth Street for Miss Dorothea Parsons, who is sailing to-day for Europe to spend the Winter. Among the guests were the Misses Grovene Vail Converse, Margaret Overton, Katherine Moore, Julia Edey, Marjory Greenfield, Emily de Peuffville, Pauline Clarkson, Janey Gregory, Herbert Neal, Vivian Palmieri, Bryce Grey, Ernest A. Bigelow, and Mr. Le Duc.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Philander Reeves Jennings have closed Edgehurst, their country place at Merrick, L. I., and are now at the Renaissance, 512 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb and Burton Plumb are at the Waldorf-Astoria. They are sailing for Egypt on Jan. 7.

Mrs. James Henry Smith is at the Ritz-Carlton for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce arrived yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard were among those arriving yesterday from Europe on the George Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore are at the St. Regis, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Miss Jean L. Roosevelt and Miss Gladys Roosevelt are spending a few days at the Plaza.

Mrs. Henry Dunlop Williams has recalled the invitations sent out for the coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Alice Carroll Williams, which was to have been held to-morrow at her home, 201 West Seventy-eighth Street, on account of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Ward Boese are sailing on Saturday for Algiers and Egypt and will be away from New York about a year.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury of Morristown, N. J., are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit.

Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie of Washington, D. C., are giving a reception on Thanksgiving Day at the Gotham to introduce their only daughter, Miss Edith Temple Gracie. Some of the principal débutantes of the season will assist in receiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Koshland and the Misses Koshland of the Hotel Essex have issued invitations for a dinner, to be followed by dancing, at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Richards and Miss Dorothy E. Richards have returned from Canada, and are at their home, 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the Winter.

Mrs. George R. Read will introduce her second daughter, Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings, this afternoon at a tea at her home, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn G. Stoddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stoddard, and Eugene B. Reynolds, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and will be followed by a reception at the Ansonia.

Miss Cornelia D. L. Cammann, who was introduced yesterday at a tea, will have a theatre party given for her on Dec. 16 by Davis Barnes.

Mrs. Charles R. Scarborough has returned from abroad and is at 515 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mrs. Walter Lambert will be at home Wednesdays after Dec. 1 at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Lindsley Tappin will introduce her daughter, Miss Elise Francke, at a tea to be given this afternoon at her residence, 165 East Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. William Stuart Edgar and Miss Mary Chapman Edgar will be at home Thursdays in December and January at 127 East Seventieth Street.

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and Miss Margaret Louisa Schieffelin will be at home on Thursdays in January from 4 to 7 at 5 East Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Schieffelin will make her formal début on Friday, Dec. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Imre Josika-Herczeg of 28 West Tenth Street entertained at dinner last night. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Molly Tuckaberry, Montgomery S. Roosevelt, Zia Bey of the Turkish Embassy, and Robert Lee Keeling. After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Herczeg took their guests to hear Titta Ruffo at Carnegie Hall.

TEA FOR MISS CAMMANN.

Mrs. C. L. Cammann Entertains for Her Daughter, a Debutante.

Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., gave a tea yesterday afternoon, followed by a dinner and informal dancing, for her daughter, Miss Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, one of the season's buds. Mrs. Cammann and Miss Cammann, in white point d'esprit, embroidered in silver, had in their receiving party the Misses Margaret Wagstaff, Eleanor Taylor, Susanne Warren, Katherine Sands, Kate Willis, Caroline Wyeth, Helen Hiss, and Elise Francke.

A dinner for those receiving, and as many young men at Sherry's, followed the reception, and later there was informal dancing.

The young men asked in for the dinner and dancing included Ransom Noble, Harry Cammann, William Palmer, Bache Brown, Vivien Palmieri, James Duane Livingston, Jr.; Donald Carr, Frederick Woolley, Frederick Macdonald, W. Travers Jerome, Jr.; G. Norton Miller, Lindell Bates, and William Bramwell.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," with Lewis Waller in the role of the lover and Madge Titheradge as the wife, began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre last night. To-night Mr. Waller will appear in both his regular role and in that of the prosecuting attorney.

"The Woman" began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, with the original company from the Republic Theatre.

"A Rich Man's Son" moved from the Harris to the Park Theatre last night, and "Our Wives" moved from Wallack's to the Gaiety, the latter for an indefinite stay.

Valerie Bergere and company headed the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and others on the programme were Joe Welch, Winsor McCay, Dave Genaro and Ray Bailey, Middleton and Spellmeyer, Charles Weber, Wartenburg Brothers, Bissett and Scott, and Charles Ledegar.

Willa Holt Wakefield was the principal feature at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, and other numbers on the bill were Mike Donlin and Tom Lewis, Ed. F. Reynard, Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, Ray Cox, the three Keatons, Daisy Harcourt, James Thornton, Hoey and Lee, Alexander and Scott, Blanche Sloane, Pendleton Sisters, the Boldens, Fisher and Sharp, the Bounding Gordons, and the Great Johnson.

"Madame ?," who is said to be a prominent grand opera singer, headed the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and sang several songs from grand opera. She appeared incognito and wore a mask. Others on the bill were Master Gabriel and company, Hart and Johnson, Conlin, Steele, and Carr, Van Clayton, the Chadwick Trio, Hal Stephens, Dave Ferguson, and the Sayton Trio.

Thomas A. Wise and company headed the bill at the Alhambra Theatre, and others who appeared were Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Florence Tempest and company, Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, Stuart Barnes, the Bison City Four, the Four Rianos, Anita Bartling, and Haviland and Thornton.

The bill at the Bronx Theatre was headed by Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield, and included William Rock and Maude Fulton, Tom Terriss and company, Bert Levy, Harry Fox and the Millership Sisters, the Frey Twins, Armstrong and Ford, Work and Play, and Lena Pantzer.

A new burlesque organization called "Beauty, Youth, and Folly," headed by James E. Cooper, began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon in a two-act burlesque, called "The Blue Rose." There were special vaudeville features between the acts.

"The Bon Ton Girls" is the attraction at the Olympic Theatre; Rose Sydell and her "London Belles," at the Murray Hall; "The Behman Show," at Hurtig & Seamon's; "The Yankee Doodle Girls," at Miner's People's; "The Oriental Burlesquers," at Miner's in the Bronx; "The Bohemian Burlesquers," at Miner's Eighth Avenue.

'MERE MAN' IN ECLIPSE AFTER THUNDERBOLT

And the Light of Mr. Thomas's Newest Comedy Is Promptly Obscured.

A CHARMING FIRST ACT

But the Mixture of Astrology and Suffrage Proves Impossible—Some Very Good Acting.

MERE MAN, a comedy in three acts, by Augustus Thomas. Harris Theatre.

Mary	Helen Hancock
Annie	Frances Bourke
Judson	Tom Graves
Mrs. Panwood	Kathryn Browne Decker
Margaret	Helen Orr Daly
Ada Hawley	Minnette Barrett
David Hawley	Clifford Bruce
Trowbridge	William Sampson
Dr. Donald Pierson	Orlando Daly
Kinsley	De Witt C. Jennings
Esther Lennard	Chrystal Herne
Molloy	Charles Sturges
Schoenbeck	Robert B. Kegerreis
Dan Riordon	Sedley Brown, Jr.

There is a famous old story about an Irishman who asked a riddle:

"What is it that has a long beak, feathers all over, and barks like a dog?"

Everybody asked for the answer.

"A crane," said Pat.

"But a crane don't bark," was objected.

"I know," said Pat, "I only put that in to make it harder."

The astrology motive in Mr. Thomas's new play one must regard as a similar concession.

Ostensibly and by right of title, it would have seemed that Mr. Thomas set out to discuss woman suffrage. So, too, in a first act which had much of the deftness and charm of that former Thomas, who was content to tell a story and get to the point of it, there was, to begin with, a perfectly natural and delightful altercation between mistress and maid over the question of property rights in a pair of gloves. And there was accumulation of incident designed to lead to a climax in which a wife's indiscretion was hinted at and ultimately revealed in the very best Thomas manner. Also, there were both humor and clarity to several of the characters, with an interchange of clever badinage on the suffrage question.

And, then, came the woman of the horoscopes, a frail young thing, whose early life had been spent on the Western plains with only the stars for company after her astronomer father had gone up to join them. And now she, Esther Lennard, was a "scientific fortune-teller," and her business was about to be closed up by the police. Also, she had a past, but was not guilty.

One may be willing to overlook the coincidence by means of which all of the interested people were brought together in the same household—in comedy one does not necessarily demand the strictest logic of circumstances and character. But it is impossible to deny that there was a vagueness about the subsequent proceedings that foreshadowed darkness long before lightning struck the house and gloom settled down. And in the midst of darkness Esther Lennard stood, up centre, and announced that she had faith.

It might be pleasant to rehearse the story of Mr. Thomas's play briefly, but could one do so it would have been another play. As it is the confused exposition leaves the memory of a wife who accepted a loan from a vulgar philanderer in Paris, who ultimately meets her in her own house when he has come to see her brother-in-law, the District Attorney, in the interest of the astrologer lady. One readily remembers, too, that this brother-in-law's wife is overwrought with too much thinking of woman's rights, and finally sits in court as best friend and adviser of the woman whom her husband is prosecuting.

Again one may recall that the astrologer's wonderful knowledge of the past and future first interests, then attracts the young widower of the family, and it is he, a physician, who ultimately saves her from the vulgarian she thinks of marrying. In fact, almost all the learned professions are represented, which suggests that Mr. Thomas himself knows that many of his speeches would sound strange coming from the mouths of laymen. Some one interrupts, perhaps, to remind that this all happened in Yonkers. Maybe that does make a difference. However, there are servants in the piece, and there is humor from the interjection of the quarrel between servant and mistress, and the ultimate attempts of the former's champions to take the law into their own hands.

What is best in Mr. Thomas's new play—its occasional common-sense arguments against suffrage and the wit with which some of its conversation is interlarded—cannot be reproduced. Nor can the cleverness of some of the comic acting be more than hinted at.

William Sampson, for one, has seldom been more amusing. And De Witt C. Jenning's portrait of the bounder philanderer is capital. In more serious vein, both Orlando Daly and Clifford Bruce contribute material aid to the general performance.

As to acting opportunities it is a man's play essentially, but the very exquisite Miss Chrystal Herne is as generally a highly sensitive and appealing figure as the girl of the horoscopes, though unable to bring any sense of reality to the curious proceedings at the end of the second act, where the back of "Mere Man" was literally broken.

Frances Bourke played the Irish maid servant very neatly, and Helen Orr Daly was distinguished both in manner and appearance. The others served.

But if the play is to endure for any length of time it will require radical overhauling.

ANNIE RUSSELL AS BEATRICE.

"Much Ado About Nothing" Presented After the Elizabethan Manner.

Annie Russell and her Old English Comedy Company began the third of their nine weeks' engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, with a change of bill presenting Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." The comedy was staged somewhat after the Elizabethan manner, with a bare front stage and a low platform, upon which the scenery of the various locations was indicated. It was given in three acts and eight scenes, with two intermissions, and no waits between the scenes. The performance was not as wood as Miss Russell's friends had hoped it would be.

One could scarcely find fault with the setting. The sides of the stage were draped with tapestry curtains, slit to make the exits on each side. In the rear was a platform, reached by four steps, and backed by a simply painted cloth representing either the interior of a room or an exterior, as the scene demanded. Figured curtains hid this platform, and were drawn when the scenes were changed.

Nor could one find honest fault with Miss Russell's performance of the role of Beatrice. She made the character one of bantering, good nature, somewhat tempered by a kindness of heart that belied the sharp words. But Beatrice lacks the delicacy of Kate Hardcastle—Miss Russell's last role—and even slightly suggested coarseness does not sit well upon this actress. Frank Reicher made a fair Benedick, scarcely handsome and scarcely careful enough in his reading last night. John Westley did well as love-sick Claudio. W. Wayne Lynton was a good Don John, and George Giddens gave a particularly fine performance of Dogberry. Fred W. Permain's Leonato was good, and Rose Bender was a pleasing looking Hero. But the ensemble playing lacked the finish shown by the same company in "She Stoops to Conquer," and the stage management did not appear to the same advantage. In the carnival scene, placed in the last scene of the first act, the merriment seemed most unreal, and the masks and dominoes behaved badly for inanimate things.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 23, averaged 10.69 cents per pound. —Adv.

'THE DRUMS OF OUDE' SHOWN

Thrills and Suspense in Belasco's Production at the Colonial.

David Belasco's production of Austin Strong's one-act drama, "The Drums of Oude," was presented at the Colonial Theatre yesterday for the first time in New York. The piece concerns an incident during the Sepoy rebellion in India. A small garrison is in control of a palace in a village in Northern India, and the Captain in charge learns of a massacre arranged by the Sepoys. The regimental ammunition is stored in a tower of the building, and he plans to blow it up in case the mutineers capture the place. He brings there Mrs. Clayton, a widow with whom he is in love, and she, after a sentimental scene, agrees to die with him. The Sepoys capture the walls, and at the sound of a bugle the Captain lights the fuse leading to the powder. Almost at the same instant the pipes of the Scottish regiment are heard and heavy firing begins. Mrs. Clayton stamps out the lighted fuse and the curtain falls. The action is tense and exciting, and the effect is unusually dramatic.

The piece, staged by Mr. Belasco, is full of "atmosphere," beginning with the dark walls of the tower room in the palace. During the entire action of the playlet there is heard the distant beating of the Sepoy drums, and the suspense is kept up by the two catlike Hindustani servants and the occasional appearance of a turbaned head over the walls. E. J. Ratcliffe had the rôle of the Captain, Jack Standing played the Lieutenant in command of the defense, and Eleanor Scott L'Estelle appeared as the woman.

FRANK HALL SCOTT DIES.

President of Century Company and 42 Years in Publishing Business.

Frank Hall Scott, President of the Century Company, with which company he had been actively connected for more than forty-two years, died at his home, 37 West Tenth Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Scott's death was unexpected, for he had been ill but a short time, and his illness was not considered serious until the very end.

Mr. Scott, who was one of the most widely known men identified with the publishing business in this country, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., sixty-four years ago, the son of William Clement and Maria Francis Crawford Scott. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Ind., and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. After his graduation from the last-named institution Mr. Scott was for a short while in business in Indiana, and in 1870 he came to New York, where he immediately became identified with the publishing business.

His New York career began with the acceptance of a responsible position in the business department of Scribner & Co., who at that time were about to launch the old Scribner's Monthly. Eleven years later, in 1881, the name of that publication was changed to The Century, and Mr. Scott became the treasurer of the Century Company. Throughout his early career with the old Scribner's and The Century, Mr. Scott was the business adviser and the confidant of the late Roswell Smith, the President of the company. When Mr. Smith died, in 1893, Mr. Scott became his successor as the head of the Century Company.

In 1894 Marietta College conferred the degree of L. H. D. on Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott was one of the founders of the Aldine Association and served a term as President of that association. He was also a member of the American Publishers' Association, of which association he was a Director and ex-Vice President. His clubs were the Century and the Players'.

In 1878 Mr. Scott married Miss Celia Draper Davis of Boston, who, with their two sons, survives him. One of his sons is Donald Scott, the treasurer of the Century Company, and the other is Clement Scott, a lawyer of Hartford, Conn.

DR. JAMES W. McLANE DIES.

Former President of College of Physicians and Surgeons Was 73 Years Old.

Dr. James Woods McLane, a retired physician, died yesterday at his home, 107 East Thirty-eighth Street. Dr. McLane was born in New York City Aug. 19, 1839. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Yale University, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1861. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. In 1866 Dr. McLane was married at Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Adelaide Lewis Richards.

He was at one time Professor of Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, atetnding physician to the New York, St. Luke's Nursery, and Childs and Sloan's Maternity Hospitals, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and President and Trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital. He was also a member of the Academy of Medicine and the Union League Club and a Director of Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons.

Dr. McLane had a Summer residence at New Canaan, Conn. He had three children.

Widow of Francesco Crispi Dead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Donna Lina Crispi, widow of Francesco Crispi, the statesman, is dead in Naples.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA DUVALL PRICE, 72 years old, widow of Benjamin Price, a lawyer, of Baltimore, died yesterday at the home of her son, Herbert Brooke Price, 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, from heart disease.

ADAM J. DITMAR, 79 years old, died yesterday at his home, 261 Grove Street, Jersey City. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembley in 1893, and also served years ago as Freeholder and as member of the Jersey City Board of Education.

W. W. HANLEY, for thirty years a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died last night at his home, 1,068 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hanley, who was 75 years old, was born in West Virginia, but came North early in life. He was the President of the brokerage firm of W. W. Hanley & Co. of 18 Broadway. Mr. Hanley is survived by his wife and daughter.

EDWARD RAFTER, who is said to have been the pioneer in the establishment of the chain system of retail groceries, died on last Saturday at his home, 49 West Eighty-sixth Street, aged 72. Mr. Rafter was born in Ireland and came to this country as a boy. He is survived by nine sons and three daughters.

ARTHUR BATES, 59 years old, died on Nov. 23 at his home, 11 Agate Avenue, Flatbush. He was a retired merchant, and left a wife and five children.

Miss HARRIET CRANE, 19 years old, died on Nov. 23 of heart disease at the home of her parents, Mrs. Alden S. Crane, 161 Henry Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE WHITFIELD PHILLIPS, who was for many years first pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., died on Nov. 23 at his home in Shrewsbury. He was 76 years old.

JAMES WILSON, a well-known druggist in the Bronx, died on Nov. 23 at his home, 402 East 136th Street, aged 41. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

JOHN EBBERS, Jr., 25 years old, and a lawyer, died on Nov. 22 at his residence, 62 Drew Avenue, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL J. CAMPBELL, 72 years old, died suddenly last Saturnday at his home, 120 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was a retired merchant.

Col. L. TIERNAN BRIEN, 85 years old, who served in the Confederate Army as Chief of Staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and of Gen. W. H. H. Lee, died last night in Frederick, Md.

AARON FATMAN, a retired tobacco merchant, died at his home, 7 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Nov. 23. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

ANDREW D. WILSON, millionaire real estate dealer, a member of Colorado's first State Legislature in 1877, also former State Railroad Commissioner, died of heart disease at his home in Denver on Sunday night. Mr. Wilson was born in Western Missouri in 1843 and went to Colorado in 1863. He was well known in Masonic circles.

MME. SIMONE ACTS IN PLAY OF INTRIGUE

"The Paper Chase," by Louis N. Parker, Is Set in Polite Court of Louis XVI.

HEROINE A LOYAL THIEF

Outwits Richelieu and His Allies in Their Long Pursuit of a Stolen Manuscript.

THE PAPER CHASE, a comedy in four acts, by Louis N. Parker. Wallack's Theatre.

Field Marshal Armand du Plessis, Duke of Richelieu	Edgar Kent
The Marquis of Belange	Julian L'Estrange
The Marquis of Joyeuse	Dallas Anderson
Lavenne	Geoffrey Stein
Gaspard	Charles Francis
Bertrand	H. Burton
Boehmer	Pedro de Cordoba
Langlois	Henry Duggan
Dubois	Alec F. Thompson
Leseur	Frank L. Davis
Servant to Belange	Walter Cluxton
Servant to Bettina	Douglas Bronston
The Duchess of Senlis	Belle Star
The Marchioness of Joyeuse	Pauline Frederick
The Countess of Harlancourt	Edith Cartwright
Bettina, Baroness von Schoenberg	Madame Simone
Manon	Carmen Nesville

For four acts full of French intrigue and repartee, stinging compliments, and floor-deep curtseys, amid a setting of silk-clad Marquis and Marchionesses with powdered wigs and beauty patches and all the precieuse politeness of the Court of Louis XVI., a green manuscript in a black leather case played hide and seek at Wallack's Theatre last night, and with it, guiding its goings and its comings and all the dramatic suspense and climaxes that sprung therefrom, played Mme. Simone in "The Paper Chase," by Louis N. Parker, styled on the programme "an irresponsible comedy," whatever that non-committal classification may mean.

The much-chased manuscript was a scurrilous slander against Marie Antoinette, written in secret by your crafty, cruel old friend from Dumas, Armand, Duke of Richelieu, and destined by him to be distributed by wholesale, through the Red Cap Club of Paris revolutionists, with the immediate help of a select company of subservient gentlemen and ladies of the Court at Versailles, whose names, in the Cardinal's own handwriting, were unfortunately appended to the manuscript. Unfortunately, because just before he was ready to launch it anonymously, and just before the play began, the manuscript was stolen at a bal masque at the palace of Versailles by a lady loyal and faithful to the Queen, Bettina, Baroness von Schoenberg—last night Mme. Simone of Wallack's.

To recover the manuscript before it could be shown to the King by the Queen herself and Richelieu and his tools denounced by her, Richelieu employs the Marquis of Belange, Chamberlain to the King, to ferret out the thief. Belange's detective powers, however, had received a setback and been sadly distracted by a sudden attack of love suffered at the hands of a mysterious lady in a yellow domino, who had flitted across his path at the bal masque, and whose image wouldn't flit out of it.

The yellow domino, you learn at the outset, was Bettina. Others learn it, too, including four murderous Paris tradesmen of the Red Cap Club's persuasion, who vainly seek with that knowledge to wrest the dangerous manuscript from her on threat of mischief to Belange, who, by the way, got in and won't go out of Bettina's mind, either. The same knowledge comes to and the same threats come from the Marchioness de Joyeuse, who till then had believed Belange her lover, with easy disregard of her husband. And, finally, when Belange himself, driven to extreme measures by threats of Richelieu, is about to order Bettina arrested as an Austrian spy and to seize the fateful manuscript from the secret drawer whither one of his hirelings has tracked it, the fair Austrian spy walks suddenly into his cabinet, and the Austrian spy is the yellow domino.

Just as the amorous young chamberlain avows his love, she far more calmly and gracefully introduces herself and announces herself as the thief of the paper. Threatened by him with immediate arrest, she forthwith, and as prettily as anything you ever saw, proceeds to capture him instead, and in a jiffy she has him apron-stringed as her affianced husband, with a supper date set for the same evening—the next act but one.

Just to show him how completely she trusts him, she has told him the green manuscript is hidden in her cabinet. From his hireling, however, he has learned that it is in a secret drawer near the window instead. Complications of their love affair set in, therefore, when the lover of little faith steals through her window at night and is trapped by her in the act of searching the secret drawer. Simultaneously both are trapped, and by Richelieu himself, with the jealous paramour of Belange, who has betrayed him and all the other Court traitors in the Cardinal's train.

Richelieu finds the manuscript in the drawer, not in the cabinet. Whereupon Belange deserts Bettina with the rest, scorning her as a false traitor who has tried to deceive him, and returning to his easily reconciled Marchioness, that is to say, to Marquis de Joyeuse's Marchioness.

It is not until the final act that he, as well as the rest, learns that Richelieu didn't find the real manuscript at all, but only a doggerel satire on himself, which she had substituted in its place, and which, by his own orders, has now been printed anonymously and circulated broadcast. The real manuscript was in the cabinet, as she had said, after all; and with its threatened publication hanging over their heads, she compels her enemies one and all to confess themsives vanquished and to pay for wedding presents for her and Belange.

The play is a sort of French counterpart to the English intrigue-play "Disraeli," by the same author, although there is more of intrigue and less of character portrayal in this than in the earlier play. Both the shrewdness of Bettina and the stupidity of the army of spies and intriguers opposed to her are none too plausible. Mme. Simone herself, by her natural sly-puss cleverness throughout the play, had her audience well with her all the time. Her company supported her a bit mechanically last night.

MARY GARDEN HERE TO SING.

Returns for Engagements in Concert and Chicago Opera Company.

In sable furs and purple, with a white-winged, Valkyrie-like bonnet, Mary Garden returned to New York yesterday on the George Washington, ready to sing not only in opera but in concert. She will make her first appearance here this afternoon with Mr. Ysaye at Carnegie Hall. After a few more concerts she goes to Boston to sing at the Opera there, and later will be heard with the Philadelphia-Chicago company. This company goes to the coast in February, and she will be heard in "Natoma" at Santa Barbara, where the scene of Victor Herbert's opera is laid.

This Summer she spent largely in Scotland, but for two months she had been appearing at the Opéra Comique, and the Opéra in Paris. At the Opéra Comique she sang "Tosca" for the first time in her career, and she will be heard in this rôle in Boston. She also sang "Traviata" at the Opéra Comique. At the Opéra she was heard in "Salome," "Monna Vanna," and "Thais."

Vaudeville in Fox's New Audubon.

William Fox's new Audubon Theatre that occupies the block bounded by St. Nicholas Avenue, Broadway, 165th and 166th Streets, will be opened to-morrow night with a special vaudeville bill. It will be devoted thereafter to vaudeville and motion pictures. The theatre seats 3,400, and there is a roof garden with a capacity of 2,800. The building also contains twenty-five stores and an assembly and ball room 140 by 160 feet. The entire building represents a cost of more than $2,000,000.

George B. Watts.

George B. Watts, a stock broker, member of the firm of Robert Goodbody & Co., of 80 Broadway, died yesterday of heart disease at Hot Springs, Va. He had been ill for several weeks. Mr. Watts entered the house of Robert Goodbody twenty-five years ago as a clerk.

He was a member of the Calumet, New York Athletic, and Rumson Country Clubs. He was 45 years old, and his home was at 147 East Sixty-first Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WEINSTOCK.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, 1912, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weinstock, 2,400 7th Av., New York City.

Married.

PENTACOST—SMITH.—At Tokeneke, Darien, Conn., Nov. 19, 1912, by the Rev. George F. Pentacost, Wnytje Livingston, daughter of the late Gerrit and Caroline B. Smith, to George Frederick Pentacost, Jr.

WRIGHT—GALBAN.—On Monday, Nov. 25, 1912, in the City of New York, Ysabel Suarez Galban of Havana, Cuba, to John Dutton Wright of New York.

Died.

AGENS.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 23, 1912, Emma V. Hulbert, wife of Thos. V. Agens. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 127 North Grove St., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth.

CARROLL.—Joseph D. Carroll, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1912. Funeral from his residence, 57 West 75th St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, 1912, Ellen M. Clarke, beloved wife of Francis J. Clarke and sister of Michael J. Duffey. Funeral from her late residence, 137 West 101st St., New York City, Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary.

CONNELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1912, at his residence, 927 Madison Av., Eugene T. Connell, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Jean the Baptist, 76th St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1912, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—At Berlin, Germany, Nov. 9, 1912, Jacob E. Conklin, in his 55th year. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, Allison Av., Haverstraw, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 27, 1912, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of West Shore train leaving New York, West 42d St., at 11:30 A. M.

DADIRRIAN.—Dr. Markar G., Nov. 24, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Dieran Dadirrian, Hastings-on-Hudson, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 26. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 11:55 A. M., arriving in Hastings at 12:40 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery. California papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 25, 1912, in her 85th year, Mary Frances Webb, widow of Charles Davis. Funeral services at her late residence, 57 Park Av., Madison, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30.

EGAN.—Elizabeth, widow of the late John Egan, formerly of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence, 83 2d Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28. Interment Rhinecliff, N. Y.

ELLIOTT.—Nov. 23, Isabella Duncan Elliott, beloved mother of Alice, Rita, and William Duncan Elliott. Funeral services and interment on Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock, at North Andover, Mass.

FRAZIER.—At Garrisons, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 24, Herbert Frazier, son of Col. B. W. Frazier. Funeral on Tuesday at Garrisons on arrival of 11:10 train from Grand Central. Returning, leaves Garrisons 3:21.

GOLDBERG.—Hyman B., Monday, 25th inst., age 49. Funeral from residence, 74 East 116th St., on Tuesday, 26th inst. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

HANLY.—Monday, Nov. 25, W. W. Hanly, husband of Susan E. Riggs, aged 76 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,068 Dean St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Cincinnati and Gallipolis, Ohio, papers please copy.

HELLEN.—Clarence C. Hellen, on Nov. 22, in the 75th year of his age. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

HUDSON.—Alfred, Jr., 27. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 10:30 o'clock. Motor c

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on European Selling and on Rise in Money to 12 Per Cent.

European selling to the extent of perhaps 40,000 shares sufficiently accounted for the lower level of prices during the early part of yesterday's Stock Exchange session, and an advance in call money to 12 per cent., the highest rate quoted since January, 1910, readily accounted for the further weakness in the afternoon, from which prices recovered only to a small extent. The net losses were not large except in a few instances, but they extended to practically the entire list. The changes in prices during the day indicated pretty clearly that the tightness in money was the major factor, but the influence of the foreign selling in this market was considerable. It was naturally heightened by the fact that the Berlin Börse was disturbed and that quotations were lower both in London and Paris. Consols and rentes, too, fell, but not greatly. The recurrent rumors of war have not shaken the view entertained in the highest banking quarters that the questions now occupying the European Governments will be settled without a conflict among the great powers. The stories of impending trouble serve, however, to unsettle the stock markets, primarily abroad, but here also largely because of the selling of American stocks which accompanies each recurrence of uneasiness on the European bourses.

The unsettled foreign situation was largely responsible for the decision of our bankers not to compete yesterday for the new gold which was laid down in London. All of the day's arrivals, amounting to $5,000,000, was obtained at the mint price by the Bank of England, which set a small part of this sum aside for India. At the mint price our bankers could probably have afforded to take the metal, but undoubtedly competition from New York would have put the price higher, and, what is more, might have had adverse effect upon the London money market, which it is to our advantage to avoid. During the day exchange again moved in our favor notwithstanding the foreign selling of stocks; this influence being outweighed by the other factors governing the exchange market, including the rise of money. Demand sterling sold yesterday as low as 4.8480 and closed within 5 or 10 points of that figure at a decline of 25 points from the closing rates last week. The tendency of money here and abroad and our general position in the international exchanges point toward further gold imports, but events yesterday served to emphasize the fact that there is little chance of our obtaining much gold until the political outlook abroad is clearer.

The rise in call money to 12 per cent. need hardly have given surprise to any one who had been closely following the position of the money market this season. None of the factors which entered into the sharp upturn in rates, however, were such as to have caused such an abnormal movement except for the grave faults of the country's currency and banking system. From this point of view yesterday's rise in call money to a rate twice as high as last week's minimum is just one more experience which emphasizes the need of reform in our currency and in our banking scheme. After all the discussion of the question of currency reform it would seem that there was little chance left for gaining an ear for outlandish proposals, yet bankers were hearing yesterday that Mr. Bryan has been doing missionary work in behalf of a plan which suggests that he has not traveled very far during the last sixteen years on the road toward a proper conception of the principles which should govern a reform of our currency. If there was any thought of his missionary work succeeding, the banking community would no doubt be glad to hear of his being named to some post where he could have nothing to do with reform of the currency. Fortunately, the financial community has strong hope that sound proposals will prevail in this very important undertaking.

The influence of the award of the Engineers' Wage Arbitration Board was not discernible in yesterday's price movement, partly, perhaps, because it was overshadowed by other factors. The immediate influence of the award, as gauged by the amount of increase in wages which it allowed, did not exceed what the financial community had been expecting, and to that extent the decision may be said to have been discounted. In a broader view the award suggests possibilities of far-reaching consequence, but these were hardly translatable into an immediate influence upon security values.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 6@12 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 6 per cent.

Time money rates were 5¾@6 per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 5¾@6 per cent. for four months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $226,568,418; balances, $11,169,797; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,787,054.

The local banks have lost $3,355,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4¾@4 13-16 per cent. for short bills, and 4¾@4 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 5½@5¾ per cent. Money was 3¼@3½ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 22½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8530; demand, $4.8490.
Paris—Cable, 5.19⅜ less 1-32; check, 5.20 less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94¾ plus 1-64; check, 94⅝.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ less 1-32; check, 5.22½.
Holland—Cable, 40.12; check, 40.09.
Belgium—Cable, 5.21⅞ less 1-16; check, 5.22½ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8070; 90 days, $4.79.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80½; 90 days, $4.78¾.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 95⅜; 90 days, 93 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 29½d, and unchanged in New York, at 63c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mystery of Fifty-ninth Street Line.

To all intents Edward Cornell is still the sole owner of the Central Park, North & East River Railroad. A revival of the story current a few days ago that August Belmont and George J. Gould were behind Mr. Cornell in his purchase was quickly discredited yesterday. It was pointed out that Mr. Belmont's interest in the Interborough was sufficiently large to prevent him from bidding up the price of this line, when the Interborough had made all its plans for taking the horse car line and reorganizing it. It will soon be necessary for Mr. Cornell to show his hand, for he plans to form a company to operate his railroad, and arrangements will have to be made for raising funds to provide for new equipment. A suspicion is growing in the financial district that the Third Avenue is backing the new owner, and that electric storage battery cars will soon replace the antiquated horse-drawn vehicles.

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Express Stock Revives.

It is a long lane that has no turning. After declining with almost every successive sale for many weeks, the United States Express Company shares turned about yesterday, and on sales of 300 shares advanced 6¼ points. This issue made its low point for the year ten days ago at 62¾. Yesterday it closed at 69. In the early part of 1912 it sold at 100.

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High Money Hurts the Market.

After learning from the morning papers that the war of five nations threatened at any moment to become a war of seven or more, and that the railroad arbitrators had awarded the engineers an aggregate advance of upward of $5,000,000, many people expected to see a bad break at the opening of the stock market yesterday. The decline was surprisingly small, and the expected heavy offerings of securities failed to appear. Stocks bore up well until the beginning of the final hour, when call money made its unexpected jump to 12 per cent. That was too much for the most courageous bulls, and the weakness which set in caused most issues to show a loss for the day. American Steel Foundries closed off 3½ points, American Tobacco lost 4, P. Lorillard 3, American Snuff and Pacific Mail both 2, Great Northern Ore certificates 2½, and Sears Roebuck 2. Reading lost only 1¼, Union Pacific ⅝ and Steel ⅝.

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New Quotation Service.

On Dec. 2 a number of Stock Exchange houses will be enlivened by another electric ticker. Carl H. Reynolds has organized an association of unlisted security dealers, which starts off with fifty-four houses as members. Each house will have a direct telephone service to a central office from which the new ticker service will be operated. When a member wants to buy or sell an unlisted issue he will notify the operator by telephone, and his offer will be printed on the tape with his name. The new service is expected to facilitate dealings in the unlisted issues, and to secure a uniform market all over the country.

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Possible Shift in Deposits.

If the Clearing House Association adopts the recommendations of the subcommittee appointed to investigate the subject of collection charges on out-of-town checks, and extends the zone of discretionary points to cover all of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, there promises to be some rearrangement of deposits which are now held by banks in the old discretionary cities. In the past a merchant in Troy or Albany has been able to draw checks for the payment of bills owed in New York without subjecting his correspondent to the charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent. for collection. Merchants in other cities, to avoid this charge, which was made on checks drawn on their local banks, have been in the habit of keeping part of their funds in banks in the discretionary cities.

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China's Currency Reform.

One of the principal purposes for which China expected to make use of the proceeds of the $300,000,000 loan, which is still in abeyance, was a reorganization of her unsatisfactory currency system. According to the United States Vice Consul at Shanghai currency reform is the most important problem confronting the provisional Government. The movement for a better system made little headway in 1911 and received an absolute check with the breaking out of the revolution. Banking regulations have not improved, and probably one of the most noteworthy features of the past year in China was the disclosure of the weakness of the native banking system. After the revolution came the panic that followed the realization that native bank notes were no longer acceptable tender, and this was followed by the dishonoring of bank orders as they fell due. It developed that many institutions were undercapitalized and had been depending upon unsupported bank issues and the ease with which foreign banks had accepted their orders in the past.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr., 1913	99⅞	100	5.00
Am. Loco.....5	Oct., 1913	99½	100	5.00
Am. Loco.....5	Oct., 1914	99½	100	5.00
Ann Arbor....5	May, 1913	97⅝	98⅜	7.25
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1913	99½	99⅝	5.25
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	96½	96⅝	5.65
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June, 1914	98½	98⅝	5.35
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar. 15,'13	98⅝	99¼	6.50
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1914	97¼	97⅝	6.30
Cin., H. & D..4	July, 1913	99	99⅛	5.20
Erie R. R.....6	Apr. 8,'14	100¼	100⅝	5.70
Erie R. R.....5	Oct., 1914	99¼	99½	5.25
Erie R. R.....5	Apr., 1915	98	98⅜	5.70
Gen. Motor...6	Oct., 1915	99	99½	6.15
Gen. Rubber..4½	July, 1915	96¼	96⅜	5.55
Hocking Val..4½	Nov., 1913	99	99½	5.00
Hudson Cos...6	Feb., 1913	99⅜	99⅝	7.50
Ill. Cen. R. R.4½	July, 1914	99½	99⅝	4.80
Int. & Gt. N..5	Aug., 1914	97⅞	98¼	6.20
Int. Harv. ...5	Feb. 15,'15	99½	99⅝	5.10
K. C. Ry. & L.5	May, 1913	89	92	18.00
K. C. Ry. & L.6	Sep., 1912	88	91	..
Lack. Steel....5	Mar., 1915	94¾	95¼	7.30
Maine Cent....4	Mar. 15,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Met. St. Ry. of Kan. City...5	May, 1913	94	96¼	11.00
Mex. M. Com.4½	Sep., 1913	97	98¼	6.65
Mich. Cent....4	Mar., 1913	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Minn. & St. L.5	Feb., 1913	96¾	97¼	21.00
M., K. & T...5	May, 1913	99⅜	99¾	6.10
Mo. Pacific...5	June, 1914	98¾	97⅞	7.20
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1915	99⅜	100¼	5.90
N. Rys. of M.4½	June, 1913	97⅞	98⅜	7.00
N. Y. Cent....4½	Mar., 1914	99¼	99½	4.90
N. Y. Cent....4½	May, 1915	98⅞	99¼	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.....5	Dec., 1913	99½	99¾	5.25
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan. 5,'13	99⅜	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F.5	June, 1913	98⅞	99¼	6.25
St. L. & S. F.6	Sep., 1914	99	99⅜	6.12
Southern Ry...5	Feb., 1913	99⅝	100	5.00
Sulzb. & Sons.6	June, 1916	98¾	99½	6.15
U. S. S. R. M.5	Aug., 1914	98	99½	5.30
Utah Co. 6	Apr., 1917	99⅜	100¾	5.90
West. E. & M.5	July, 1913	99	100	5.00
West. E. & M.6	Aug., 1913	100¼	100½	5.25
Western Md..5	July, 1915	98	98½	5.62

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	103¾	104¼	104	104½
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter.	103⅜	104¼	104	104½
4½s..May, 1917, inter.	100½	102	101½	102½
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	100½	102	101½	102½
4½s..Mar., '30-60, inter.	99½	100½	100	100½
4½s..Mar., 1962, inter.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	99⅝	99⅞	99¼	100
4s ..May, 1959, inter.	96¾	97	96	97¼
4s ..Nov., 1958, inter.	96⅜	97	96	97¼
4s ..May, 1957, inter.	96½	97	96	97¼
4s ..Nov., 1956, reg..	94½	96	94¾	96
4s ..Nov., 1955, reg..	94½	96	94¾	96
4s ..Nov., 1936, reg..	94½	..	94¾	..
4s ..1918-1919, inter.	98	98¾	98	98¾
3½s..Nov., '54-55, inter.	84	85	84½	85
3½s..May, 1954, coup..	84	85	84½	85
3½s..1950-1954, reg..	84	85	84	85

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices React Slightly Under a Small Volume of Offerings Made in the Curb Market.

Most of the stocks traded in on the Curb receded fractionally on their first sales yesterday, but they were under little pressure owing to the small volume of trading and the losses were not serious at the close of the session. The Tobacco stocks lost a little ground, United Cigar Stores selling down to 115½ and Tobacco products to 102⅛. Giroux Consolidated and British Columbia remained unchanged at 4½. There were sales of $15,000 of the New Haven one-year 5 per cent. notes at 99⅝, which is ¼ above the public offering price.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800..	*Allied Sec. Co..	88	89	88	89
3,000..	Brit.-Am. Tob..	23¼	23⅜	23	23¼
500..	Deere pf.....	101½	101½	101¼	101½
580..	Emer.-Brant.....	75	75	74½	74¾
350..	Emer.-Brant. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	100
900..	Houston Oil.....	23⅞	24½	22	24⅝
100..	Man. Shirt Co...	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
100..	M. Shirt Co. pf...	103	103	103	103
550..	Man. Transit....	1½	†1⅝	1½	1⅝
500..	*Mays Oil.....	25	25	24	24
200..	Oil Fields of M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150..	Pett.-Mull. pf..	99	100	99	100
820..	Puebla S. & R.1	15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	2
40..	‡St. Oil of N. J.	390	390	390	390
4,550..	Tob. Prod. pf...	102⅜	103¼	†100	100¼
6,700..	Un. Cigar Stores of Am.....	116½	116½	114½	114½
100..	Un. Cigar Stores of Am. pf.....	120	120	120	120

MINING STOCKS.

300..	Alas. G. M. w. i.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
250..	*Beaver Con....	42	42	42	42
4,000..	*Big Four.....	40	43	40	43
5,000..	Braden Copper..	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
200..	Br. Col. Copper.	4½	4½	4½	4½
650..	Buffalo Mines...	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400..	Butte-N. Y.....	2	2	2	2
5,000..	Chesterfield Cop.	13	14	13	13
1,500..	*C. O. D. Con..	7	7	6½	6½
1,000..	Diamond F. D..	5	5	5	5
8,500..	El Paso Con....	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
350..	Giroux Mining..	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,800..	Goldfield Mid...	8	8	7	7
3,000..	Gold Hill.....	1/4	5-16	1/4	5-16
800..	†Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
600..	Kerr Lake.....	2 15-16	3	2⅞	2⅞
300..	La Rose Con....	2½	2½	2½	2½
500..	L. C. G. D.....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200..	Mason Valley...	12¼	12¼	12	12
550..	McKinley-Dar ..	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
2,400..	*M. M. & L....	55	56	54	55
1,500..	Nevada Hills...	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
1,500..	Nipissing M. Co..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,300..	Ohio Copper.....	1 5-16	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
4,000..	Stewart	2	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
500..	Tonopah Min...	6 7-16	6 7-16	6⅜	6⅜
650..	Tonopah Ext....	2 9-16	2 9-16	2½	2½
8,700..	Tonopah Merg..	91	91	86	86
1,400..	Tularosa	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16	1¼
300..	Tuolumne Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,100..	West End Con..	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
7,000..	*Wett. S. M....	28	28	28	28
2,700..	Yukon Gold M..	3¼	3¼	3	3

BONDS.

$27,000..	Brad. Cop. 6s.	186	187½	184	185
20,000..	Brad. Cop. 7s, new	185	186	185	185
54,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99⅝	99⅝	99 11-16	99 11-16
80,000..	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes.	99 11-16	99 11-16	99 11-16	99 11-16

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	3	4	3	4
Bay State Gas.....	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Borden's Con. Milk..116	117½	116	117½	
Borden's Con. Milk pf.107¼	108	107½	108	
Con. Rubber Tire....	11	14	11	14
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	4	7	4	7
Havana Tobacco pf...	8	10	8	10
Houston Oil pf.....	68	72	68	72
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	11	12	11¾	12¼
Leh. V. Coal Sales Co.235	240	235	240	
McAndrew & Forbes.190	195	190	195	
Marconi of Am., new.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
N. Y. Transportation.	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	75	78	75	78
Otis Elevator pf.....	102	104	102	104
Penn. Textile	24	26	24	26
Pettibone Mulliken ...	33	34	33	34
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.235	255	240	260	
R. J. Reynolds.....	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil, old....1,060	1,090	1,060	1,090	
U. S. L. & H., new...	12	13	12	13
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	73	75	73	75
U. S. Motor.....	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
U. S. Motors pf.....	¼	1	¼	1

MINING STOCKS.

Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
*Con. Arizona Smelt..	7-16	½	7-16	½
Davis-Daly Copper....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Diamond Black Butte..	4⅛	5½	5	6
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Florence	69	70	69	70
*Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Keystone	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Mines of America.....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
North Butte Dev.....	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Pacific Smelters.....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
South Live Oak.....	1½	2	1½	2
So. Utah M. & S.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Tri-Bullion	¼	¾	¼	¾
United Copper.....	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Bethlehem Steel 5s....	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝
B. R. T. 5% notes.....	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝
Chicago Elevated 5s..	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
Mason Valley 6s....	129	133	129	133
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960..	99⅜	99⅝	..	..
Western Pacific 5s....	83⅞	84	83⅞	84

*Sell cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	16	17	16	18
Atlantic Refining.....	575	580	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	200	220	200	220
Buckeye Pipe Line....	172	175	178	182
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	680	670	700
Colonial Oil	135	145	130	160
Continental Oil.....	1,400	1,440	1,425	1,500
Crescent Pipe Line....	65	68	64	67
Cumberland Pipe Line.	75	80	75	80
Eureka Pipe Line.....	390	400	395	405
Galena-Signal Oil....	250	255	240	245
Galena-Signal Oil pf..	135	145	133	138
Indiana Pipe Line....	152	154	148	152
National Transit.....	43	44	43	45
New York Transit.....	355	360	345	360
Northern Pipe Line....	120	125	120	125
Ohio Oil.....	122	124	125	128
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	310	313	309	314
Solar Refining.....	565	580	565	580
Southern Pipe Line....	270	275	273	278
South. Penn. Oil.....	770	775	770	780
S. W. Penn. Pipe L....	170	175	168	173
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	167	169	167	169
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	317	320	310	320
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	335	350	335	350
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	295	305	290	305
Standard Oil (N. J.)..	388	392	389	392
Standard Oil (N. Y)..	575	585	575	580
Standard Oil (Ohio)..	280	285	275	300
S. O. sub., "en bloc"..	670	690	675	700
S. O. old, "all on"...1,058	1,082	1,064	1,092	
Swan & Finch.....	205	215	200	225
Union Tank Line.....	73	74	74	78
Vacuum Oil.....	175	180	180	185
Washington Oil.....	20	25	20	25
Waters-Pierce Co.....1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23	23½	23⅝	23½
Conley Foil	200	220	200	200
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	175	182	175	182
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	205	195	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob. ex. div	240	265	253	265
P. J. Reynolds.....	250	260	250	260
United Cigar Stores...	114⅝	114⅝	116¾	117
United Cigar Stores pf.	119	121	120	122
Tobacco Products Co...	130	150	130	150
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf..	100¼	101	103	103½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.03
Alpha Con.....	.04	Justice	.02
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.....	.04
Belcher	.40	Mexican	1.70
Best & Belcher.....	.06	Occidental Con....	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.46
Caledonia	.90	Overman	.50
Challenge Con.....	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.02	Savage	.08
Confidence	.40	Sag Belcher.....	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.30	Sierra Nevada....	.21
Con. Imperial.....	.02	Union Con.....	.30
Crown Point.....	.50	Utah Con.....	.02
Gould & Curry.....	.01	Yellow Jacket.....	.45
Hale & Norcross....	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.45	Comb. Fraction..	.07
Jim Butler.....	.66	Diamondf. Daisy..	.04
McNamara	.19	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.04
Midway	.34	Florence	4.70
Montana	1.95	Goldfield Con. M.	2.12½
North Star.....	.28	Goldfield Merger..	.27
Rescue Eula.....	.13	Great Bend.....	.02
Tonopah Ext.....	2.43	Jumbo Ext.....	.28
Tonopah Merger..	.83	Lone Star	.04
West End	1.47½	Red Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm-Kend..	.01
Adams	.01	Silver Pick.....	.06
Atlanta	.11	Vernal	.08
Booth	.06	Nevada Hills.....	1.30
C. O. D.....	.06	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con..	.13

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	6¾	6¾	Yackpot ...	5	6½
Elkton	64½	65	McKinney..	73½	73½
El Paso....	585	590	Old Gold...	3	4
Findlay	4½	6½	Portland ...	105	105½
Old Gold...	19	19¼	Vindicator...	85	90
Isabella ...	19¼	19¾	Raven E. K.	5	6½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Am. Bonding	76	76	76
30..	Balt. & Ohio.....	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10..	Baltimore Trust ..	161	161	161
110..	Con. Power com....	112	112	112
10..	Con. Power pf.	110	110	110
2,550..	Houston Oil com. t. c.	24½	23⅝	24½
95..	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	69	68½	68½
100..	Int. & Gt. Nor. corp.	70	69¾	70
720..	Merchants' Bank....	242	240	240
840..	Mechanics' Bank....	34	32	32
25..	Maryland Nat. Bank	22½	22½	22½
75..	Penn. Water & Pow.	68¼	68¼	68¼
20..	Seaboard Air Line...	20¼	20¼	20¼
525..	United Rys.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
50..	U. S. Steel.....	74	74	74

BONDS.

$15,000..	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s.	101½	100¾	100¾
4,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.....	75	74	75
3,000..	Con. Gas. 4½s.....	88	88	88
1,000..	Detroit United 4½s..	76¼	76¼	76¼
1,000..	Fair. & Clark. tr. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000..	Lexington Ry. 5s....	95	95	95
8,000..	N. O. M. & Chi. 5s.	88¼	88¼	88¼
7,000..	United Rys. notes...	104½	104	104½
2,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	88½	88½	88½
2,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	84½	84½	84½
6,000..	United Rys. inc.....	66⅝	66½	66½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
935..	Amal. Copper	84½	83½	84
175..	Arizona Com'l	4⅛	4	4
140..	Butte & Balaklala....	4¼	4	4
2,740..	Butte & Superior.....	47½	46¾	46¾
70..	Calumet & Arizona..	78¾

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25 Conley Foil Stock.
200 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock.
50 Electric Boat Com. Stock.
10 Home Insurance Stock.
500 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock.
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd. Stock.
25 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock.
100 International Smelting & Refining Stk.
100 International Cigar Machinery Stock.
200 Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Stock.
25 Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Stock.
100 McAndrews & Forbes Stock.
25 Niagara Insurance Stock.
15 National Nassau Bank Stock.
200 Ontario Power Stock.
25 Securities Co. of New York Stock.
100 United States Express Stock.
50 Wells Fargo Express Stock.
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South West Pa. Pipe
Vacuum Oil

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U. S. Gov't / N. Y. City } BONDS

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71 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Nov. 25, 1912.

Total sales Nov. 25, 1912..... 441,285
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 117,735,861
Same period last year..... 116,263,599

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2⅜	2⅝	500	A.-C. tr. rcts.2d as.pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
83⅜	84	20,800	Amalgamated Copper	84½	84½	83⅝	83¾	— ⅞
56⅞	58	168	Am. Agricul. Chem.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ¼
54	54½	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	54½	54½	53½	54	—1¼
..	92	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	90	90	90	90	...
..	..	500	Am. Brake S.& F.rgts.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
40¼	40½	13,260	Am. Can.	41¼	41⅞	40¼	40⅝	—⅞
123¼	124	500	Am. Can pf.	123½	123½	123	123½	— ½
59¼	59⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry.	59⅝	60	59¼	59½	— ¼
118	119¼	38	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	119⅜	119⅞	119⅜	119⅝	...
47	47⅜	200	Am. Cities.	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	450	Am. Cities pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	— ⅜
57½	57¾	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil.	57⅞	58¼	57⅝	57½	— ⅛
175	182	56	Am. Express.	175	175	175	175	— ⅝
5	5½	400	Am. Hide & Leather.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	...
12⅜	13½	1,000	Am. Linseed.	13	13	13	13	...
33½	34	100	Am. Linseed pf.	34	34	34	34	— ¾
45¼	45¾	1,800	Am. Locomotive.	46	46¼	45½	45½	— ½
107	107½	200	Am. Loco. pf.	107	107	106¼	106¼	— ½
61½	62½	700	Am. Malt pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	— ¼
79	79½	8,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅜	80	78⅝	79⅛	— ⅛
106¼	106⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	—2
190	192	200	Am. Snuff.	192	192	191	191	—3½
36	37	300	Am. Steel Foundries.	38	38	36¼	36½	— ¼
120¼	121¼	200	Am. Sugar Refining.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	— ⅛
142	142⅜	640	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	142	142⅛	142	142	— ⅛
266	270	400	Am. Tobacco.	267	267½	266	266	—4
97⅛	98½	200	Am. Water Works pf.	98¼	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
19	21	200	Am. Woolen.	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+ ½
80	81½	60	Am. Woolen pf.	81	81	81	81	...
42¾	43	3,300	Anaconda Copper Co.	43⅛	43⅝	42½	43	— ⅞
106⅜	107	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107⅝	107½	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅞
137½	138	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line.	138½	138½	137⅞	137⅞	—1½
105½	105¾	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	106	106⅛	105½	105⅝	— ⅛
..	..	48	Bank of Commerce.	200	200	200	200	...
39¼	39½	1,120	Bethlehem Steel.	40	40	39½	39⅝	—1⅝
68¾	69½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	70	70	69½	69½	— ½
91¼	91½	4,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91½	91⅝	91⅛	91¼	— ¼
28¼	29	200	Butterick Co.	29	29	28⅞	28¾	—1
61¾	62	3,800	California Petroleum.	62⅝	63	61½	62	—1
90¾	91½	400	California Pet. pf.	90⅝	91	90½	91	— ⅝
263½	263½	11,450	Canadian Pacific.	263⅞	264⅝	262¼	263½	—1¾
..	..	2,100	Can. Pacific rights.	20	20⅝	19½	19½	— ⅞
100¾	101	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
28½	29½	800	Central Leather Co.	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
80	80⅜	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	80⅞	80⅞	79⅞	80	—1
18	18⅜	600	Chicago Gt. Western.	18⅛	18¼	18	18	—½
113	113¼	8,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114⅜	114½	112⅞	113	—½
140	142	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142	142	142	+1
138⅜	139½	300	Chi. & Northwestern.	139	139	138¾	138¾	—¼
..	..	10,000	Chino Copper.	47¼	47⅝	46	46⅜	— ⅛
36	36	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36	36	36	36	—1
72	75	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	—1⅛
142½	142	700	Consolidated Gas.	142½	142½	141½	141½	— ½
16⅞	17	4,100	Corn Products Ref.	16¾	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
168	169	400	Delaware & Hudson.	168	168	167½	168	— ½
25⅝	25⅞	1,500	Distillers' Securities.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
8	9	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
33½	33⅞	2,300	Erie	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	600	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51	51	— ⅛
42¼	42½	300	Erie 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	—1
42	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44¾	+ ½
182¾	183¾	900	General Electric.	183⅜	183⅜	182¼	183¼	— ¼
37	37½	1,070	General Motors.	36½	37¼	36½	37	+1
78	79½	500	General Motors pf.	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
2⅛	2¼	1,300	Goldfield Consol.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	...
70	70⅝	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70½	— ⅛
106	107½	800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf.	107	107	107	107	...
137	137¼	2,325	Great Northern pf.	137½	137⅞	137⅛	137½	—1¼
44⅜	46	600	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	44½	45	44½	45	—2⅛
85½	86⅜	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. L. & P.	86	86	86	86	...
19⅜	19⅞	3,800	Inspiration Con. Cop.	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	2,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
65⅜	65¾	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	65¾	66	65¼	65½	—1
92½	95	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	93	93	93	93	— ½
119	119½	300	Int. Harvester.	120	120	119½	119½	—1½
13	13⅜	1,000	Int. Paper.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ¾
51½	52½	200	Int. Paper pf.	52	52	52	52	—1½
25½	26½	100	Int. Steam Pump.	26	26	26	26	— ⅝
12	12	100	Iowa Central.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+1⅛
27½	28¾	500	Kansas City South.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
49½	50	300	Lackawanna Steel.	50	50	49¼	49½	—1
105	105⅜	100	Laclede Gas.	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅜
174⅛	174⅜	7,800	Lehigh Valley.	175¼	175¼	174	174⅜	—1⅛
212	213	700	Liggett & Myers.	214	214	211	211	—3¼
40⅜	41¼	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅝
104⅜	105½	100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	+ ¼
44½	48	100	Long Island.	44½	44½	44½	44½	—1½
144½	145¼	1,200	Louisville & Nash.	145½	145½	144⅛	144½	—2⅜
80⅛	81⅜	100	May Dept. Stores.	81	81	81	81	— ¾
..	..	20	Mech. & Met. Nat. B.	270	270	270	270	...
5	5½	100	Mercantile Marine.	5	5	5	5	...
18⅞	20	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
82½	82⅝	8,300	Mexican Petroleum.	83¾	84	82	82½	—1½
103½	104	50	Mexican Petroleum pf.	103	103	103	103	...
27	27¼	300	Miami Copper.	27½	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
140¼	141½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140½	140½	140½	140½	—1
27⅝	28½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	—1½
61	63¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	62	62	62	62	— ⅝
43⅛	43¼	1,100	Missouri Pacific.	43⅝	43	43	43⅛	—1
20	20¼	900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	21	21	20	20	— ⅝
60	60⅜	700	Nat. Lead Co.	61	61	60¼	60½	...
108¼	110	40	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
22⅞	23	7,010	Nev. Consol. Copper.	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
81½	82½	400	New York Air Brake.	82	82½	82	82½	— ⅞
114	114⅜	900	New York Central.	114½	114½	114	114	—1
133	133¾	825	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	133½	133½	133	133	—1
33⅜	34	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
88⅜	89⅝	150	New York State Rys.	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
115⅛	115¼	500	Norfolk & Western.	115¼	115¼	115⅛	115¼	— ⅛
83	83¼	200	North American.	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
77½	80	150	No. Ohio Tr. & Light.	77	77	77	77	+1
123¼	123½	5,332	Northern Pacific.	124	124	123¾	123⅝	—1⅛
34	35	500	Pacific Mail.	35¼	35¼	33⅜	33⅝	—2
48½	49	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	49	49	49	49	— ⅜
123	123¼	1,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	123¼	123¼	123	123	— ⅝
115⅝	116½	200	People's Gas, Chi.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
201	203	100	P. Lorillard Co.	203	203	203	203	—1½
22	22⅞	200	Pittsburgh Coal.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1¼
91¾	92½	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92	92	91¾	91¾	—1
37	38	100	Pressed Steel Car.	37	37	37	37	—1½
164½	165¼	425	Pullman Company.	165⅛	165½	165	165	— ⅞
21⅝	21⅞	6,300	Ray Consol. Copper.	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	—1¼
170⅝	170⅞	81,200	Reading.	171⅝	171⅞	170¼	170⅝	—1
27	28½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel.	28	28	27	27	—1
89	90	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	89	89	89	89	— ⅜
24½	25	2,900	Rock Island Co.	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
48	48¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	—1¼
97	97½	500	Rumely (M.) Co.	98⅛	98⅛	97½	97½	— ⅜
102	103	200	Rumely pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102½	— ⅛
18⅝	19⅛	700	St. Louis & San Fran.	19	19	19	19	— ¼
30	30½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¼	30½	30	30	— ¾
38⅜	39¾	100	St. Louis Southwest'n.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
77	78	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅝
19⅜	19⅞	500	Seaboard Air Line.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
48½	48¾	500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	—2
214	215	1,050	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	216	216	214	214	...
50	51	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	50	50	50	50	...
110¼	110⅝	3,500	Southern Pacific.	110⅜	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	—1
28¾	29	4,000	Southern R'way ext.	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	—1
81⅝	81⅜	900	South. R'way pf., ext.	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ¾
29⅝	30½	100	Standard Milling.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
63½	64½	100	Standard Milling pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	44	100	Studebaker Co.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	—1¼
40⅜	41¼	110	Tennessee Copper.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
23	23½	500	Texas & Pacific.	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	—1⅛
37	37½	200	Third Avenue.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
4⅛	4⅜	200	Tol. R'way & Light.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
102⅝	103	850	Underw'd Typewriter.	104	104	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	9	400	Union Bag & Paper.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—1
51	53	100	Union B. & Paper pf.	51	51	51	51	...
171⅛	171¼	45,150	Union Pacific.	171¼	171⅝	170⅝	171¼	— ⅛
90	90¼	600	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90½	89⅞	90	—1¼
52	54	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	54	54	53	53	...
100¾	101	200	United Dry Goods.	101	101	101	101	...
103	104½	100	United Dry Goods pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
37	38	400	United Rys. Inv.	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅛
65¼	66	900	United Rys. Inv. pf.	65	65½	64⅜	65	— ⅛
66	72	300	U. S. Express.	69	69	69	69	+6½
..	..	300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	80	80	79¾	79¾	—1¼
57½	58	2,500	U. S. Rubber.	58⅛	58¾	57⅝	58	...
108⅛	108⅜	213	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
74	74⅛	91,000	U. S. Steel.	74½	74½	73½	74	— ⅞
111	111¼	1,125	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111⅛	— ⅛
62¾	63	3,800	Utah Copper.	63	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	46¼	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
115¼	116⅜	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
13⅜	14	300	Wabash pf.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	...
116	120	20	Wells Fargo Express.	120	120	120	120	...
54½	55¼	300	Western Maryland.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
80⅞	81½	1,600	Westinghouse E. & M.	81⅜	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
29	30	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	31¼	31¼	29½	29½	—2½
14	15	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	...
113⅜	114	1,900	Woolworth (F.W.) Co.	115	116	113⅞	113⅞	—1¼
116½	..	200	Woolworth pf.	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	+ ¾

BONDS on STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 25, 1912..... $1,463,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 624,329,000
Same period last year..... 787,879,100

U S 3s, coupon	1,000	102½	
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln	3,000	90¾	
4s, sterl loan	5,000	83½	
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000	55	
N Y City 4s, 1957	1,000	97	
4s, 1959	11,000	97	
	1,000	96⅞	
	5,000	96¾	
	2,000	96⅞	
N Y City 4¼s	34,000	100	
	4,000	100⅛	
4½s, 1957 registered	8,000	104	
new	7,000	104⅜	
	6,000	104⅛	
	500	105	
Adams Express 4s	1,000	83½	
	500	84	
Am Sm Secur 6s	10,000	104⅜	
Am T & T col 4s	11,000	89⅛	
	1,000	89¼	
	2,000	89⅛	
conv 4s	3,000	111½	
Am Tobacco 4s	10,000	96⅛	
	1,000	96	
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	91¼	
	6,000	90⅞	
A, T & S F gen 4s	2,000	97	
	1,000	97⅛	
adjsmt 4s	3,000	87⅜	
	500	87¾	
	500	87⅜	
stamped	10,000r.	87⅛	
conv 4s, 1955	5,000	106⅞	
conv 4s, 1960	5,000	104⅞	
	7,000	105	
	1,000	104⅝	
	10,000	104¾	
	5,000	104⅝	
	35,000	104⅝	
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s	2,000	100⅛	
	3,000	100	
	5,000	100⅜	
Atl Coast Line 4s	2,000s20f	95½	
	10,000	95¼	
B & O pr lien 3½s	1,000	91½	
gold 4s	5,000	97¾	
	1,000	97⅞	
	500	97⅞	
P, L E & W V 4s	5,000	89	
S W Div 3½s	1,000	89¼	
Beth Steel 5s	1,000	95¾	
B R T ref conv 4s	5,000	91⅝	
	10,000	91½	
	2,000	91⅝	
	10,000	91¼	
	3,000	91⅜	
	1,000	91¼	
	1,000	91	
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s	1,000	97½	
Canada So 2d 5s	3,000	90⅞	
C of Ga Ry con 5s	2,000	108¼	
	1,000	108	
Cent Leather 5s	3,000	95	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	11,000	94⅞	
Ches & O gen 4½s	6,000	99⅝	
conv 4½s	5,000	92⅞	
	4,000	92⅝	
	1,000	92⅝	
	3,000	92½	
C, B & Q joint 4s	2,000	95¾	
	1,000	95⅝	
	9,000	95¾	
	2,000	95½	
	10,000	95⅝	
	5,000	95½	
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid	14,000	106⅝	
	42,000	106½	
Terminal 5s	2,000	100½	
Chi & N W gen 4s	5,000	87⅞	
C, R I & P gen 4s	2,000	94½	
C, R I & P Ry R 4s	1,000	67¼	
	1,000	67½	
	30,000	67¼	
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	3,000	87¼	
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s	1,000	102⅝	
Col Industrial 5s	3,000	84	
	5,000	83½	
	5,000	83¾	
Col Midland 1st 4s	1,000	40½	
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	10,000	94½	
	1,000	94	
Cuban-Amer Sugar col tr 6s	1,000	96⅜	
D & H lien eq 4½s	1,000	100⅞	
conv 4s	1,000	97⅛	
Dist Secur Corp 5s	4,000	71	
	1,000	71¼	
	2,000	71	
Du P de N Pow 4½s	3,000	89⅝	
	5,000	89½	
	3,000	89⅝	
Erie 1st gen 4s	2,000	76⅞	
	5,000	76⅝	
conv 4s, Ser A	1,000	84⅜	
Ft W & D C 1st 6s	8,000	108	
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rcts, full paid	3,000	103¼	
	20,000	103½	
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	11,000	15	
Havana Elec 5s	1,000	98	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	2,000	100½	
Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	101	
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d pd	16,000	110½	
	1,000	110	
Inter-Met 4½s	24,000	80⅛	
Inter Rap Tran 5s	1,000	103⅜	
Int & Gt Nor 6s	3,000	107	
Internatl Paper 6s	1,000	103⅜	
Int Stm Pump 5s	5,000	90½	
	1,000	90	
Kan & H C & C 5s	2,000	98	
Kan City So 5s	25,000	98	
Kentucky Cent 4s	2,000	91½	
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	8,000	96⅝	
	8,000	96½	
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s	6,000	102	
	11,000	101⅞	
L S & M So 3½s	7,000	88⅛	
	4,000	88	
	1,000	87	
Lgg & Myers 5s	7,000	96½	
Long Island gen 4s	2,000	93	
Lou & N unifd 4s	3,000	97	
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt	1,000	93⅞	
Mer Mar col tr 4½s	2,000	66¼	
Met Tel & Tel 5s	1,000	101½	
Mil, Lake Shore & Westn ext 5s	5,000	107¼	
M, K & T of T 5s	5,000	101	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	1,000	106	
5s, 1920	1,000	97½	
conv 5s	5,000	87¼	
Mo Pacific 4s	11,000	71½	
Natl Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s	5,000	83½	
Natl Tube 5s	5,000	99¼	
N O. Mob & C 5s	8,000	88¼	
	2,000	88	
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	1,000	105⅜	
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934	22,000	91⅛	
gen 3½s	1,000	86	
	8,000	86½	
Lake S col 3½s	1,000	78½	
N Y, G. E. L. H & P col tr 5s	1,000	102¾	
	1,000	102½	
pur money 4s	1,000	87½	
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	1,000	126⅜	
	3,000	126½	
N Y Rys temp ref 4s	10,000	77⅛	
N Y Rys adj 6s	16,000	55¼	
	1,000	55	
	24,000	55½	
	2,000	55	
	5,000	55½	
	5,000	55	
N Y, Susq & W ter 1st 5s	3,000	108½	
N Y Tel 4½s	6,000	97¾	
	2,000	97¼	
	7,000	97¾	
N Y Westchester & Boston 4½s	8,000	98½	
Norf & W conv 4s	1,000	114¾	
	3,000s20f	114¼	
North Pac 4s	7,000	98¼	
	1,000	98½	
	1,000	98⅜	
North Pac 3s	1,000	68⅝	
	5,000	68¼	
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s	1,000	95¼	
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	1,000	108½	
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s	10,000	91⅜	
	1,000	91½	
Oregon-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s	17,000	92	
	2,000	92¼	
Penn conv 3½s	2,000	96¾	
	5,000	96⅝	
	2,000	96½	
Penn 4s, 1948	1,000	102⅛	
	5,000	102	
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s	1,000	101⅛	
Peo & E inc 4s	5,000	48½	
P. Lor Co 5s	1,000	96⅜	
	10,000	96½	
Public

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS NET NEXT TO NOTHING

Clearing House Committee Finds Collection Charge Gives Banks Here Only $97,000 a Year.

PUJO HAD IT $50,000,000

Gross Is $2,100,000, but Outside Charges Weigh Against It—More Free Zone Territory.

The Sub-Committee on Inland Exchange appointed on April 1 by the Clearing House Committee made public its report yesterday, giving estimates from actual figures of the amount of revenue derived by the member banks as a result of charges made for the collection of out-of-town checks. Instead of the $50,000,000 annually that was estimated by Samuel Untermyer at the hearings of the Pujo "Money Trust" Investigating Committee, the report puts the gross revenue at a little above $2,000,000, and the net income at less than $100,000 for the year 1911.

The committee was not appointed to refute Mr. Untermyer's estimate, but antedated the inquiry by several weeks. It was named to consider the whole question of out-of-town collections and the Clearing House rules affecting them, which had not been revised for thirteen years. When the subject was taken up by the Pujo Committee, with William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House on the witness-stand, Mr. Untermyer started with an estimate of the gross amount of out-of-town checks handled by the members of the association and applied to it an average rate of one-seventh of one per cent., the mean between the charge of one-quarter of one per cent., which applies to remoter points, and one-tenth of one per cent., applying to near-by cities.

The fact that there are a number of cities known as discretionary points, because, under the Clearing House rules, it is discretionary with each bank what charge it shall make, was lost sight of. In practice no charge is made against these points. The charge made by interior banks against the New York banks for collecting the items was also omitted from the calculation. At the time Mr. Sherer reluctantly agreed to the $50,000,000 estimate, but the next morning corrected his testimony by pointing out the existence of the discretionary points.

Mr. Untermyer explained that the amount of revenue from collections was unimportant and that his point was that it was illegal for the Clearing House Association to make rules, binding on its members, as to what they should charge. He maintained that this was in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman act. This point is not discussed in the report of the sub-committee.

After the Pujo Committee had taken up this question, the sub-committee of the Clearing House Committee set to work to get at the actual figures for the month of May, 1912, showing the amount, source of receipt, disposition and cost of collection, as well as time consumed in collecting foreign items received by each. The figures compiled indicate that the gross income of the members during 1911 was $2,139,551. Against this is the amount of the charges made by the interior banks, $1,176,162. The proportionate share of postage, rent, stationery, and supplies is put at $569,462, and the loss of interest on interest-bearing accounts, where immediate credit is given for foreign checks, during the time they are in transit, is estimated, from figures submitted by eight of the largest institutions in the Clearing House, at $296,460, leaving the net income $97,467.

"It should be borne in mind" the committee says, "that this net income is the result of handling a volume of business, based on the figures gathered for the year 1911, of approximately $4,859,187,900, and when distributed between the sixty-four active members of the Clearing House Association, represents an annual increment of income to each of only about $1,500."

The figures for May, 1912, show that the average daily amount of foreign checks received was $16,284,346, of which 71 per cent. was on discretionary points, on which no charge is made; 24 per cent. on points paying one-tenth of one per cent., and only 5 per cent. on points paying one-quarter of one per cent.

The daily average amount of cash items outstanding was $68,215,328, indicating that the average time consumed in the collection of country checks was 4.19 days. The average during 1911 was obtained from the books of the banks and was found to be $67,866,658, which the committee says confirmed its impression that the month of May, 1912, upon which its principal figures were based, was an excellent average month.

The committee says it is convinced that the operation of the present rules and regulations results in barely making good to the banks and trust companies their actual outlay in handling out-of-town checks, without substantial return for the enormous volume of the business undertaken, and its risks, and recommends that the main body of the existing rules remain unchanged.

One function of the committee was to take up complaints from banks in neighboring States, especially Connecticut and New Jersey, that, inasmuch as they could remit for collection items within one day, they should be included in the discretionary points. Their arguments were heard and the committee recommends that, instead of confining the discretionary or free collections to scattered cities, the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York be included in a discretionary zone. In the case of all banks and trust companies within this territory, which will agree to remit at par, in New York funds, on the day of receipt, the charge is to be discretionary with the collecting bank, if the recommendation is adopted.

"This proposed modification of the rule respecting discretionary places" says the committee, "so as to include the entire region mentioned, provided the local banks themselves in any community wish it, rather than extending the privilege to a few specially designated cities or towns in that territory, will, if adopted, do much toward relieving the irritation and dissatisfaction which have heretofore existed among many nearby banks not situated in a discretionary city. This proposal affords opportunity to the banks in each locality to determine for themselves and for their customers whether or not they wish to enjoy the benefits and share the burdens of a discretionary or free collection point."

The Clearing House Committee has called a meeting of the entire Clearing House Association to act on this recommendation on Dec. 4.

The members of the committee making the report are James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, Edward Townsend, President of the Importers and Traders National Bank, and John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

TRUST GAVE $3,000,000.

Price Paid for Milwaukee Plant by International Harvester Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Three million dollars was paid by the organizers of the International Harvester Company for the plant of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, according to the testimony given by Fred Robinson, Vice President and General Manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., before Special Examiner Robert S. Taylor today.

Mr. Robinson was at one time an official of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, now part of the international corporation. He testified that the sale was made in 1902, and that for two years prior thereto the profits had averaged $500,000 a year. The purchase, he declared, was negotiated by T. D. Middlekauff for J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins. "An option on the company," he testified, "was given to Mr. Middlekauff, and I believe it was his purpose to turn it over to Messrs. Morgan and Perkins."

E. K. Butler, organizer and President of the Keystone Company at the time it was absorbed by the International company, said that he sold his interest in the corporation in 1903 to the McCormicks, Deerings, and others interested in the new International company.

E. N. Wood, Secretary of the International Harvester Company, testified that it had 26,901 contracts with commission agents in 1912, in addition to contracts with retail implement dealers.

He promised the Government prosecutor to prepare the following statistics: A list of the manufacturing plants owned by the International Harvester Company or its subsidiaries; a statement showing the different implements manufactured by them; a statement showing the number of each kind of farming implements manufactured by each from 1902 to 1912, inclusive; a statement showing the annual sales of the McCormick, Deering, Champion, Plano, and Milwaukee brand products of the company, and a statement showing the products sold on a commission basis and those sold on a direct sales plan.

Frederick C. Howe, Vice President and one of the largest stockholders in the International Harvester Company, will be the principal witness to-morrow.

FEARS BUYERS' SYNDICATES.

Manufacturers' Profits Will Be Destroyed by Them, Says Silk Man.

According to a prominent local silk manufacturer, a new danger in the shape of buyers' syndicates threatens the jobber of textiles and the manufacturer who distributes his own production.

"These syndicates," he said yesterday, "a number of which have been in existence for some time, are now being organized all over the country and it appears to be only a question of time when independent buying of yard goods will be practically a thing of the past. There are now four or five large combinations of this kind with headquarters in New York, and their work is already making itself felt in the diminution of the profits of the manufacturer who still does a part of his business direct with the houses represented here.

"It means that where a yard of a certain kind of silk was formerly bought at $1.10, if the quality was worth it, it is now bought through the combine at $1 to $1.05. By pooling their orders the houses in the syndicate practically force the manufacturer to sell them at the figure usually given to jobbers only. In a way they are justified in asking this price, for their orders as a unit usually run up to good size. Because of this fact they are looked on with favor in certain quarters of the market.

"As yet, the houses involved do not do all their buying through their local representatives, but if they do in the future, and I honestly think they will, where will the manufacturer get off? I doubt if any silk manufacturer in the country can run his mill on the profits he derives from his business with the jobbers. Then how will he run his mill in a few years, when these combinations of retailers become numerous and powerful enough to force him to sell them entirely at jobbers' figures? And, furthermore, where will the jobber be?

"From the present situation the question arises as to whether a body of retailers organized to lower prices for their own benefit is as liable to legal action under the Sherman law as a body of manufacturers banded together to keep prices up for the same purpose. I think there will be work in that quarter for the "trust busters" before many years pass, if the manufacturer or the wholesaler is to get a living profit from his business. I may be crossing my bridges before I come to them, but, unlike some of my brothers in trade who have been temporarily blinded by the size of the orders placed by the syndicates, I can see the bridges now in the course of construction."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Public Utilities Company had gross earnings of $99,872 in October, an increase of $17,533, or 21 per cent. Its net earnings were $47,834, an increase of $7,177, or 17.6 per cent. For the first four months net earnings totaled $174,305, an increase of $26,725, or 18 per cent.

Rhoades & Co. are offering to yield 4.30 per cent. $630,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds. This issue is tax exempt in New York and Pennsylvania.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Texas.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate northeast and east winds on the coast.

Utah, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oklahoma.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, without decided temperature changes.

Ohio.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except local snows Tuesday or Tuesday night in north portion; moderate westerly winds.

Indiana.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west to northwest winds.

Illinois.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; little change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

Michigan.—Local snows Tuesday. Wednesday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

Wisconsin.—Fair Tuesday, preceded by snow in northeast portion. Wednesday fair; moderate west to north west winds.

Minnesota.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate northwest winds.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel Wellington
55th & 56th Street & 7th Ave.
MODERN AND ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Exclusive Patronage
300 ROOMS, EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH AND SHOWER.
Rates
1 PERSON
ROOM & BATH, $2.00 PER DAY
2 PERSONS
ROOM & BATH, $3.00 PER DAY
PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH, $4.00 PER DAY AND UP
PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS & BATH, $5.00 PER DAY AND UP
Also Prop. Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I. J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager.

15 Minutes from Herald Square
FOREST HILLS INN
New Fire Proof Hotel
Attractive, Convenient and Well Managed.
Tea Garden, Tennis Courts, Squash Court, Pool and Billiards.
A Few Unoccupied Rooms
RATES $12 TO $18 PER WEEK, INCLUDING MEALS.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and the Nicholas Fish Mansion, Irving Place, near Gramercy Park, New York City.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station, 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
Property of the Sage Foundation Homes Company
For further information or booklet inquire on property or at the New York Office, 47 West 34th Street.

Lüchow
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
HOFBRAU HAUS
THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA.
Broadway & 30th St.

CALL MONEY GOES UP TO TWELVE PER CENT

Brokers Surprised and Only Conjectures Are Given to Explain the Advance.

HIGHEST RATE SINCE 1910

National City Bank Broke a Stringency Earlier in the Day by Free Offerings at 6 Per Cent.

An unlooked-for money stringency which suddenly developed in the loan crowd on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon resulted in a sharp advance in the price of call money. By 2 o'clock it was loaning at 12 per cent., the highest point touched in almost three years.

Leading bankers and money brokers said that they were at a loss to explain the sudden contraction in the money supply, although there were plenty of reasons discernible for the maintenance of the 6 per cent. rate which has ruled lately. There was a rumor on the Exchange that a prominent trust company and one of the largest lenders among the National banks had called a number of loans in the forenoon to strengthen their reserves, but this could not be confirmed. In other quarters the advance was explained on the ground that banks and corporations were accumulating funds with which to care for the heavy interest and dividend disbursements which will have to be made on the first of December. Checks will be mailed Saturday, and, with a holiday intervening on Thursday, some of the banks which had large sums out on call started in early to bring up their cash reserves.

At the opening of the Exchange yesterday there were no surface signs of uneasiness in the loan crowd, and money was quoted nominally at 6 and 6½ per cent. The rise was precipitated when a broker who had been making inquiries among the lenders discovered the shortage of money and offered 7 per cent. for $200,000. Spirited bidding started at once, and the rate advanced to 9 and 10 per cent. At that point the National City Bank, which always lends at 6 per cent. when call money is above that figure, sent $3,000,000 into the loan crowd. Three brokers, each with $1,000,000 of this money, began lending it impartially, $100,000 at a time, and the rate returned to 6 per cent. With the disappearance of the last of the $3,000,000, however, the rate again started up, and reached 12 per cent. when a number of borrowers who had been holding off in the hope that a lower rate would prevail as 3 o'clock approached began bidding to cover their needs.

The banks have lost $3,300,000 to the Sub-Treasury since Friday, and a considerable amount of money was transferred to St. Louis and San Francisco yesterday. Last week's bank statement showed an excess of loans over deposits among the Clearing House banks of $190,000,000 on Saturday morning. Added to these factors, it developed that one or two of the large industrial companies which have been lending their surplus funds direct had called loans in preparation for their dividend payments. Yesterday's high rate has not been equaled since Jan. 3, 1910, when money loaned at 14 per cent.

RECEIVER FOR BASSHOR CO.

Application Made to Protect Creditors of the Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A receiver has been appointed for the Thomas C. Basshor Company of this city, dealers in engineering, contractors', and machinists' supplies. C. Hazeltine Basshor, the applicant for the receivership, is Vice President and General Manager of the company. His wife was Mrs. Emelie Emerson, divorced wife of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson. The Basshor firm consented to the receivership.

The papers were signed Saturday, but were not made public until to-day. J. Albert Hughes was named as receiver, and gave bond of $100,000. Mr. Basshor, who owns a majority of the stock, places the assets at $270,000. Although he says the company is solvent, there is a judgment against it for $21,000. While there is an appeal pending the receivership was deemed necessary to protect the creditors of the company.

STOCK TRANSFER LAW FAILS

In Cases in Which Certificates Have No Face Value.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—While the intent and purpose of the stock transfer tax law is to impose a tax upon transfers of the stock of joint stock associations as well as corporations, Attorney General Carmody in an opinion to-day holds that because the Legislature omitted to provide a method for determining the amount of the tax in the case of a transfer of stock or stock certificates issued by a joint stock association, which have no face value, the law as to such transfers is unworkable and inoperative.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Incorporated to-day were the following:

William H. Knox & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan; export and import commission business; $300,000. C. Westley Abbott, Emily K. Malnarig, and Morris U. Ely of 24A Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harring-Ford Pick and Tool Company, Incorporated, of New York; tools, mechanical devices; $50,000. I. Ross McCombe, Alice L. Hartford, and George S. Wing of 477 West 140th Street, New York.

Buffalo and Interurban Motor Delivery Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; automobiles and motor trucks; $125,000. J. George Berner, Wilbur B. Grandison, and Clinton T. Horton, all of Buffalo.

Sintered Ore Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; iron ore, steel, pig iron, and other metals; $80,000. David Dows, William H. Mills, and Nils V. Bansell of Cauldwell, N. J.

W. Wagner & Sons, Incorporated, of Manhattan; breeding, grazing, dealing in cattle; $50,000. William G. Wagner, Julia A. Wagner, and Frank J. Wagner of 575 First Avenue, New York.

Aldrich Place Land Corporation of Buffalo; realty improvemcnt; $50,000. Ralph E. Heard, L. C. Kinnius, and A. G. Weiffenbach of Buffalo.

American Biofix Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; to present exhibitions under patent process; $25,000. George C. Dougherty, Charles Miller, and Leander Richardson of 1,380 Broadway, New York.

Andrew Kitchen Realty Company, Incorporated, of the Bronx; realty and construction; $20,000. William R. Kitchen, Andrew Kitchen, and Jane Kitchen of 2,009 Bronxdale Avenue, New York.

S. Hutchinson & Co., Incorporated, of Rochester; grains, farm products, merchandise, general farming; $10,000. Harry S. Servis, James Herbert Hutchinson, and Samuel Hutchinson of Pittsford.

Barnes-Morgenstern Land Company of Westford; real estate brokerage; $10,000. Fred F. Morgenstern, James T. Barnes, and Grant S. Flagler of Westfield.

Oakmere Realty Company, Incorporated, of Patchogue; realty and construction; $10,000. Lewis A. Seitz, J. Robert Bailey, and Cathcrine Seitz of Patchogue.

The Theodore Tiedemann Corporation of Manhattan; textile fabrics; $25,000. Arthur Balthasa, Henry F. Tiedemann, and Theodore Tiedemann of Greenwich, Corn.

Five companies to conduct general mercantile, clothing, notion, furniture, and glassware business, with these incorporators in each instance; David M. Brickman, Esther Weiss, and Edward M. Weidert, all of Rochester. The companies are the Grand Rapids Mentor Company, $11,000; the Hartford Mentor Company, $10,500; the Rockford Mentor Company, $5,500; the New Haven Mentor Company, $7,000, and the Columbus Mentor Company, $8,000.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Charles Killian & Co., Camden; lighterage; $25,000. Incorporators: F. A. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, and John A. McPeak.

Laurelton Farms Company, Burrsville; to do farming; $25,000. Incorporators: H. C. Mereeraft, B. B. Boyes, and L. T. Knox.

K. & M. Manufacturing Company, Camden; to manufacture novelties; $50,000. Incorporators: F. R. Hansell, John A. McPeak, and F. S. Garman.

CLUETT PEABODY EXTENDING.

Largest Collar Makers in the World Adding to Their Output.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., the largest manufacturers of collars, shirts, and cuffs in the world, is to become still larger. To provide for the expansion, the authorized capital is to be increased to $10,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $18,000,000 of common, of which there will soon be issued $8,000,000 of the preferred and $18,000,000 of the common. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers of New York and Kleinwort, Sons & Co. of London will acquire an interest in the securities of the enlarged company.

The main plant and factories of the company are located at Troy. There are also factories at Rochester and Corinth, N. Y.; Leominster, Mass.; South Norwalk, Conn.; St. Johns, Quebec, and Waterford, N. Y. The annual output of the combined plants is 7,000,000 dozen collars and 500,000 dozen shirts.

NEVADA COPPER PAYS EXTRA.

Fifty Cents a Share Out of Surplus—Utah Expects to Pay Extra, Too.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents. The directors announced that the extra payment was made out of surplus and should be regarded as a return of the principal. The extra dividend calls for the distribution of $1,000,000, of which the Utah Copper Company, as the owner of half the Nevada's shares, will receive $500,000 in addition to its regular income from this source.

It was rumored yesterday that the Utah management may declare an extra dividend in January.

FREIGHT CAR INQUIRY ON.

Board Investigating Congestion and Diversion of Cars from Owners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Congestion of freight cars and the extent to which cars are diverted from the possession of the owning lines, is the subject of a wide inquiry begun to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The commission has directed all leading railroads to make semi-monthly reports on the location of freight cars. The order calls for the first report by Dec. 10, to cover the situation on Dec. 1.

The diverting of cars from the service of the owning lines works injury to the general shipping public, according to a statement by the commission. The action is an outgrowth of the car shortage particularly acute recently in the potato districts of Northwestern States.

Duluth Stock Exchange to Quit.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 25.—After hovering on the brink of dissolution for months, the Duluth Stock Exchange will quit next Saturday. The executive committee today announce that the exchange would go out of business because of lack of public interest.

The exchange was organized about three years ago.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stringency in the money market was the main influence inciting selling in the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the start nervousness regarding the European international situation was reflected, and the arbitration award in the engineers' wage dispute also exerted an effect. Prices were under pressure virtually throughout the day. On the opening call at 9:30 o'clock declines ranging from ⅛ to ⅞ of a point, compared with Saturday's closing quotations, were registered for the leading stocks. In the dealings after the call there was a transaction in 100 shares of American Ice, at 19, the only sale of that stock reported in Wall Street during the day.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,090	Amal. Copper	84	84½	83½	83⅝
140	Am. Beet Sugar	54½	54½	53½	54
900	Am. Can	41⅜	41⅝	40	40½
20	Am. Car & Fy.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
120	Am. Cotton Oil	57⅝	58½	57⅜	57⅜
100	Am. Ice	19	19	19	19
20	Am. Linseed	13	13	12¾	12¾
60	Am. Locomotive	46	46	43⅝	43⅝
1,400	Am. Smelting	79⅝	80	78⅝	79¼
140	Anaconda Cop.	43½	43½	43	43
170	Am. T. & S. Pe.	107½	107½	106⅝	106⅝
40	Balt. & Ohio	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
130	Beth. Steel	40½	40½	39¼	39¼
460	Brook. R. T.	91	91½	91	91¼
80	Can. Pacific	264	264	262¼	262¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	80½	80½	80½	80½
500	C., M. & St. P.	114½	114½	113	113½
10	Chino Copper	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
110	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36	35½	35½
220	Con. Products	17	17⅜	16¾	16¾
50	Dist. Secur.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
150	Erie	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33¾
120	Gt. Northn. pf.	137⅜	137⅜	137	137
80	Inter.-Met.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾
330	Inter.-Met. pf.	65⅞	66	65⅜	65⅝
110	Int. Paper	14	14	12¾	12¾
20	Kansas City So.	27½	27½	27½	27½
780	Lehigh Valley	174¾	175½	173⅞	174¼
20	Mex. Petroleum	82	82	82	82
250	Mo. Pacific	43⅜	43⅝	43	43¼
90	Nevada Con.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23
20	N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	113⅝	113⅞
100	Nor. Pacific	124	124	123½	123½
130	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34	34⅛
120	Pennsylvania	123½	123¼	123	123
14,200	Reading	171⅜	172	170⅜	170⅜
310	Rock Island	25¼	25¼	24⅜	24⅜
40	Southern Pac.	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110⅝
170	Southern Ry.	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
10	Texas Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Third Av.	37½	37½	37½	37½
5,620	Union Pacific	171⅜	171⅝	170⅝	171¼
100	U. S. Rubber	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
8,910	U. S. Steel	74¼	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛
20	Utah Copper	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞

37,640

MINING STOCKS.

20 Batopilas	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
400 Con. Virginia	.29	.29	.29	.29
310 Goldfield Con.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
700 Goldfield Merg.	.30	.30	.28	.28
1,000 Jim Butler	.67½	.67½	.65	.65
800 North Star	.30	.30	.30	.30
200 Ophir	.48	.48	.48	.48
800 Silver Pick	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
200 Tonopah Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
2,300 Tonopah Merg.	.91	.91	.87	.87
800 Tramp Con.	.02	.02	.02	.02

7,730

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Trac. com	430	434
Amer. Light & Trac. pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power com	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	67	69
Amer. Gas & Electric com	89	90
American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light com	66	70
American Power & Light pf	85	86
American Public Utilities com	65	83
American Public Utilities pf	81	83
Cities Service com	113	116
Cities Service pf	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	67½	68½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	90	92
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	94	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf	78	80
Empire District Electric 5s	87	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf	84	88
Federal Light & Traction com	34	37
Federal Light & Traction pf	82	84
Federal Utilities, Incorp., com	44	47
Federal Utilities, Incorp., pf	74	78
Gas & Electric Securities com	140	160
Gas & Electric Securities pf	94	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	38	42
Northern States Power com	26	29
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water Co. com	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric com	65	66
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	81	83
Standard Gas & Electric com	20	23
Standard Gas & Electric pf	50	51
United Light & Rys. com	78	82
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	84	86
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Western Power com	25	26
Western Power pf	54	57
Utilities Improvement Co. com	64	66
Utilities Improvement Co. pf	78	80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday an easier tone was shown, with trading quiet. Copper was down about ¼c for all deliveries up to January. Tin was weak at a recession of ¼c. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	17.05	....	17.15	....
November	17.05	17.40	17.15	17.40
December	17.05	17.40	17.15	17.40
January	17.05	17.40	17.15	17.40
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.55
Spelter	7.40	7.60	7.40	7.60
Tin	49.25	49.75	49.50	49.80

The following table of prices obtained yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures make comparison with Friday's closing quotations:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	76 15 0	77 12 6
Copper, futures	77 10 0	78 6 3
Pig tin, spot	225 15 0	226 15 0
Pig tin, futures	226 0 0	227 0 0

The market finished easy. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £18 and spelter at £20 10s. Cleveland warrants were down 1s. at 63s. 7½d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Advances on War News—Corn Firm—Cotton Unsettled and Lower.

Wheat advanced on growing uneasiness over the war possibilities abroad. Corn and oats were firm, with wheat closing quiet. Provisions were firmer, with light trade. Cottonseed oil rules easier. Cotton reacts on heavy selling by important interests. Bearish foreign news was a factor. Most Southern spot advices favored holders. Coffee was irregular.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed at about the best prices for the day, with the feeling one of distinct uneasiness over the political situation. The European markets were strong, Liverpool showing advance of equal to 1⅝c to 1⅝c per bushel. Paris was ¼c higher, Berlin 1c to 1¼c higher, Antwerp 1⅜c higher, and Budapest ⅝c higher. The foreign statistics showed ample supplies. World's exports were 14,400,000 bushels, nearly half from North America, against 14,864,000 bushels the previous week and 10,080,000 bushels last year. The amount afloat for Europe increased 224,000 bushels, with the total 39,976,000 bushels, against 32,496,000 bushels last year. Argentine weather reports were favorable and the Indian and Australian weather reports were satisfactory. The Argentine market opened ½c to ⅝c up, however, influenced by the political situation. Winnipeg was comparatively strong, especially on the near positions, owing to active covering credited to shippers and exporters desirous of getting wheat shipped before the close of navigation. The demand in American markets for export was reported slow. The visible supply was delayed owing to the absence of report on Buffalo stock. The Canadian visible showed an increase of 2,051,000 bushels. Interior receipts of wheat of 2,606,000 bushels exceeded last week by 500,000 and last year by nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Weather conditions generally through the country were favorable. Cash prices on American wheat were nominal. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.06½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, 96¾c; No. 2 hard Winter, 97c; No. 1 Manitoba, 95½c.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	93⅝	92½	93⅛	92	92⅞
May	98¼	97¼	97⅞	96⅛	$1.04⅛
Chicago—					
December	86⅛	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	94⅜
May	91⅞	90⅝	91½	90¼	1.00
July	89⅛	88¼	88¾	88⅛	94⅝
Minneapolis—					
December	81⅞	80¾	81⅛	80⅝	1.02⅜
May	87⅝	86⅝	87¼	86⅛	1.07
Winnipeg—					
November	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	81⅞	..
December	80⅛	79⅜	79¾	79	95⅝
May	85	84⅜	84½	83⅜	98¼

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market was very firm during the morning, influenced by the strength in wheat and the political news, but reacted late with some pressure on December. Weather conditions were reported better, and the receipts were larger, while there were reports of increased offerings of corn and predictions of a free movement inside of two weeks. World's exports of corn were 5,534,000 bushels, against 6,179,000 bushels the previous week. The amount afloat increased 476,000 bushels, and is 33,873,000 bushels, against 5,797,000 bushels last year. Cash corn was quiet, with export corn quoted at 53½c free on board, and cost, insurance, and freight corn 68c down to 57c, according to time of shipment and grade.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¼	47⅝	47¾	47⅞	62⅜
May	48½	48	48	48	64
July	49¼	49	49	49	64

OATS.—The market was quiet and firm. Prices advanced a little with other grain, and buying was stimulated by the moderate Western receipts. Cash oats were firm. Interior shipments of oats continue in excess of the receipts. The Canadian visible increased 1,728,000 bushels for the week. Cash oats were quiet, with standards quoted at 37c; No. 3 white, 36½ to 37c; No. 4 white, 35 to 36c; natural whites, 37 to 39c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	46⅞
May	32¾	32⅜	32½	32⅜	49¼
July	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	45⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was somewhat firmer, influenced by the war rumors. Trading was quiet, however, and prices reacted toward the close. Hogs were generally firmer and receipts were somewhat smaller than last week, totaling about 40,000 at all points.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	10.02½	10.02½	10.07½	10.05	9.07
January	10.75	10.67½	10.72½	10.70	9.25
May	10.27½	10.22½	10.25	10.22½	9.47
Ribs—					
January	10.37½	10.27½	10.30	10.30	8.40
May	9.97½	9.92½	9.95	9.92½	8.67
Pork—					
January	19.50	19.32½	19.40	19.32½	16.10
May	18.87½	18.55	18.62½	18.50	16.50

COTTON.

The liquidation for the account of important interests in the cotton trade made more of an impression on the price list and on sentiment during yesterday's session. For a time there was a marked degree of firmness displayed, and supplementing the trivial declines at the outset were new high levels, but gradually the offerings proved burdensome. Gossip was current that the leading spot houses were influential factors in the decline, while it was generally believed that prominent local speculative people were aiding the downward movement. A difference of opinion centred on the motive, many adhering to their bullish position, and asserting that efforts were being made solely for the purpose of securing a more satisfactory buying basis. The minority view was that quotations were hovering at levels which discounted much that had previously warranted strength.

Considerable attention was attracted by the foreign news and developments. Liverpool cables were lower than due, and were in part responsible for the liberal offerings at the opening. Subsequently when rumors circulated that Austria and Servia had clashed, quite heavy selling materialized with more or less pressure from abroad during the entire day. Although information, supposedly authentic, followed, that the sensational advices in regard to the foreign political conditions were without foundation, the disturbance on the other side was far from ignored.

The aspect of the spot situation has not been greatly altered. Periodically claims are forwarded of the high prices checking the consumptive inquiry, but as a rule the statements pertaining to trade situation in this country are optimistic. Occasionally the probable tariff revision is referred to, and this, in conjunction with the elements of uncertainty contained in European affairs, tend to act as a damper to extreme enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the majority of the dispatches from the South are still indicative of holders asking and in most instances receiving prices above a parity with the local market. The foreign spot market has not changed essentially, with sales at Liverpool aggregating about 7,000 bales each day. Cables from Manchester were to the effect that there was a fir

THE BUSINESS WORLD

MEN'S WEAR FABRICS FIRM.

Spring Duplicate Orders Coming In Well—Some Fall, '13, Trade.

The local men's wear market remains practically unchanged. Prices continue firm, owing to the strength of the primary markets and the shortage of material on hand. The general condition of the trade is good. Duplicate orders for Spring on woolens and worsteds are being placed in large numbers. The buying is conservative, but healthy.

The market is short of chinchilla overcoatings and the clean-up of heavyweight suitings and overcoatings in general has been good. Staple cloths seem to be more in demand than fancies, according to one prominent mill agent. Medium and low-priced fabrics have moved well. More activity will undoubtedly be noted when the Fall, 1913, lines are opened generally. Some business has already been done in staple lines for that season.

NUT SUPPLIES LIMITED.

Both Foreign and Domestic Varieties Scarce This Year.

Various sorts of nuts have become active in anticipation of the demand for Thanksgiving distribution. Like other articles much wanted at this season, the supply is sub-normal. Peanuts will be below the usual output, and chestnuts are so scarce that not more than a fraction of the ordinary supply has come in this year. Few hickory nuts are obtainable. Chestnut and hickory trees all through the East are dying, and within a few years it will be practically impossible to get sufficient supplies of these favorite domestic varieties.

Foreign nuts are likewise short. French walnuts were touched by late frosts during the Spring, and the crop seriously reduced. Spanish almonds suffered from frosts and cold storms, which placed them in much the same position. Some Italian filberts are obtainable at fair prices, but the tendency on most of them is strongly upward. Brazil is sending forward some excellent nuts, the output of which is about normal.

HIDES AND LEATHERS FIRM.

Business Fairly Good in Both Markets—Furniture Leathers Active.

There was an appreciable decline in the amount of business done in the local leather market in the last week, particularly in the shoe grades. Buyers of these leathers are apparently well stocked for the balance of the year, and there is not much real activity looked for in them until after the turn of the year. Prices continued firm under the scarcity of supplies. Belting leather was reported more active in the latter part of last week, while harness and bag leathers were in steady demand and well sustained. There was a good call for upholstery leathers from the furniture trade, the feature of which was the inquiry for the better grades from the local manufacturers. The automobile trade will be well under way in the next couple of months, and substantial advances in leather prices are looked for at that time.

The hide market was fairly active throughout, with a number of imported grades held at record levels. Domestic hides were also very firm.

SHOE BUYING UNEVEN.

Fall Trade Disappointing, While Spring Orders Forecast Good Season.

The approach of Winter has not stimulated the activities of buyers in the shoe market to any great extent, and, in the opinion of one of the best-posted men in the trade, the business done with the local and near-by retailers this Fall will probably not compare as favorably with that of last year as the early buying indicated.

There is hardly sufficient time left now for the trade to make up the local business lost through the mild weather of the last two months. Out-of-town business, on the other hand, is reported in excess of last season's total. There is a good business in cloth-topped shoes for women, but this is said to be due more to the returning vogue for them than to the high cost of leather.

Spring business is coming in well, a good part of which is supplied by the call for white shoes. There is little doubt in the minds of wholesalers at the moment that the coming season will end with business considerably ahead of that booked a year ago.

Comforts Put Up Steerage Rates.

Herman Kellerman, manager of the third class department of the Cunard line, testified in the Government's suit against the alleged Atlantic steamship trust yesterday that improvements in the accommodations for immigrants were responsible for the advance in rates to them. Twenty years ago, he said, steerage passengers were herded together in compartments, while to-day there had comfortable berths, with a smoking room for the men and a lounging room for the women. Their food had also been improved, he said.

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CLOTHING BUSINESS NORMAL.

Sale of Heavy Suits Fair, but Overcoat Orders Generally Good.

In spite of unfavorable weather, there seems to be a good deal of life in the clothing trade, and business is reported normal for this season of the year. The sale of heavyweight suits continues fair in some quarters of the local trade, while in other sections this branch of the industry is rather quiet. There is a strong demand for Winter overcoats of all descriptions, but three-quarter length chinchilla coats continue the most popular. The retail trade throughout the country is apparently encouraged with present conditions and ready to buy goods, for salesmen returning from their trips report good results.

Spring business is generally satisfactory and large orders have been booked. In many instances the orders for lightweight clothing are ahead of those received to date last year. The general outlook is promising, though there is no special trend to the demand. Except in the Southern States, the call for woolens dominates the demand.

WEATHER WILL HELP HATS.

Trade Quiet at Moment, but Future Is Promising—Panamas Active.

There is little to chronicle regarding the week in the local hat trade. Business is rather quiet, but colder weather is expected to renew the activity. Salesmen who have returned from their filling-in trips report excellent conditions throughout the country, and a banner Spring season is looked for generally. Orders already placed have been large, and in some instances a better season has been experienced than in many years.

With the manufacturers the Spring season is practically over, but salesmen representing jobbers are still out. Soft felts of all kinds have been taken freely, and straw hat manufacturers report a larger business than in some time. The call for velours for immediate delivery continues. For Spring, smooth finish soft felts in solid colors predominate, and it is said that 90 per cent. of the business done has been in these goods. Bangkoks and Panamas have sold especially well.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sulphoichthynat Wins Free Entry—Rosaries Not Jewelry.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by P. K. Wilson & Son on cotton lace returned for duty at 70 per cent. as having been made on the lever or go-through machine. The importers established that the goods were made on other machines and should have been taxed at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 349 of the act of 1909.

It was decided that silver rosaries imported by Emrich, King & Schorsch should pay 45 per cent. under the present tariff as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The Collector returned the articles at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry.

The board also sustained Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher on sulphoichthynat assessed as a medical preparation under Paragraph 65, act of 1909, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asked free entry under Paragraph 639 as ichthyol.

PRINTCLOTH MARKET STRONG

The printcloth market continued strong yesterday. There was an active inquiry, but little business was done, owing to the high prices asked. The day's quotations follow:

Twenty-seven-inch, 56-52s, 3¼c; 27-inch, 56-56s, 3 5-16c; 27-inch, 64-60s, 3¾c; 28-inch, 64-60s, 3 15-16c; 28-inch, 64-64s, 4 1-16c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5¾c; 39-inch, 68-72s, 6c; 39-inch, 72-76s, 6⅝c; 39-inch, 80-80s, 7¼c; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8c@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¾c@6¼c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 64-72s, 7½c@7¾c; brown drills, standard, 8c@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14c@16½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13c@13½c; standard prints, 5¼c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¼c.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Mosaics are used in new buildings of every class to a much greater extent in Argentina than in the United States. Consul Crane says that there is a fairly important industry in Rosario turning out floor tiles made of cement, sand, and marble fragments. Argentine imports of mosaics were 2,390 tons in 1911, 25 per cent. coming from Belgium, 21 per cent. from Great Britain, 18 per cent. from Germany, 12 per cent. from France, and 7 per cent. from Spain.

A strictly American bank in Frankfort or Berlin, organized by well-known and trustworthy American financiers and business men, and with ample capital to insure confidence, should soon be able to do a big and paying business. Up to now the shares of only two American railroads are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of Berlin and Frankfort, and the dealings in American railroad bonds there are comparatively small.

In 1911, for the first time in four years, the trade returns of British Somaliland showed a loss. The decrease was entirely in the import trade, and arose from disturbed conditions in the hinterland and the evacuation of the interior by the English. The ports of Hais and Karam were abolished, the trade which formerly passed through them being diverted to Berbera. The discovery of pearls was an important event of the year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Goodman Brothers, muslin garments, now at 155 Wooster Street, will move about Dec. 15 to new quarters in the building at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street. They will occupy the whole of the fourth floor at the new address.

The Regal Art Embroidery Company, 135 West Twenty-sixth Street, will locate at 251 Fourth Avenue about the middle of December.

The fifth International Corn Exposition will be held at Columbia, S. C., together with the American Breeders' Association Convention, Jan. 24-27, 1913.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Judging from the numerous orders booked for Spring on soft felt hats in light grays and the various shades of green, these colors will be popular this Summer.

Fabric silk hats, similar in shape to the well-known soft felts, are expected to be in good demand during the Spring and Summer.

Indications point to an unusually large sale of high shoes for men and boys for the coming Spring.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HARRY G. GUTTMAN, a lawyer, of 320 Broadway, has filed a petition with liabilities $15,438, and assets consisting of one share of stock in the Nulaw Realty & Construction Company of 320 Broadway, of which he was President and Treasurer. The company filed a petition in bankruptcy on Sept. 11, with liabilities $144,857, and most of his liabilities are for indorsing notes of the company. Among his creditors are Joseph Weissman, $3,500; Falibee & McCall, $2,000; T. Goldreyer, $1,500; Gallo & Raguidara, $1,250, and Weisberg Mark Company, $1,000.

DAVID B. GOLDSMITH of 158 East 111th Street, formerly a hotel keeper, has filed a petition, with liabilities $23,602, and no assets. There are nine creditors, among whom are Harry Field and Samuel Krause, $16,000; Paseda Realty Company, $5,200, and Ward & Gow, $1,580.

SAMUEL BLUM.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Blum, wholesale dealer in cotton and woolen goods, 59 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Frank Holzbauer, $335; Oscar Stolian, $289, and Morris Lesser, $311. Mr. Blum was a partner in the firm of Blum & Lubing for six years, from which he withdrew on May 3, and started this business. Judge Mayer appointed Harry C. Adams receiver, bond $750. The liabilities are said to be $10,000, and assets $1,500.

COHN & MEHLMAN.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Cohn and Morris Mehlman, composing the firm of Cohn & Mehlman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 15 West Seventeenth Street, by Joseph Lichtenberg, attorney for Abraham H. Cohen, a creditor for $587. Mr. Lichtenberg said that the liabilities were $15,000, and assets $4,000.

SILBER & LUBEL.—Schedules of Silber & Lubel, manufacturers of furs, 110 West Twenty-eighth Street, show liabilities $6,496, and assets $820.

MOROK AEROPLANE COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Thomas H. Baskerville receiver for the Morok Aeroplane Company of 303 Fifth Avenue, with a bond of $2,000, on application of John P. Sjoberg, a creditor, for $237.

JACOB APPEL.—Judge Mayer has appointed Albert Falck receiver for Jacob Appel, importer of artificial flowers, 621 Broadway, with a bond of $1,500. He has offered to compromise at 20 cents on the dollar. He owes $20,000 for merchandise, mostly in Germany, and some money to friends here. The assets are estimated at $2,000.

MORRIS LEVIEN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Lewis Nabel receiver for Morris Levien, cloak and suit manufacturer, 217 Grand Street, with a bond of $500. His assets consist of a third interest in the Elgie Cloak and Suit Company, valued at $1,300.

SIMON ENGLER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Simon Engler, dealer in dry goods, 136 Orchard Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at three, six, and nine months. The liabilities were $33,756.

FEINBERG & COHEN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Feinberg & Cohen, manufacturer of suits, 18 East Sixteenth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable in two notes on 60 and 120 days. The liabilities were $40,213.

D. & S. H. LEVY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of D. & S. H. Levy, (corporation,) manufacturer of waists and dresses, 122 West Twenty-seventh Street, on applica ion of Henry B. Singer, who said a settlement had been made at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $50,933.

SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Samuel Goldstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash, 18 1-3 cents in two notes at two and four months. The liabilities were $63,100.

A. KEMP & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 9 against A. Kemp & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, 135 Spring Street, on a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and the balance in three notes at three, six, and twelve months. The liabilities were $54,000.

HUDSON GARMENT COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 22 against the Hudson Garment Company of 40 East Fourteenth Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $15,596.

THE WESTCHESTER WOODWORKING COMPANY of Westchester, N. Y., has made an assignment to Arthur E. Day. A financial statement of the company on May 21 showed liabilities of $34,390 and assets of $68,247.

MAX L. KATZ.—Schedules in the assignment of Max L. Katz, manufacturer of garters and boys' wash suits, 532 Broadway, show liabilities of $12,280, nominal assets $9,250, and actual assets $5,990.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted these discharges from bankruptcy:

JOHN E. VAN SCHAICK and DERBY CRANDALL, who composed the firm of VAN SCHAICK & CO., stock brokers, at 7 Wall Street; liabilities, $824,150.

WEINSTEIN, HIRSON & SILVERMAN, as the DIAMOND IMPORTING COMPANY, 71 Nassau Street; liabilities, $131,168.

FRANK LOUDA, furs, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street; liabilities, $33,134.

AUGUSTUS R. IVINS, real estate broker, 125 West Fifty-eighth Street; liabilities, $29,376.

JULIA A. REED of the SPRING VALLEY LUMBER COMPANY; liabilities, $22,891.

HARRY and MARGARET CLARK, as W. H. CLARK, stationer, 24 Gold Street; liabilities, $8,296.

JOHN DIETRICH, 753 Tremont Avenue, formerly a baker; liabilities, $9,017.

MELVILLE ELLIS, actor, Hotel Rector; liabilities, $7,331.

NATHAN FLEISCH, Jr., salesman, 582 West 111th Street; liabilities, $4,096.

PHILIP GREENSTEIN, designer, 880 Hewitt Place; liabilities, $2,049.

MARY L. HOAG, Wingdale, N. Y.; liabilities, $697.

EISIK LIBERMAN, 328 East Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities, $10,076.

HANS S. LINNE, theatricals, 336 West Ninety-fifth Street; liabilities, $2,546.

MONTGOMERY & MANOAS, Florence Garage, 207 West Seventy-fifth Street; liabilities, $1,565.

EMILE SCHRECK, hairdresser, 55 West Forty-fifth Street; liabilities, $4,713.

NOAH SCHLOSSBERG, cloaks, 66 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $5,416.

JOHN M. WOOLDRIDGE, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $711.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgment for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amsterdam, Edward and Mary, (not summoned)—D. Spitzer et al., $185.
Aaronson, Annie—A. Schulman, $101.
Auslander, Harris; Abraham Goldman—T. Fischer, $292.
Brguglere, Maryon A.—A. Barnes, $336.
Boomolo, Domenico—M. Pecoraro, $1,267.
Bechtold, A. Chas.; A. Bechtold, Ins.; Walter S. Goldsmith—J. F. Bendernagel, Jr., $178.
Bormay, William J.—Passaic Herald Printing Co., $352.
Brownell, Asa G.; James E. Pearson, and Ralph E. Hutcheson—Montauk Bank, $278.
Bloch, Joseph—Swift & Co., $889.
Benninger, John M., and John J. Hubbell—J. P. Nordell, $850.
Bobis, Louis—M. J. Gordon et al., $133.
Cicorla, Guglielmo—E. T. Bucchi, $275.
Cameron, Letitia, or Letitia Smith, Sarah A. Trainor, Thomas Cameron, William Cameron, Daniel Cameron, Richard Cameron, and Emma Willey—S. E. Stockert, possession of property and costs, $223.
D'Andrea, Antonio—S. Ropisardi, $202.
Ewing, Bernard M.—Frederick, Victor & Achelis, $3,174.
Eberle, Harry L.—C. D. Williams, $175.
Fiatio, Hans—W. G. Besser, $146.
Gerson, Jacob—Francis Leggett & Co., $115.
Green, Harry and Isaac—M. Gerstein, $246.
Gleason, Patrick F.—J. Dordan, $171.
Gottfried, Jacob S.—Haas Bros., $1,776.
Gang, Joseph—P. Gang, costs, $127.
Gillis, Joseph F.—Hose, Stowe & Co., $458.
Gordon, Harry—H. Jacowitz, $225.
Gelband, Wolf—T. Auerbach, $2,850.
Hawes, Gilbert R.—W. T. Erickson, costs, $122.
Haverty, Catherine, adm.—M. L. Warrin, $2,172.
Hoffman Kallman—J. Talcott, $2,024.
Horowitz, Joseph and Samuel—H. Ottenberg, $1,324.
Horowitz, Arthur J.—D. Arutsky, $250.
Hyams, Leonard—I. Rosen, $126.
Johnston, George H.—Germanie Life Insurance Company, $1,286.
Pearson, James E., Jackson Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, Bernard J. Roesler, Jr.—Montauk Bank, $378.
Tonner, George V.; Ralph E. Hutcheson, James E. Pearson, and Jackson Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn—Montauk Bank, $305.
Jackson, Emanuel and Henry Rothman—Montauk Bank, $190.
Kinnersley, Elizabeth—J. Gerstein, $107.
Kip, Laura W. W.—R. L. Titus, $177.
Kiley, Mary—F. Clarke, $121.
Lousheln, David and Abraham Falick—S. Waxenbaum, $142.
Leisheier, Katherine P. and John—Jersey City Galvanizing Company, $105.
Lederer, George W.—Proctor & Co., $2,061.
Mcgowan, Elizabeth, administratrix—H. C. Dater, $259.
Moser, Henry—Lang & Co., $471.
McIver, Lewis B.—J. C. Crawford, $244.
Moynihan, Edward A.—E. Moynihan, $280.
Miller, Samuel—H. Mindlin, et al., $175.
Marchese, Michele—G. Altiero, $140.
Morrissey, William—F. W. Whitridge, costs, $110.
McKeon, Bartholomew—G. A. Becker, $112.
Plummer, David S.—Tuna Valley Pressed Brick Company, $143.
Pescia, Joseph C.—R. Muh, $350.
Potenzano, Salvatore—E. Cavanagh, $1,083.
Roswell, Alexander—G. O'Hara, $109.
Rosenthal, Louis and Ralph Morton—People, &c., $1,000.
Rosenthal, Louis and William Meyers—same, $1,000.
Rosenthal, Louis and Homer Pursimmon—same, $1,000.
Rosenhein, Jacob and Otto Nussbaum—F. Ludwig et al., $139.
Riveaman, Marx—M. L. Polansky, $139.
Ritter, Lee, and William C.—A. H. Barashick costs, $105.
Sica, Frank—E. Sleradazka, $114.
Stewart, Chas. H.—R. S. Tucker, $418.
Sinclair, Thomas—G. Williams et al., $544.
Starr, Louis—Union Trust Co. of N. Y., $1,109.
Schartnberger, Gustave—J. S. Higbie, $396.
Thornton, Bernard—Van Cortlandt Operating Co. costs, $111.
Vendig, Joseph H.—James W. Bell & Son & Co., $208.
Warren, Abraja, and A. Warren Construction Co.—Lexington Leasing Co., $253.
Whitney, Charles M., Jr.—E. Whitlock, $349.
Young, Gibson L.—G. J. Schnatz, $321.
F. E. Rosebrock & Co.—People, &c., $250.
Theatrical Construction Co., William Spaiser, Joseph Gropper, (not summoned,) Lazer Gropper, (not summoned.) and Abraham Gropper—W. Rosenthal, $119.
Traction Materials Co.—W. C. Leonard et al., $123.
City of N. Y.—A. Frankenstein, $188.
Southdown Knitting Co.—A. E. Haight & Co., $3,099.
Brooklyn, Queens County Suburban R. R. Co.—City of New York, $70,918.
Nulaw Realty and Construction Co., Harry G. Guttman, Atwell Construction Co., G. J. Atwell, and Mary I. Atwell—Libman Contracting Co., $267.
Borgia Marble Works—G. Termunu, $9,059.
Granite Spring Water Co.—F. Skene, $274.
White House Lunch Co.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $218.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Browne, Jay F.—W. E. Coleman, Nov. 6, 1912, $101.
Bobsi, Louis—M. J. Gordon et al., March 8, 1912, $133.
Cohen, Samuel—M. R. Frooks, Nov. 6, 1912, $149.
Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co.—S. S. Swain, April 23, 1912, $4,196.
Hagerty, Peter B.—Reid, King & Co., April 26, 1912, $257.
Karp, Michael—E. A. Lanergan, Oct. 3, 1912, $690.
La Curto, Carmelo—Twelfth Ward Bank, July 30, 1909, $386.
Nastasi, Frank and Peter—C. E. Furrer, March 14, 1910, $150.
O'Hare, Patrick F.—Corn Exchange Bank, March 28, 1910, $1,784.
Rumore, John—Twelfth Ward Bank, July 30, 1909, $401.
Roome, William P.—W. Kaufman, Nov. 15, 1912, $108.
Salva, John A., Jr.—St. Nicholas Garage and Taxi Cab Co., Oct. 11, 1912, $109.
Titus, Louis H.—R. Jacob, April 9, 1912, $215.
Tennenbaum, Sam—R. Shyevitz, May 9, 1911, $133.
Walsh, James O.—J. M. Richmond, Jan. 19, 1912, $2,800.
O. B. Coates & Co.—F. M. Robinson et al, Nov. 12, 1912, (vacated,) $106.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Equity calendar. 40—Standard Electric Works v. Man Elec Supply Co. 12—Victor Talking Machine Co v. Lundstrom Co. 1—Victor Talking Machine v. Hosche. 36—Patents Selling, &c, Co v. Dunn. 21—Hays v. Am Blind Stitcher Co. 26—Bookheim v. Harms. 27—Bookheim v. Sievers. 28—Bookheim v. Greenbaum. 30—David v. Harris. 35—Fonseca Co v. Maaskoff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Jury calendar. 119—Gray v. H S Kerbaugh. 112—Patterson v. Goldberg. 117—Grossman v. N Y, S & W R R. 156—U S v. Atlantic Fruit Co. 121—Krantz Mfg Co v. Sibley. 138—Gleason v. Thaw.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 736—People v. Margaret Pasquale. 118—Town of Babylon v. William Darling. 291—Bernard Kelly v. John T. Penfield and another. 293—Helen Duff v. Village of Avon. 295—Charles M. Peabody and another, committee, v. Richard Realty Co. and another.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Kriger v. Ligham. 2—Gimbel Bros v. Francis 3—Ledermann v. Navarre Realty Corp. 4—Hardinge v. U S Zinc Co. 5—Post v. Thomas. 6—Smith v. Baker, Smith Co. 7—Pabst Brewing Co v. Sloane. 8—Miner v. Weeks. 9—Matter of Universal Silk Mills. 10—Matter of Rolle. 11—Apple v. Langford. 12—Man State Hospital v. N Y Connecting R R Co. 13—Horst v. Ore R R & Nav Co. 14—People ex rel Hussey v. Purdy. 15—James Everard's Brewery v. McGovern. 16—Same v. same. 17—Same v. same. 18—Ottman & Co v. Van Cleaf. 19—Minrath v. Adler. 20—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 21—Tepper v. Tepper. 22—Matter of Glover 31, &c. 23—Matter of Eden Av, &c. 24—Gingold Realty Company v. Walter. 25—Levy v. Goldstein. 26—Omasta v. Washburn Wire Co. 27—Levin v. Smith Contr Co. 28—Lass v. Rosevale Amuse Co. 29—Weil v. Liebenthal. 30—Springs v. Taylorsville Cotton Mills. 31—Foy v. Di Mattio Salzano. 32—Levine v. Diamond Drill Carbon Co. 34—Esseff Realty Co v. Hurd. 35—Klauber v. Abeles. 36—Alonzo Company v. Daintree Realty Construction Company. 37—Galetz v. Minsky. 38—Larchan v. Rosen Realty Co. 39—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak & Suit Co. 40—Matter of Larden. 41—Abrams v. Abrams. 42—Lyons v. Fordham Realty Co. 43—Leunig v. Leunig. 44—Stube v. Saunders. 45—Seamans' Bank for Savings v. Krulewich. 46—Harper v. Cohen. 47—Seidman v. Pfeiffer. 48—Bronz Amuse Co v. Muller & Glick. 49—Higgles v. Cowley. 50—Tuckerman v. O'Reilly. 51—Lumley v. de Jong. 52—Larchan v. Rosen Realty Co. 53—Mendela v. Illinois Surety Co. 54—Johns v. Johns. 55—Ritzert v. Gallatin. 56—La Grange v. Greenwich Hat Works. 57—Same v. Pokress & Co. 58—Morris v. Central Trust Co. 59—Maguire v. Steiner. 60—Leserman v. Liberty-Nassau Bldg Co. 61—Lowenstein v. McGrath. 62—Post v. Thomas. 63—Van Damm v. Van Damm. 64—Wills & Marvin Co v. Bankers Surety Co. 65—People v. Anderson. 66—Matter of Rath. 67—City of N Y v. Cunningham. 68—Pocher v. Brown. 69—Ludwig v. Merrick. 70—Minrath v. Adler. 71—Heney v. Brown. 72—Schecker v. Nat Ry News Co. 73—People v. Pasquale. 74—Guaranty Trust Co v. Second Av R R. 75—Middlesex Corp v. Duncan. 76—McLean v. Gardner. 77—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 78—Matter of Woodward. 79—Matter of Austin-Kellner. 80—Osto v. Juster. 81—Goller v. Stubenhaus. 82—Lipman v. Lipman. 83—O'Neill v. Gen Film Co. 84—Fuchs v. Fuchs. 85—People v. Noblett. 86—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. Motions. Preferred cause. 1345—Ewen v. Noar. General calendar. 221—Ewen v. Ewen. 708—Ewen v. Von Koenitz. 289—Goldberg v. Levine. 359—Rastetter v. Hoenninger. 553—Pasantino v. Bonomolo. 742—Cohn v. Cohn. 569—Bielovucich v. Kiesler 130—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 507—Hoyt Realty & Leasing Co v. Brown. 1351—Seltzer v. Bartenwerffer. 336—Dean Holding Co v. Hayes. 841—Scully v. Carter. 85—Donohue v. Swartwout. 435—Weiss v. City of N Y. 419—Trustees of the Misson Church v. Ridley. 438—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 421—Showalter v. Savage. 428—Weinzweig v. Weinzweig. 580—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak Co. 217—Lepfer v. Rival Gas & Elec, &c, Co. 969—Hills v. Hills. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.; case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Criminal Term. 1—Charles Hyde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. 2006—Union Trust Co v. Greene. 2635—Carpenter v. Mertens. 2610—Berliner v. Freund. 2469—Lockhart v. Herschman. 1947—Brown v. Clarke. 2584—Weisman v. Ramberg. 2181—Ziegler v. Alb & Troy Mfg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ford, J. 1197—Lamb v. Galland. 1026—J Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1029—S Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1202—Wodzinski v. O'Connell. 1303—Brooklyn Borough R T Co. 4300—Walsh v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1353—Conterno v. Brady. 1357—Cretton v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 1403—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1405—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1408—Munter v. Interborough R T Co. 1426—Terranova v. N Y C & H R R R. 312—Conboy v. Gutel. 1417—Miller v. 807—Oyrdnitzky v. Kosower. 1364—Towsey v. Wing. 1424—Spieler v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davis, J. Inquest—1484—Garvey v. Vollmer. 1147—Levin v. Cohen. 4243—E. Condran v. Peck & Tilford. 275—Panama Realty Co v. City of N Y. 1371—Suetter Co, Brady. 1156—Slaviz v. L I R R. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 1073—Marsh v. Earle. 1137—I. Masten v. Bonsal. 1138—S. Masten v. same. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 1437—Fischer v. Kalcher. 1438—Same v. same. 1439—Mayer v. Davis. 1441—Rosario v. Bklyn Hts R R. 1479—W. McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1480—J. McLaughlin v. same. 601—Monahan v. Snow. 772—Stewart v. Am Kennel Club. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. 1233—Maher v. New Eng Nav Co. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1239—Sarkission v. same. 1253—Friedel v. Joline. 1257—Rothowitz v. same. 1262—Giral v. same. 1375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Welnberg v. same. 548—Lynch v. Stecker. 669—Weaver v. Weir. 1373—Slaviz v. L I R R. 1404—Catrones v. Joline. 1485—Brown v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 628—L. Cousins v. City of N Y. 629—P. Cousins v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Guy, J. 1385—Blumberg v. Riggs. 1399—MacAllister v. Arena Const Co. 1386—Roberts v. John L. Eccles Co. 1388—Monahan v. Conroy Bros. 1400—G. Licari v. Silver. 1401—S. Licari v. same. 1387—Collins v. Rosenthal. 1276—Nelson v. Int R T Co. 1380—Denia v. Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. 1131—Mitchell v. Fitzsimmons. 436—Lewison v. Hammer. 1379—Longo v. Joline. 1464—Rachael v. Peckworth. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Brady, J. 577—Robb v. Everett. 510—Robb v. Lafsay. 1338—Gunther v. N Y Veal & Mutton Co. 1349—Dell v. Bonta. 636—B Epstein v. Straus. 637—M Epstein v. Straus. 909—Spolter v. Fessenden. 1116—Stowell v. R M Owen & Co. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 1124—Dress v. Dellon. 1351—Resmick v. Reischmason. 1125—Brown v. I Hirsch & Son Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J. 1168—Looby v. Charles A Cowen & Co. 1991—Vaccaro v. Rudes. 1178—Wantowski v. Young. 1223—Capell v. N Y Transp Co. 1340—Brennan v. Frankel. 1473—Kennedy v. Interborough Ferry Co. 1474—Wasserman v. Muller. 1476—Hughes v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 1477—Donnelly v. Eckstein. 762—Rieder v. N Y Turn Verein. 1159—Newman v. Moffitt. 1166—McAuliffe v. Rafter. 1167—Smith v. Wills. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohalan, J. 587—Murray v. T H Reid Co. 1334—Dradkowitz v. Zarsky. 1336—Grunspan v. Schwartz. 464—Alexander v. Gear. 1902—Hunter v. A Greenfield, Inc. 1320—W Mosblech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosblech v. Brinkworth. 428—Metra v. Gehrich. 1483—Mahon v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1484—Saier v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1486—J H Lane & Co v. Adler. 1487—Greenspan v. Interborough R T Co. 48, 49—Leo v. Staten Island R T Rv. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Amend, J. 1291—Van Vecuter v. Hicks. 448—Haas v. Hilton. 1261—Stonebridge v. McMillan. 2211½—Elmer & Amend v. James Vacuum Goods Co. 2592—Berlin Const Co v. Exeter Machine Works. 73—Reilly v. Steinhart. 1258—Drewnowsky v. Sawich. 352½—Anglo & South Am Bank v. Nat City Bank. 1129½—Golden v. Wooton. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Pendleton, J. 1880—Higginbotham v. Int Trust Co. 282—Northern Bank of N Y v. William G. Mulligan (No. 1.) 283—Same v. same, (No. 2.) 284—Same v. same. 764—Same v. Agnes K Mulligan. 366—Ross v. Keen. 2485—Farley v. Busse. 1183—Harris v. Halperin. 318, 319—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 1044—Hastings v. Kaicble. 1174—Schnurmacher v. McCaffrey. 1838—Agramonte v. Narganes. 2657—Renault Freres Selling Branch v. Sewall & Alden. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Greenbaum, J. 100—Carlin v. City of N Y. 1074—Colwell Lead Co v. Black. 1075—Rosenberg v. Bailey. 579—Windsor Fire Appliance Co v. United & Globe Rubber Mfg Co. 1080—Doctor v. Manice. 1085—Goldsborough, Jr, v. Goldsborough. 363½—Fritsch v. Segal. 1056—Stoutenburgh v. Ericson Realty Co. 1271—Harrison v. Baldwin Terrace Realty Co. 1275—Herschma v. Cohan New Theatre Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Bijur, J. 1226—Roskilley v. Am Fire Ins Co of Newark. 54—Stemmerman v. Kelley. 1093—Foss v. N Y C & H R R R. 1037—Phelps v. McQuade. 587—Taylor v. Vari Lace Mfg Co. 1081—Gottlieb v. Wallace Wall Paper Co. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1088—Cauley v. Sherard. 1100—Kicke v. Witteman Co. 1102—Steers v. Hewlett Bay Co. 774—Edison v. Blout. 1216—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 1092—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co v. City of N Y. 1096—Sire v. Shubert. 1220—Goldstein v. Hooper. 1227—Hinds, Noble & Eldredge v. Niver. 1228—Nat Reserve Bank of City of N Y v. Harper. 1251—Reed v. Reed. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—De Angelis, J. 798—Samuel v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corpn. 1126—Wong v. Taylor. 1171—Strauss v. Green. $105—Prussman, Sadie Ryan, and Elizabeth Bianco. Contested calendar: Will of Lena A. Cochren.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Part IV.—Grant, J. 1776—Whitman v. B H R R. 1885—Brady v. Juceam. 1912—Flagenblatt v. Lack. 1911—Kennedy v. B H R R. 1863—Tompkins v. Dixon. 1842—Bruno v. C I & B R R. 1874—Pastore v. B H R R. 1916—Reices v. same. 1939—Langert v. Levingson. 1943—Barker v. Templeton. 1945—Brazier v. Gastel. The following causes, if

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LESLIE B. WILSON and DUNCAN M. FERGUSON, doing business under the copartnership name of L. B. WILSON & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,482.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be offered for sale under the direction of Charles F. Bishop, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this court, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the New York Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 11th, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

The property to be sold is all the right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to the following:

10 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, par value $100.00 per share.

10 shares of Interborough-Metropolitan Company common, par value $100.00 per share.

10 shares of American Hide and Leather Company common, par value $100.00 per share.

10 shares of Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company common, par value $100.00 per share.

10 shares of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company common, par value $100.00 per share.

13 shares of Pinelawn Cemetery.

¼ share of Nassau Electric Railroad Company preferred, par value $100.00 per share.

5 shares of Stewart Mining Company, par value $1.00 per share.

50 shares of Cobalt Silver Queen, Limited, par value $1.00 per share.

100 shares of Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, par value $10.00 per share.

5 shares of National Monument Company, par value $100.00 per share.

1,000 shares of North Butte Extension Copper Mining Company, par value $5.00 per share.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from said sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum (75%) of its appraised value.

New York City, November 22, 1912.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

CHARLES F. BISHOP, Esq., Trustee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City.
HAROLD C. MITCHELL, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY SPIES CIGAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York that the undersigned John L. Lyttle, receiver in bankruptcy of Henry Spies Cigar Company, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of the following:

Unexpired term of lease of store of premises No. 705 Broadway, occupied by the bankrupt; the fixtures and equipment of a first-class retail cigar store, and the stock in trade therein contained. The bids must be made for the property in separate parcels, as follows:

Parcel No. 1:

Unexpired term of the lease of the store of premises, No. 705 Broadway, and the fixtures therein contained, and the good-will pertaining to the bankrupt's business.

Parcel No. 2:

All merchandise consisting of cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, pipes, smokers' articles, and novelties, canes, umbrellas, and all stock in trade therein contained.

Parcel No. 1 will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage of $1,000 and accrued interest.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, 705 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, from 10 to 4 o'clock daily up to the date of sale.

Bids for the above property must be submitted to the receiver or his attorneys, Messrs. Yankauer and Davidson, at their office, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, November 30th, 1912, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the said receiver and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated the 25th day of November, 1912.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS J. RIEHL and MICHAEL J. COUGHLIN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 221 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of hams, bacon, chickens, lard, canned goods, butcher blocks, safe, desk, meat racks, counters, B. K. desk, paper, knives, icebox, fixtures, &c., also (2) horses, (4) wagons, (1) carriage, (1) automobile truck, &c.

Also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of the premises, and the good will of the business.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SOLOMON, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 17,347.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupt, consisting of a stock of woolens, silks, linings, and trimmings, also machinery and fixtures, including Singer sewing machines, power tables, Diehl motor, gas blower, and pressing plant, partitions, desks, chairs, safe, typewriting machine, &c., will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at Nos. 17-19 Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 26th day of November, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1912.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAURICE WIENER, trading as MAISON VAINER CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, 26th November, 1912, at 11 A. M., at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of velvet pieces, hat shapes, fur trimmings, machine and stand, &c.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1912.

J. GEORGE METZ, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WHITEHALL PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 31 East 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all right, title, and interest of estate herein in and to the good-will of the periodical known as "The N. Y. Architect," together with the subscription lists, files, records, manuscripts, plates, &c.; also complete office furniture and fixtures of the company. Said assets will be offered as a going concern and separately, and to be sold to the highest bidder or bidders.

OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Receiver 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERICLES XENAKIS, doing business as XENAKIS BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 2nd, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 New Bowery and immediately thereafter at 48 New Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, cabinets, lumber, safe, desks, &c.

Inspection Nov. 29th and 30th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ELY ROSENBERG, Receiver.
JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS GOTTESFELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 94 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of children's dresses, manufactured garments, piece goods, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of I. SMULLYAN & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 4th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of large wholesale stock of general hardware, office fixtures, typewriter, safe, etc. Inspection Dec. 2nd and 3rd, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEVINSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 810 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of raincoats, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE R. HALL, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOTOSHANSKY & DORFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 94 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, manufactured garments, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HALPERT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 49-51 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamond-mounted jewelry, rings, lockets, lavallieres, earrings, brooches, loose colored stones, loose diamonds, oil paintings, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL KAPLAN, Receiver,
45 John St., New York City.

CASS & APFEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

Above sale adjourned until Dec. 11th, same time and place.

Bankruptcy Notices

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS GREENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 16,561.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of Charles E. Greenhall, verified November 16th, 1912, that a petition was filed in this court on the 10th day of May, 1912, praying that the above-named Morris Greenberg be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpœna directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is now, on motion of Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, That the said alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 5th day of December, 1912, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 10th day of May, 1912, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 19th day of November, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last-known residence, to wit, No. 110 Forsyth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1912.

LEARNED HAND, D. J.

NO. 16,126.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN SCHIFRIN, BENJAMIN WISEMAN, and MOSES GOLDBERG, individually and as copartners under the firm name of SCHIFRIN, WISEMAN & COMPANY, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Schiffrin, Benjamin Wiseman, and Moses Goldberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition dated August 27th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 30th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 25th, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS TANENBAUM, Bankrupt.—No. 17,159.

To the creditors of Louis Tanenbaum of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Louis Tanenbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 25th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK J. STRAUS, Bankrupt.—No. 17,358.

To the creditors of Mark J. Straus of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Mark J. Straus was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 25th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GABRIEL C. LITTLE, Bankrupt.—No. 17,356.

To the creditors of Gabriel C. Little of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Gabriel C. Little was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 25th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ESTHER NEWMAN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES NEWMAN, Defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1912.

CHARLES WEINBLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles Newman, the defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of November, 1912, and filed with the complaint herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1912.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1912.

CHARLES WEINBLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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†Stampalia...Dec.9,11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

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Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
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†New Amsterdam.....Dec. 10
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Over 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
CHRISTMAS SAILING
S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic.
(25,000 TONS)
December 12, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†Patricia...Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Pres. Grant..Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
K'n Aug.Vic.Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
†Penn'a, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
CHRISTMAS SAILING
•S. S. Cincinnati
(17,000 tons.)
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S.S. HAMBURG..Jan. 11,11 AM
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S.S. CINCINNATI (ORIENT CRUISE)....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.
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•Will not call at Algiers.

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PANAMA CANAL, BERMUDA and the SPANISH MAIN
by the S. S. MOLTKE, (12,500 tons.) leaving New York JAN. 4, 23, FEB. 25, MARCH 29, 1913, and S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, (16,500 tons,) JAN. 15, FEB. 8, MARCH 11, APRIL 10, 1913.
16 days..... $145 and up
21 " .....$160 and up
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Also cruises to the Orient, Around the World, Italy, Egypt, etc.

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Personally Conducted
CRUISES
Cuba, (Santiago,) Jamaica, Colon, (Panama Canal,) and Costa Rica.
By the well-known steamers
PRINZ JOACHIM and
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Duration 25 Days—Cost $215
including meals and superior accommodations on board, hotel, railway fares, carriages, side trips, lunches, etc., etc.
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SOUTH AMERICA is the peer of any land you have ever seen. You travelers who have not been there have left unexplored a vast continent of surprises.
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Write us to-day for illustrated book that gives full details of two 64-day cruises that include visits to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Sao Paulo, Petropolis, Barbados and Trinidad in the West Indies, and optional trips to Panama and Valparaiso. Sailing dates from New York DEC. 28TH and MARCH 22D. Cost $300 and up.
These cruises are made by the new Twin-screw S. S. VESTRIS, 12,000 tons, equipped with modern safety devices and affording passengers the comforts of a well-appointed hotel.
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Next departure Nov. 30, ORUBA, 5,971 tons reg., 10,379 disp.
Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets interchangeable.
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Fortnightly service. Next sailing, MAGDALENA, 5,373 tons register, Dec. 7.
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16 Days New York to CALLAO, 23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
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Without sending for the booklet of the 21-day limited cruises, Jan. 11 and Feb. 4, 1913, of the New Touring Steamship STEPHANO of the
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Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Touraine.....Nov. 28 | †France (new)....Dec. 19
*La Savoie.....Dec. 5 | *La Provence....Dec. 26
*La Lorraine....Dec. 12 | *La Touraine....Jan. 2
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
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General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville. LONDONDERRY
California..Nov. 30, noon | Caledonia...Dec. 14, noon
Cameronia...Dec. 7, 8 AM | Columbia...Dec. 21, 8 PM
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
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AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
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LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
Mauretania — Nov. 27, 1 A. M. — Jan. 22
Lusitania — Dec. 17, 6 P. M. — Feb. 12
Dec. 24, 3 P. M. — Feb. 5
Jan. 15, 1 A. M. — Feb. 26
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
Carmania DEC. 7, 10 A. M. JAN. 11, 10 A. M. Caronia DEC. 14, 10 A. M. MAY 3, 10 A. M. Campania DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAR. 12, 12 Noon.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA DEC. 7, FEB. 12 — PANNONIA JAN. 11, FEB. 27. — CARPATHIA MAR. 22.
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"LACONIA" Jan. 4*
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St. Louis....Nov. 30 | St. Paul.....Dec. 14
New York....Dec. 7 | Philadelphia..Dec. 21
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'ha.Nov.30, 10:30 AM | Minne'nka.Dec. 14
Minn'aska.Dec. 7, 8:30AM | Minn'polis.Dec. 28
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland .....Nov. 27 | Zeeland .....Dec. 11
Kroonland... Dec. 4 | Finland .....Dec. 18
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*St. Louis.Nov.30,9:30 AM | Oceanic...Dec. 14
Majestic.....Dec. 7, noon | *Phil'phia.Dec. 21
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic ...Dec. 5, noon | Baltic .....Dec. 19
Cedric..Dec. 12, noon | Megantic ....Dec. 24
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic .....Dec. 12 | Canopic .....Mar. 15
Canopic .....Feb. 1 | Cretic .....Apr. 5
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RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4
PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA
"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest and Finest in the Trade
JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days, $175 and Upward.
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.
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SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 10 A. M.
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
EXPRESS SAILINGS. TWIN SCREW SAILINGS.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Jan. 21 *Koenigin Luise Dec. 10
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 4 *Barbarossa Dec. 19
*Bremen Direct.
THE MEDITERRANEAN Prinzess Irene - - Nov. 30 Koenig Albert - Dec. 7 Berlin - - Jan. 4
THREE WINTER CRUISES TO THE
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Where you escape the cold blasts of winter and bask in eternal sunshine.
Restful and Healthful Sea Voyage of 63 Hours
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$500,000 Deal Involving Fifth Avenue Property and New Washington Heights Apartment—Lexington Avenue Sale—Water Front Purchase at Bayside—Active Brooklyn and Long Island Market.

A deed involving properties valued at somewhat over $500,000, including a Fifth Avenue building, formed the chief feature of note in yesterday's realty market. The Irving Judis Construction Company sold to Frank B. Martin, an American investor living in Paris, a new six-story apartment house on 157th Street, east of Broadway, taking in part payment the four-story building at 252 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, on which is located the Second National Bank Building. The structure is four stories in height on a plot 17.1 by 100.

The Washington Heights apartment is known as the Hillchester and covers a plot 125 feet front by 99.11 at 547 to 557 West 157th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway. It has been held by the Judis Company at $300,000. It has lately been finished by the selling company and is fully rented. Groenenberg & Leuchtay were the architects of the building.

The Fifth Avenue plot is assessed at $170,000 and with the improvement $180,000. The Irving Judis Company proposes to improve the property with a modern commercial building.

Lexington Avenue Sale.

George Nelman and J. B. English have sold for the Corcoran estate 617 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner Fifty-third Street, a three-story building on plot 20.5 by 64, to an investor. The property has not changed hands in thirty years..

Richard Trimble Buyer of 992 Fifth Avenue.

Richard Trimble is the buyer of the former residence of Philip Livingston at 992 Fifth Avenue, reported sold last week. The buyer, who is reported to have paid about $190,000 for the Fifth Avenue house, recently sold his home in Twenty-fifth Street, near Fourth Avenue, as a site for a loft building.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Newman Brothers have purchased from Emil Glauber 118 West 115th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100.11.

Bronx Borough.

Four lots on 211th and 212th Streets, running through the block with frontages on both streets, being 100 feet west of White Plains Avenue, have been sold by the Polak Realty Company for the estate of Isabel Peatl to Dr. Stines.

Brooklyn.

The Clinton Holding Company has sold to an investor the Lakewood apartment house at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street, a six-story elevator structure, on plot 100 by 119. In part payment the buyer gave a tract of forty acres at Hempstead, L. I. The deal involved about $350,000.

The Edna Holding Company has sold to the Brown-Weiss Realties Company a large tract in East New York, valued at $20,000. The property consists of sixty lots located on Eldert Place, Blake, Forbell and Grant Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave a dwelling on Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I.

The residence formerly occupied by the late Darwin R. James at 226 Gates Avenue, near Classon Avenue, has been sold by James L. Brumley to Dr. Glentworth R. Butler for occupancy. The plot is 78.7 by 115 feet. The same broker has also sold 229 Gates Avenue, a plot 29 by 100, with a three-story frame house, to the Fairchild Realty Company.

Everett W. Kuher has sold 247 Decatur Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, for Spence Brothers, to a client.

Acreage Water Front Deal at Bayside.

The Mills House at Bayside, L. I., overlooking the Sound, which was occupied last season by the National City Bank, has been purchased by F. S. Vreeland of Brooklyn. Beside the dwelling, the property consists of seven and one-half acres. It was owned jointly by Frederick Mills and the McKnight Realty Company. The consideration was $45,000. The National City Bank Club had an option on the property which expired Nov. 1. Mr. Vreeland will remodel the dwelling for Summer occupancy.

Long Island.

H. Richter & Co. has sold the plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Dennison Avenue, 60 feet north of Newport Avenue, Belle Harbor, for William C. Ormonde to H. Roder.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold on the estates of Great Neck to A. J. Maier of Great Neck, a plot 100 by 100 feet on Maple Street, 175 feet west of Hillside Avenue. Mr. Maier has plans drawn by George J. Hardway, architect, for the erection of a large colonial residence. The same firm has also sold to F. A. Volmer a plot 80 feet by 100 feet on Cedar Drive, near the entrance to the estates of Great Neck.

J. F. Butler has sold at Somerville Park, Arverne, a nine-room cottage and plot 40 by 100, at 229 Vernam Avenue, for the Nassau Building and Loan Association; to Jules Adler a plot 65 by 90, corner of Amstel Boulevard and Carlton Avenue, for the New York City Waterfront Company, to A. Laschower, and a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Clarence Avenue, between Amstel Boulevard and Morris Avenue, for M. A. Tremper, to H. Minnis.

Meyer Levenson has sold to an investor 892 Rockaway Avenue, a three-story brick building on lot 20 by 100; also a block of ten lots on the north side of Cherry Avenue, between Laurence and Centre Streets, Sheffield Manor, to Solomon Spingart, an investor.

Sales in Westchester County.

Edward M. West has sold the country home, Briarcliff Manor, belonging to Mrs. Edith Flagg, to George H. Jones. The dwelling was struck by lightning during the Summer and the top floor was damaged by fire. The new owner will alter the house for occupancy. The same broker has also sold for Henry Hudson of White Plains his home on the Carhart property to A. D. Smith, and, in conjunction with Louis Genung, a farm on Lake Street, White Plains, belonging to the estate of Isaac Tuttle, has been sold to Miss Louise Coleman. The sale is also reported of a lot on Woodland Place, White Plains, by Henry Pflug, to Frank Culyer.

Leases.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased the entire fourth floor, containing 17,000 square feet, in the Schlegel Building, at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to Leo H. Hirsch & Co.

L. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased to S. Mann & Co. the store and basement at 498 and 500 Broadway for L. G. Lawrence.

The E. A. Polak Realty Company has leased for William Ehrenhause and Jeanette Rochelle the three-story private house, 218 West 121st Street; also for the Fleischmann Construction Company 213 to 219 West 111th Street, two six-story flats, and a five-story flat at 63 East 133d Street to Morris Moore.

Estates at Public Auction.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction, at noon to-day, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, a gentleman's farm and country estate located at Nyack, N. Y., consisting of a beautiful homestead overlooking the Hudson River, consisting of 204 acres of land under cultivation, dairy farm, cottages and barns, poultry houses; also three other dwellings and acreage; also a list of well-located properties for the accounts of various estates, among which are included east side tenements, private dwellings, and well-located Bronx properties.

Realty Notes.

James H. Stryker was associated with Edward Margolies in leasing the store and basement in the Winter Garden Theatre Building, at the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, to Smith & Healy.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Ridge St, 117, w s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George Bruestle, $34,225.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Marmion Av, 1,892, e s, 26 ft s of Fairmount Place, 35x106.10x34.10x103.4, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. M. Stoddard, $23,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Adee Av, s e corner of 203d St, also Adee Av, n e corner of 203d St, 545x irregular to 205th St; also Hall Av, e s, 191.6 ft n of 203d St. 150x100; also road to Westchester, e s, — ft s of White Plains Av, —x—; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Empire City Savings Bank, $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

West End Av, s e corner of 63d St, for a four-story storage house, 75.5x150; R. McClenahan, 540 West 39th St, owner; J. C. Schaeffler, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $85,000.

Edwards Av, e s, 281.17 ft n of Marrin St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Gifford Building Company, Oscar Pederson, President, Gifford Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,007 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Edwards Av, e s, 307.32 ft n of Marrin St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Gifford Building Company, Oscar Pederson, President, Gifford Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,007 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

4th Av, 848, to a four-story store and dwelling; R. Goelet estate, 9 West 17th St, owner; F. Ober, Jr., 611 East 38th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

Avenue B, 60, to a six-story store and tenement; B. Klar, 34 East 12th St, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 187th St, 19.10x112.0x111.10; James G. Bennett to Thomas F. Lynch, 4,381 Broadway, June 22; attorney, George B. Glover, 48 Wall St $1,500
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Lynch to Church of St. Elizabeth, 4,381 Broadway, July 22; same attorney.....$1,500
ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 29.4x100; Eldridge St, w s, 25.6x100; Michael Goldberg and others to Meyer Kalmanovitz, 173 Henry St, (mtg $47,000,) and all liens, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 151st St, 67.6x14.3x66x28.6; also bond and mortgage to secure $10,000 recorded in Lib. 176, P. 288, Sec. 11, Blk. 3,070, trust deed; Frederick Schuck, 18 St. Nicholas Place, to August Schuck, 19 St. Nicholas Place, and George Schuck, 25 Adrian Av, in trust for benefit of Annie M., wife of Ledyard Avery, 868 St. Nicholas Av, Nov. 23; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$1
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 19, s w corner of 151st St, 66x24.2; Frederick Schuck to Augustus Schuck, 19 St. Nicholas Place, Nov. 23; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av.....$100
6TH AV, n w corner of 15th St, 51.7x100; S. P. Adams Realty Co. to Sarah T. Adams, 254 West 76th St, ½ part, all title, Nov. 25; address, party of the first part, 100 Broadway $100
31ST ST, 208 East, s s, 20x98.9; Edw. L. Montgomery, Jr., to Samuel B. Althause, 63 Mott Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, mtg $14,500, Aug. 19; attorneys, Kennedy & H., 324 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.....$100
33D ST, 207 and 209 East, n s, 49x107.5; Leo Rovere to Ray B. Rovere, 285 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, J. L. Friedler, 5 Beekman St .....Gift
38TH ST, 62 West, s s, 20.10x98.9; Directors Realty Holding Co. to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $48,500,) Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
122D ST, 55 East, n s, 27x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 13;) Jerome H. Buck, referee, to Hattie Potash, Midland Park, N. J., Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,000
124TH ST, 534 West, s s, 50x100.11; Jerome L. Lewis to Ida L. Hauser, 73 Berkeley Av, Bloomfield, N. J., mtg $67,000, Sept. 24; attorney, I. J. Danziger, 56 Pine St.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Ida L. Hauser to Joseph J. Israel, 61 East 86th St, mtg $67,000 and all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, same.....$100
132D ST, 10 East, s s, 25x99.11; Sarah Gens to Eva Segelbohm, 846 Hewitt Place, Nov. 20 .....$1
138TH ST, 320 West, s s, 16x92; Betty Spiegelberg to Emma S. Hoffman, 320 West 138th St, Nov. 25; attorney, E. E. Spiegelberg, 170 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 3,492, e s, 10.11x87.4; Maxim Himmelstein Real Estate Co. to Mary Lipsitz, 522 Vermont St, Brooklyn, Aug. 8, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Stitt & P., 113 Fulton St. $1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Lipsitz to National Temperance Society and Publication House, 373 4th Av, Nov. 22, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, same $1
BAILEY AV, e s, 114.5 ft s of 238th St, 19.11x87.4; Bailey Av, e s, 134.5 ft s of 238th St, 19.11x85; James E. E. Martin to Mary Lipsitz, 522 Vermont St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Stitt & P., 113 Fulton St.....$1
BAILEY AV, 3,490, e s, 19.11x85; David Lasinsky to Mary Lipsitz, 522 Vermont St, Brooklyn, Aug. 8, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, same $1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Lipsitz to Mary T. Suydam and others, Morristown, N. J., Nov. 22, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, same.....$1
BRYANT AV, 1,146, e s, 33.4x100; John J. Wigger to Harry G. Nellis, 289 13th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Edward P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway.....$1
SAME property; Harry G. Nellis to John J. Wigger and Louisa, his wife, 1,146 Bryant Av, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, same.$1
DECATUR AV, 2,766, e s, 37x100.7; Michael J. Driscoll, referee, to Ada M. Saurman, 133 West 79th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,500
SAME property; Ada M. Saurman to William A. Roberts, 107 West 106th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 23; attorney, same.....$100
FULTON AV, 1,779, w s, 40x—; Nathan Greenberg to Fulton Avenue Realty Co., 320 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100
FULTON AV, 1,721 w s, 18x86.11; Fulton Av, 1,767, w s, 40x102.7; Fulton Av, 1,763, w s, 41x101; Nathan Greenberg to Fulton Avenue Realty Co., 320 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100
GIFFORD AV, s s, 553.7 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x72.10; Ingrid Thorsland to Helen Sand, 1,509 6th Av, Nov. 23, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,800
HEATH AV, w s, 96.5 ft s of 230th St, 17.10x90; Adeline Cahn to Peter Wilkens, 2,911 Heath Av, Nov. 18, (mtg $3,500).....$100
HUGHES AV, e s, Lot, 204, map of S. Cambreling and others; Rosa Nuovo to Maria G. Ambriola, 2,500 Hughes Av, Nov. 22; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St....$100
HUGHES AV, e s, at s w s of 179th St, 73.4x —; Ellen Kirby to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,224 Amsterdam Av, Nov. 25, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, A. C. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 140 and 141, map Samler estate, John J. Wigger to Harry G. Nellis, 289 13th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,140,) Nov. 23; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 258 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Harry G. Nellis to John J. Wigger and Louisa, his wife, 1,146 Bryant Av, (mtg $1,140,) Nov. 23; attorney, same $1
LOTS 399 to 401, map of land of Dutchess Land Co.; Francis A. Schmieder and another, executors, to Gustave W. Nielson, 1,710 St. Peter's Av, Nov. 18; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,400 Williamsbridge Road $375
LOTS 33, 34, 25, 40, and 41, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; George G. Graham to George G. Graham Construction Co., 6 Church St, Nov. 23, (mtg $37,500).....$1
LOT 94, map of Daily estate; Nicola Fusco to Pasquale Ziolla, 1,029 Stebbins Av, Nov. 22; attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St .....Exchange
LOTS 5 and 6, map of Clason Point; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Edw. V. Bauer, 413 East 155th St, Nov. 22; attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av.....$2,000
MARTHA AV, s e corner of 241st St, 25x100; Lillian G. Sullivan to Church of St. Barnabas, corporation, 241st St and Martha Av, Nov. 22, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
MAIN ST, e s, 153.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 51.9x225, City Island; Martin J. Earley to Michael Tully, 211 West 107th St, Nov. 25..$1
MONTGOMERY AV, 1,745, w s, 25x100; Margaret M. Bezold to Flavius J. Perry, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 22, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St..$100
WIEGAND PLACE, w s, at s s of lands of University of City of New York, runs s 61.10x w 192.11x n 54.10x e 170.8; Edward A. Moynihan to Kate M. Moynihan, — Wiegand Place, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1
187TH ST, 639 East, 37.6x100; Mary A. Carter to Gustav Bornheim, 18 West 115th St, Nov. 23, (mtg $31,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
149TH ST, s s, e one-half of Lot 83, map of Melrose Smith, 20x103.6; Jacob L. Markel to Giuseppe Tuoti, 1,538 Walton Av, Nov. 19; attorney, Jennie E. Brolles, 372 East 132d St $1
183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Jeannette Schoonmaker to Lillian G. Sullivan, 506 East 169th St, Jan. 28, 1911, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Lillian G. Sullivan to Spear Construction Co., 116 Jackson Av, Nov. 25, (mtg $3,500;) same attorney.....$1
188TH ST, 452 East, 25x100; Caroline E. Feuerfile to Louise Fusco, 129 East 103d St, Nov. 23, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Edward A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 77 and 79, w s, 54.3x100; Meyer Kalmanowitz to Michael Goldberg and others, 402 West 148th St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $47,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$16,500
7TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Samuel Goldenberg to David Goldenberg, 214 East 15th St, Nov. 25, (mtg $25,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & K., 51 Chambers St.....$7,000
7TH ST, s s, 92.4 ft e of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10; Caroline M. Krone to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Nov. 25, due as per bond $5,000
19TH ST, 233 East, 22x92; Thomas J. Mooney to Frederick D. Mahoney, 455 West 155th St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av..$2,500
18TH ST, 430 West, 20.5x92; Isaac Conklin and another to Mary Goodwin and others, trustees, 256 West 22d St, Oct. 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $7,500
36TH ST, s s, 503.7 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; Charles E. Quimby to Union Dime Savings Bank, 707 6th Av, Nov. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $4,000
122D ST, 53 East, 27x100.11; Hattie Potash to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Nov. 25, due as per bond $16,000
126TH ST, 121 East, 25x99.11; Edward A. Moynihan to Kate M. Moynihan, Wiegand Place, University Place, 3 years, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$24,833
129TH ST, 20 and 22 West, 50x99.11; Morris Michelson to Nellie A. Kaliske, 4 West 72d St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.$57,500

Bronx.

CASTLE HILL AV, n w corner of Watson Av, 25x100; Elise Schellenberg to Marguerite A. Acker, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, M. C. Gross, 271 Broadway...$4,000
DECATUR AV, 2,766, e s, 155 ft s of 198th St, 37x100.7; William A. Roberts to Ada M. Saurman, 133 West 79th St, prior mtg $4,500, Nov. 23, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000
HUGHES AV, e s, at s w s of 179th St, 73.4x95; Curtiss P. Byron to Ellen Kirby, 325 West 93d St, Nov. 25, due Oct. 23, 1914, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St..$11,000
JENNINGS ST, 763, n s, 40x148.10; Ottilie Massee to George Herbner, 45 West 95th St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $26,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,363
JENNINGS ST, 763, w s, 40x148.10; Ottilie Massee to Susan R. Kendall and others, trustees, 10 West 55th St, Nov. 25, 3 years; attorneys, Merritt & R., 100 Broadway.....$26,000
KELLY ST, 948, e s, 40.6x100; Newport Realty Co to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$31,000
KELLY ST, 948, e s, 40.6x100; Newport Realty Co to Albert Deutsch, 62 East 93d St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $31,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$7,000
KELLY ST, 946, e s, 84.6x75; Newport Realty Co to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, 5 years, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$65,000
KELLY ST, 946, e s, 84.6x75; Newport Realty Co to Albert Deutsch, 62 East 93d St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$10,000
LOT 10, map of Siems estate; Girolamo Furnari to Alice V. Conklin, 1,451 Minford Place, Nov. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester.....$600
LOT 24 and part of Lots 23 and 25, map of Bowne property; Baisley & Watson, Inc., to Alice V. Conklin, 1,451 Minford Place, Oct. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Trustee, Westchester, N. Y.....$2,000
LOTS 53 and 54, map of Kingsland estate, 50x104.8; Agnes Mahony to Caroline C. Wright, 1,187 Woodycrest Av, Nov. 25, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 50 ft w of Holland Av, 50x100; Anton Landgrebe to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 22, due, &c, as per bond $6,000
191ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Hoffman St, 50x83; Alert Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 25, due as per bond. $30,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 66.10 ft n of Home St, 50x112.1; Beck Street Construction Co. to Fannie F. Einstein and others, trustees, 45 East 72d St, Nov. 25, 3 years; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway..$12,000
ST. ANN'S AV, 738, s s, 25x90; Frederick S. Schlesinger to Annie E. Caldwell, 84 9th Av, Long Island City, prior mtg $25,250, installments, 6 p. c., Nov. 25; attorney, Max Arens, 271 Broadway $1,000
TIFFANY ST, 949, w s, 40.6x100; Newport Realty Co to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$31,000
TIFFANY ST, 949, w s, 40.6x100; Newport Realty Co to Albert Deutsch, 62 East 93d St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $31,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$7,000
TIFFANY ST, 947, 84.6x75; Newport Realty Co to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, 5 years, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$65,000
TIFFANY ST, 947, 84.6x75; Newport Realty Co to Albert Deutsch, 62 East 93d St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$10,000
154TH ST, 332 East, 25.6x100; Barbara Brown to Herman Nolting, 203 West 20th St, Nov. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Schlamp, 119 Nassau St.....$500
163D ST, 959 East, 50x84.6; Newport Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$38,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Albert Deutsch, 62 East 93d St, Nov. 28, prior mtg $38,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$7,000
188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; Louise Fusco to Caroline E. Feuerfile, 452 East 188th St, Nov. 23, prior mtg $2,500, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 First Av. $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,301 to 1,307, all; Maurice J. Burstein to Nathan Lubelsky and another, 135 Canal St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, J. Leitner, 836 Westchester Av.$27,856
ESSEX ST, 87, basement store; Grand-Delancey Co. to Francesco Imbragiano and another, 135 Sherliff St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Jacob Stutsky, 1,450 Broadway...$780
GREENE ST, 159-161, all; Estate of Adolph Strauss, Corporation, to Joseph Wertheimer et al., 300 Central Park West, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, William Bondy, 149 Broadway $6,750
ST. ANN'S AV, 506, store floor, &c; Charles F. Schropp to Leopold Oppenheimer, 569 West 110th St, 2 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, J. Trattner, 458 East 138th St.....$1,200
WALTON AV, 2,432, all; David Mintz to Harriet Mintz, 2,432 Walton Av, 1 year from Nov. 1, 1912 .....$600
35TH ST, 253 West, all; Martin Beckmann to John Maeckler, 316 West 36th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1912.....$1,794

MECHANICS' LIENS.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 452; Gibson Iron Works Co. against George B. Leonard, owner; J. F. Kelly & Son, Inc., contractors.....$63
MAPES AV, n e corner of 178th St, 114.5x145.2; Ariando Marine against Joseph Diamond Construction Co., owner; R. di Ligia Co., contractor $800
PARK AV, s e corner of 153d St, 55x88; Houghtaling & Wittpenn against Meyer Friedlander and Hulda Friedlander, owners; Supreme Building Co., contractor; Kahn & Friedel, sub-contractors $513
100TH ST, 314 West; Robert Work against Chateau Realty Co., owner and contractor.$415
105TH ST, 116 to 136 West; Eagle Artificial Stone Co. against Mary A. Loeffler, owner; Louis Burghard, William A. Caney, Charles J. Miller, Maud C. Miller, and Lillian A. Caney, lessees; William H. Heddendorf, lessee and contractor $655

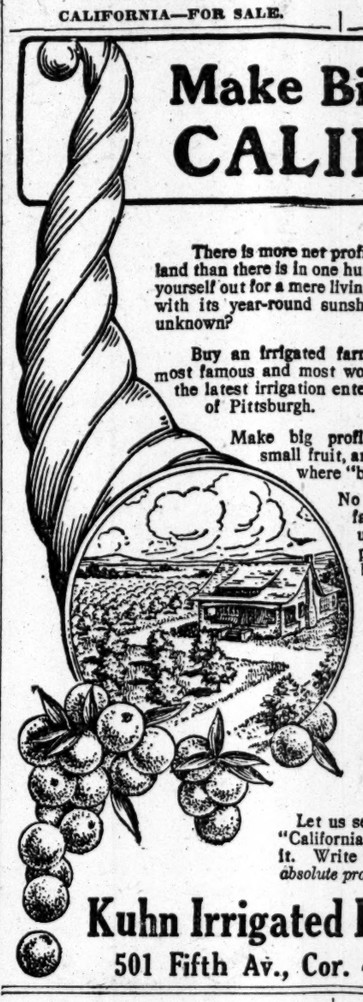
SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between Barclay St and Park Place; Richard Doughty against Broadway-Park Place Co. et al., Sept. 26, 1912 .....$1,355
CROTONA AV, e s, whole front between Grote and Garden Sts; Alessandro Medici against Sass Cal Realty and Construction Co. et al., Aug. 2, 1912, (by bond).....$310
WESTCHESTER AV, 2200 to 2318; W. H. Callahan Co. against Glover Construction Co. et al., May 6, 1912.....$85
137TH ST, 639 East; Samuel Ragow against Mary A. Carter et al., Aug. 17, 1912.....$117
180TH ST, 464 East; Thomas Drescher against Melillo Construction Co. et al., Sept. 17, 1912 .....$150

LIS PENDENS.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 177th St, 107.11x100; New York Life Insurance Co. and others against Thomas Graham and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
CARPENTER, w s, part of Lot 1,136; Lillie Wilkens against Louise Ringelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.
CHERRY ST, 419½; Bond, Mortgage and Securities Co. against Samuel Albert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.
HOE ST, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; Noonan & Price Co. against Ray Holding Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Thomtson & Fuller.
LOTS 3, 4, and 5, map of lands belonging to heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris; Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York and others against Thomas B. Watson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.
NORFOLK ST, 121; Margaret K. Hoyle against Max Bersuk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.
STANTON ST, n w corner of Norfolk St, 47.5x 68.8; State Bank against Max Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.
ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, w s, opposite 206th St, Lot 77; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Maria G. Del Gaizo and others, (amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.
ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, n s, e of Course, Lot 83; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Maria G. Del Gaizo and others, (amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 184th St, 49.11x100; Catharine W. Loney against Louisa Ecknardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.
VILLA AV, e s, 391 ft n of Potter Place, 18x100; George F. Dobson against Jessie F. Thorn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. S. Nelson.
56TH ST, 238 and 240 West; Annie E. Copeland against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.
128TH ST, n s, 287.9 ft w of Brook Av, 45.3x100.1; William Rankin against Curtiss P. Byron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Patterson & Brinckerhoff.

CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE.



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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Atlantic storm is central to-night over Maine, with slightly decreased intensity, and snows and rains continued from the upper Ohio Valley and upper lake region eastward. The snows in the upper lake region, however, were due to a moderate depression in that locality, and slight, scattering snows extended westward into the Dakotas.

Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, with high pressure.

Low temperatures are again reported from the South, but over the remainder of the country they are nearly normal.

Snows will continue Tuesday from the lake region eastward, and probably on Wednesday in the north portion of New York and New England.

Over the remainder of the country the weather will be fair for the next two days.

Temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be westerly, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate northeast, except north on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have diminishing west winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; local snows at night or Wednesday; fair in extreme south portion; diminishing west winds.

Southern New England—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; diminishing northwest and west winds.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, without decided temperature changes; diminishing west winds.

Western New York—Local snows Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday; local snows at night or Wednesday, north portion, fair south; moderate west winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, snow Central and East Maine. Wednesday, local snows; diminishing northwest and west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	35	34	4 P. M.	35	39
6 A. M.	31	34	6 P. M.	32	40
9 A. M.	30	35	9 P. M.	41	41
12 M.	34	42	11 P. M.	32	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 34 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 29.63 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:45—109 E. 2d St.; Morris Tucker...Trifling
2:25—259 W. 29th St.; H. H. Smith...Trifling
8:15—197 Amsterdam Av.; A. Vitter.....$100
10:15—314 W. 52d St.; W. R. Spence.....$500
10:41—364 St. Ann's Av.; L. Scweig.....Slight
10:45—706 7th Av.; Dow's Restaurant...$15,000
11:55—517 E. 88th St.; J. Kroher.....$200
P. M.
1:30—802 8th Av.; Davis Estate.....Trifling
1:45—301 W. 18th St.; J. Britt.....Trifling
6:00—381 E. 3d St.; S. Reint.....Trifling
6:50—5th Av. and 34th St.; Yellow Taxicab Co.....$100
7:10—494 E. 167th St.; A. Guttentag.....$200
7:45—Pearl and Fulton Sts.; Interborough Co., $5
7:45—622 E. 13th St.; L. Wimovitch...Trifling
8:50—24 Delancey St.; W. Meyer.....$200
9:57—1,305 Sedgwick Av.; J. McDonald, Trifling
10:00—600 West End Av.; H. Strauss.....$50
11:10—247 W. 47th St.; U. S. Motor Cab Co., Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Office of the Surrogates' Court:

BLAKEMAN, CATHERINE A., (died May 31;) New York personalty, $4,807.99, including 19 shares New York Central, $2,030.62; 27 shares New York, Ontario & Western, $1,-157.37; 8 shares Fourth National Bank, $1,640; net New York estate, $4,727.99; entire estate wheresoever situated, $129,363.

BARTLETT, HARRIET M., (died Oct. 10, 1910;) New York personalty, $4,639; net New York estate, $4,501; entire estate wheresoever situated, $77,203.48.

BROWN, GEORGE T., (died July 22;) personalty, $26,929.37, including 82 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $10,916; 30 shares United States Steel Company, $2,956.25; 25 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $580; net estate, $23,469.35.

CARRIGAN, WILLIAM S., (died Dec. 6, 1909;) left no New York estate; total estate wheresoever situated not given.

DALLAS, MARY T. (died Feb. 17, 1911;) New York personalty, $870; 6 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company; entire estate wheresoever situated, $2,159.25.

FRICK, PAULINE, (died April 9, 1911;) personalty, $71,691.74, of which $61,744.58 is interest of decedent as legatee in estate of Anna L. Bachmann, deceased; net estate, $67,856.21.

FROST, ANNA P., (died Nov. 23, 1909;) New York personalty, $18,115, including 52 shares capital stock New York Central, $6,799; 20 shares capital stock American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $2,845; entire estate wheresoever situated, $37,722.74.

FRIEDENBERG, LOUIS, (died July 29, 1911;) realty, $57,500, including premises at 222 East Broadway, $50,000; 50 South Hammels Avenue, Rockaway Beach, $7,500; personalty, $31,208, including 108 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, $8,100; 100 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, $3,300; net estate, $81,874.26.

GODLEY, GRANDIN F., (died Feb. 29;) only New York personalty, $3,420.34, being one-half interest in firm of Enyard & Godley.

GODEFFROY, HARRIET E., (died July 5, 1911;) personalty, $6,704.87, including $4,560 bonds Denver & Rio Grande; net estate, $4,456.57.

HAYES, AUGUSTUS L., (died Oct. 17;) realty, $22,350, including equity of $8,500 in plot southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the Bronx; equity of $4,850 in plot of land south side of 183d Street and Grand Boulevard, the Bronx; equity of $1,600 in plot south side of 240th Street, 120 feet west of Katonah Avenue, the Bronx; equity of $5,000 in plot northeast corner of Kepler Avenue and 236th Street; equity of $500 in plot south side of 236th Street, 100 feet east of Kepler Avenue, the Bronx; equity of $1,900 in plot on east side of Kepler Avenue, 40 feet south of 238th Street, the Bronx; personalty, $3,860.68; net estate, $25,284.18.

IDEN, ALBERT, (died Nov. 3, 1911;) realty, $51,253, including premises at East Fifty-eighth Street and Second Avenue, equity of $31,453.50; equity of $19,800 in 2,543 Eighth Avenue; personalty, $38,362.77, including bond and mortgage of Max Tauffenbaum, $27,296.25; 50 shares Consumers' Brewing Company, $6,250; net estate, $80,710.75.

KORNAHRENS, JOHN T., (died Jan. 10;) personalty, $7,504; net estate, $6,889.

LEAKE, AUSTIN, (died Oct. 11, 1910;) personalty, $9,983, being 1,490 shares of Eagan & Leake Corporation; net estate, $7,566.13.

LOHRE, MAGDALENA, (died Feb. 20;) realty, $6,500, property at 837 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx; personalty, $6,050; net estate, $10,602.89.

LEVI, ISABEL C., (died March 26;) personalty, $94,572, including 219 shares Star Clothing Company, $24,090; net estate, $89,812.92.

MAY, ELIZABETH RICE, (died Sept. 20, 1910;) New York personalty, $1,360; net New York estate, $1,300; entire estate wheresoever situated, $8,048.97.

MACGREGOR, MARY H., (died May 8;) personalty, $15,528.67, including 30 shares United States Steel Corporation, $3,285; net estate, $14,638.93.

MORAN, FRANCIS B., (died Jan. 16;) no New York estate could be found; entire estate wheresoever situated, $6,569.81, being income due him from a trust fund created for his benefit under the will of Charles Moran.

MULLER, SOPHIA, (died May 4, 1911;) realty, $23,700, including equity of $16,500 in premises at 425 Amsterdam Avenue; equity of $6,000 in 2,082 Eighth Avenue; equity of $1,200 in lot Block 2,877, Lot 545, Section 11, Palisades, N. J.; personalty, $1,905.53; net estate, $23,793.88.

OLSEN, INGEBORG T., (died April 26, 1911;) net New York personalty, $2,175; entire estate wheresoever situated, $50,672.65.

TEN BROECK, ARTHUR W., (died June 25;) personalty, $101,908, including 230 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, $16,-100; 109 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $15,423.50; 50 shares United States Rubber Company 1st preferred, $3,863.12; net estate, $98,900.42.

VINTON, MARIA ELEANOR, (died June 11, 1911;) New York personalty, $3,766; net New York estate, $3,646.85; net estate wheresoever situated, $48,294.

WALTERSCHELD, PAULINE, (died July 17, 1909;) personalty, $7,044; net estate, $5,873.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHEN, HENRY, (died Nov. 9;) left $3,000 personalty to widow, Elizabeth Cohen.

DELAMORE, MARGARET, (died Nov. 19;) left $600 personalty to Bridget McKenna, sister.

GOEMMEL, FRIEDRICH, (died Nov. 5;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $300 to Josephine Schulmann and residue to Amelia Lutz, daughter.

LEHMANN, MINA, (died Nov. 9;) left $8,000 personalty; $500 and personalty effects, worth $100, to Emma Maier; $3,000 each to Julius Lehmann, son, and Bella Seelig, daughter.

CHANGE OF NAME.

KRINCHUBSKY, AARON, to KRAUSS, AARON, 22 Rivington Street; name is frequently misspelled and mispronounced; his children [illegible] City Court, Judge Dembitz.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Among the matters which will be acted upon by the Board of Education at its meeting tomorrow will be the following reports, &c., from the Board of Superintendents:

Relative to granting a leave of absence, without pay, to Ethel G. Dowsey, a teacher in Public School 17, Queens.

Relative to the establishment of a kindergarten in the Neighborhood House at Riverdale Avenue and 254th Street, the Bronx.

Relative to the promotion of Sarah E. Bennett and Sadie Williams to the grades of the last two years of the elementary school course.

Nominating Kate L. Matteson and Elizabeth L. Kelly as assistants to Principals in elementary schools.

Relative to authorizing instruction in cooking for ten periods of one hour each, in the afternoon, in Public School 192, Manhattan.

Relative to the transfer of teachers in elementary schools.

Submitting nominations for positions in elementary schools.

Relative to the transfer of Miss Norma Romann from Public School 9 to Public School 64, Manhattan.

Relative to the promotion of Miss Margaret F. Scallen, a teacher in Public School 70, Manhattan, from Schedule B1 to Schedule B2.

Relative to assigning Florence N. Kilburn as teacher in charge of the two annexes of the Richmond Hill High School.

Nominating Adelaide Gould as a model teacher in the New York Training School for Teachers.

Recommending the establishment of an annex of the Curtis High School in Public School 13, Richmond.

Recommending that an annex of the Newtown High School be established in Public School 89, Queens.

Relative to the promotion of George W. Leman from the rank of junior teacher to that of assistant teacher of mathematics in Erasmus Hall High School.

Nominating Miss Eleanor Wright as assistant teacher of oral English in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Relative to requirements for licenses to teach in high schools.

Relative to amending Section 109 of the by-laws, in reference to license as assistant teacher in vacation playgrounds or recreation centres.

Relative to the appointment of an Inspector of commercial branches for evening high schools and of an Inspector of the teaching of English to foreigners in evening elementary schools, and the assignment of evening high school teachers to examine State examination papers.

Nominating Charles S. Tuthill and John M. Conolly as Principals for evening elementary schools.

Submitting nominations for positions in evening recreation centres.

The board at this meeting will probably approve the transfer of seventy-eight teachers in elementary schools and the appointment of 216 teachers for elementary schools. Reports will be submitted from the Committee on Elementary Schools on the following matters:

Granting permission to the Brooklyn School Luncheon Association to serve to the younger pupils in Public Schools 5 and 53, Brooklyn, at the morning recess, a luncheon costing 2 cents.

Relative to the suspension of Mrs. Alice C. Gallagher, a teacher in Public School 141, Manhattan, and of Mrs. Julia L. Remer, a teacher in Public School 179, Manhattan.

Granting permission to the Principal of Public School 169, Manhattan, to publish a school paper and to sell the same at 5 cents a copy.

Granting permission to the Principal of Public School 12, Brooklyn, to hold a prize speaking contest and to award medals to the winners thereof.

Relative to accepting the offer made by the Riverdale Library Association of the use of a room in the Neighborhood House, Riverdale Avenue and 254th Street, the Bronx, and establishing a kindergarten therein.

There will be also submitted a report from the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools relative to granting a leave of absence without pay for a period of six months from Nov. 11, 1912, to Donald C. MacLaren, a teacher in the De Witt Clinton High School.

Examinations will be held from Dec. 20 to Dec. 30 for licenses as teachers in playgrounds, vacation schools, recreation centres, &c.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 278.

Probationary patrolman qualified as patrolman appointed and assigned as indicated: To take effect Nov. 25—John O'Connor, 36th Precinct.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 23: Patrolmen—E. Sager, 61st to Traffic A, and E. M. Taylor, Traffic A to Traffic C.

Assignments: Patrolman—E. Sager, Traffic A, as chauffeur of mail car, from 4 P. M., Nov. 23.

Temporary Patrolmen—To C. O. Squad, from precincts indicated:

M. Gescheidt, 1st, 5 days, from 2 P. M., Nov. 25.

W. B. Noll, 63d, 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 28.

E. G. Greene, 79th, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 25.

For 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 25: M. J. Murphy, 6th; E. Jahelka, 10th, and S. L. J. Tierney, 10th.

For 2 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 28: A. Garone, 146th; J. L. Mullin, 155th; A. Trezza, 151st, and T. A. Hickson, 167th.

To Detective Division from precincts indicated: J. J. O'Sullivan, 165th, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 23.

Matrons: Adele D. Priess, 5th, 5 days, from noon, Nov. 24, and Maria A. H. Young, 13th, 5 days, from 12:30 P. M., Nov. 23.

Discontinued, Patrolman—E. M. Taylor, Traffic A, as chauffeur of mail car, from 4 P. M., Nov. 23.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Capts. Lincoln Gray, 162d, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 26, to be deducted from vacation; Francis A. Creamer, 167th, 3 days, from noon Nov. 26, balance of vacation; without pay, Lieut. George Rengerman, 21st, 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 25; Patrolmen J. R. Thompson, 22d, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 28; T. Slattery, 13th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 25; C. Thiel, 37th, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 27; J. J. Downey, 65th, 1 day, from noon Nov. 24; J. J. Cavanagh, 146th, 3 days, from 10 P. M. Nov. 24; E. Krohn, 146th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 29; B. T. Graham, 146th, 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 23; T. Farrell, 149th, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25; H. H. Grieme, Traffic A, 3 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 2.

Application for full pay approved: Patrolman J. A. Hanold, 285th, from 10:30 A. M. Nov. 6 to 11:07 A. M. Nov. 8, while under suspension.

Suspended without pay: Lieut. William J. Dooley, 150th, to take effect 2:32 P. M. Nov. 19; Sergt. Joseph McNamara, 150th, to take effect 4:13 P. M. Nov. 19.

Appointed as special patrolman, to take effect Nov. 22: Augustin P. O'Toole, with Department of Finance.

Reappointed as special patrolman, to take effect Nov. 22: James B. Flanagan, with Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Appointment of special patrolman revoked, to take effect Nov. 22: Joseph J. Kelleher, with City Magistrates' Court, First Division.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 192.

Dropped from the Rolls—Provisional Chief Examiner William J. McKeon, Bureau of Prevention, to take effect from 12 noon, Nov. 30, an eligible list for the position having been established.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 26: Fireman (first grade) John J. Kelly, No. 3, Engine 36, to supervise weighing of coal, while on sick report.

The Fire College Board to convene at College Hall from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. on Nov. 26, 27, 29, and 30.

Suspended from all duty, to take effect at 4 P. M., Nov. 25: Engineer of Steamer Francis H. Kiernan, Engine 21; Firemen (first grade) Joseph P. Boyle, Hook and Ladder 35; William D. Chalmers, Hook and Ladder 35; Thomas O'Toole, Hook and Ladder 35; Henry F. Rousseau, Engine 22, and John W. Egan, Engine 44.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman (first grade) John J. A. Coughlan, Engine 33, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27; Fireman (third grade) Frank Pommer, Hook and Ladder 30, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Nov. 27; Fireman Patrick J. Moran, Hook and Ladder 25, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Nov. 26.

By order of the Commissioner.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the Street Cleaning Commissioner that the promotion examinations ordered for his department (to second, fourth, and fifth grade clerk) be canceled.

Recommending that action on the request of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for an examination for promotion from fourth grade Inspector of electrical conductors and wiring to assistant electrical engineer be deferred pending information as to whether the position has been established for the department and the grade for which the examination is to be held.

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan, and Richmond that the examination ordered for promotion to second grade clerk in his department be canceled.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, for men only, on Dec. 2 to fill vacancies in the position of assistant chemist in radio-activity in the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C., or Denver, Col., at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,180 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will consist of radio-active investigations, of routine and research work in connection with the rare elements, and more particularly the radio-active thoria. 30

Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated upon the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: General education and scientific training, 30; practical experience and fitness, 40, and publications or a thesis, 30.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a Ph. D. degree from a college or university of good standing, and some practical experience in radio-activity and the rare metals, are prerequisites for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. They will be admitted to this examination regardless of their place of residence, but under an act of Congress only those who have been actually domiciled in the State or Territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the date of the examination will be eligible for appointment to any vacancy which may occur in the apportioned service in Washington, D. C. Those who cannot show such residence and domicile will be eligible only for appointment to vacancies which may occur in the field service; that is, to vacancies in positions with headquarters outside of Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Promotions in Infantry arm: S. W. Miller, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; H. D. Styer, from Major of Twenty-ninth Infantry to Lieutenant Colonel of Seventeenth Infantry; G. D. Guyer, from Captain Sixteenth Infantry to Major Sixteenth Infantry.

Col. F. H. French is assigned to Second Infantry.

Major E. R. Chrisman, transferred from Sixteenth to Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Assignments to duty of officers of the Quartermaster Corps: Lieut. Col. G. F. Downey, assume charge of construction work at Walter Reed General Hospital, this city, and also assume temporary charge of equipment of transports at Newport News, Va.

Major J. A. Cole, assume charge of construction work at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, relieving Capt. F. S. Armstrong; Major W. Uline, assume charge of construction work at Fort Douglas, Utah, relieving Capt. T. R. Harker; Major F. H. Sargent, assume charge of construction work at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, relieving Capt. J. R. McAndrews; Capt. W. McK. Lambdin, assume charge of construction work at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, New York, relieving First Lieut. H. R. Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, assume charge of construction work at Fort Warren, Fort Strong, Fort Revere, and Fort Andrews, Massachusetts, and Fort Stark, New Hampshire, relieving Capt. F. H. Burton.

Capt. A. H. Watts, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps Dec. 3, and under orders to report to commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Texas, as Quartermaster, in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving First Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, Second Cavalry.

Capt. A. S. Fuger, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps to take effect Dec. 3, and under orders to report to the commanding officer, Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, as Quartermaster, in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving First Lieut. R. R. Wood, Fourteenth Infantry.

Capt. S. V. Ham, Seventh Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps Dec. 3, and under orders to report to commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Washington, as Quartermaster, in addition to that duty will take charge of the buildings, public property, and employes, and also of public animals and private horses of mounted officers that may be sent to the Quartermaster corral on the Fort Lawton military reservation for shelter and care while awaiting shipment to the Philippine Islands and Alaska, relieving Capt. M. Novak, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Orders April 3 relating to First Lieut. J. K. Crain, Coast Artillery Corps, and Aug. 8 are revoked.

Orders Nov. 14, as transferring Capt. M. C. Kerth from Sixth to Fifteenth Infantry Feb. 1, amended to transfer him Jan. 1, and will proceed on transport from San Francisco Jan. 5.

The following-named officers are relieved from present duties Dec. 15, and will proceed to join the battery or company to which assigned: Capt. W. V. Cotchett, Field Artillery; Capt. W. M. Colvin, Coast Artillery.

Capt. J. W. Craig, cavalry, relieved duty Inspector Philippine Constabulary, Dec. 15, and proceed to join troop to which assigned.

Capt. M. B. Stewart, infantry, relieved from detail as Major in the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, Dec. 15, will proceed to join company to which assigned.

The following-named officers of Coast Artillery, relieved from duty with army mine planter, to which assigned Dec. 15, and will join the company to which assigned: Capt. A. Hasbrouck, J. M. Dunn, E. T. Weisel, R. H. Jordan, W. H. Carpenter, and J. O'Neil.

Capt. C. G. Metter, Ordnance Department, to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation and treatment.

Orders of Nov. 14 transferring Lieut. A. A. Hickox, Thirteenth to Seventeenth Infantry, amended to transfer him to Sixth Infantry.

Capt. C. G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, relieved present duties and detailed to Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 3, vice Capt. W. D. Chitty, Quartermaster Corps, relieved. He will report to commanding General, Department of Hawaii, for duty as assistant to Chief Quartermaster of that division. Capt. Chitty will join troop to which assigned.

Orders Nov. 19 amended to transfer Capt. M. E. Locke from First to Third Field Artillery.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make eight visits to works of Isaac G. Johnson & Co., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., to inspect ordnance material.

Capt. G. T. Scott, Coast Artillery, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for observation and treatment.

Capt. G. F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, temporary duty, thence to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Capt. C. H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, will report to Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office.

Leaves—First Lieut. O. H. Longino, Coast Artillery, two days; First Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, infantry, three months; Second Lieut. R. E. O'Brien, Twenty-seventh Infantry, twenty-one days; Second Lieut. C. C. Oakes, Fourth Infantry, one month; Capt. R. P. Reeder, Coast Artillery Corps, three months; First Lieut. E. W. Niles, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, cavalry, General Staff, two months; Capt. T. R. Harker, Quartermaster Corps, two months; Second Lieut. H. Polk, Eighth Cavalry, leave extended one month; Capt. J. W. Grissinger, Medical Corps, five days; Capt. H. E. Eames, Twenty-eighth Infantry, two months; First Lieut. S. H. McCreary, Second Artillery, seven days; Capt. F. W. Herschler, retired, recruiting officer, one month; Capt. F. J. Morrow, Twelfth Infantry, two months; First Lieut. C. A. Dravo, Signal Corps, two months; First Lieut. H. Dunwoody, Coast Artillery Corps, two months; First Lieut. J. P. Keeler, Coast Artillery Corps, one month and twenty days; Capt. C. Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, three months; Capt. F. C. Bolles, Quartermaster Corps, one month.

The Navy.

Ensign O. M. Hustvedt, detached Bureau of Ordnance, to post graduate course.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney, detached the Delaware, to the Hannibal.

Paymaster E. C. Gudger, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, to temporary duty United States radio service, Arlington, Va.

Assistant Paymaster R. S. Robertson, to temporary duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Chief Machinist F. J. McAllister, detached the West Virginia, to the Oregon.

Chief Machinist J. T. Pennycook, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, California, to three months' sick leave.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. J. L. Mayer, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden, at navy yard, New York; C-1, at Newport; Vermont, at Hampton Roads; Nero, at Mare Island; Justin, at Mare Island; Helena, at Haikow; Jarvis, at Norfolk; Denver, at Topolobampo, Mexico.

Sailed—Cumberland, Sonoma, and Ontario, from navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo; Ajax, from Cristobal for Charleston; Beale, from Norfolk for Washington; Tennessee, from Gibraltar for Malta; Montana, from Gibraltar for Fort Said; Arkansas, from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads; Florida and North Dakota, from Charleston for New York; Utah, Delaware, Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia, Ohio, Idaho, Illinois, and New Hampshire, from Charleston for Hampton Roads.

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THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Very desirable furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure. Also large room, alcove, and bath.

SURROGATE CITATION.

FRY, MARTHA ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Marshall Fry, Howard James Fry, Thomas Marshall Fry, Jr., Willard C. Fry and Thomas C. Fry, the husband and heirs and next of kin of Martha Ann Fry, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Marshall Fry, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of February, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Martha Ann Fry, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said [L. S.] County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILBER C. GOODALE, Attorney for Petitioner, 84 Pine Street (Room 607), Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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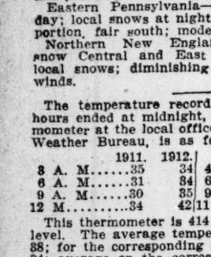

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6 to 11 Rooms. 2 AND 3 BATHS.

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Elevator and all improvements. Satisfactory references absolutely essential. Supt. on premises, or De Peyster Realty Co., 92 Pine St. Tel. John 5547

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Bachelor or Family Apartment three rooms and bath 59 West 54th Street

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14 to 20 West 107th. High-class elevator apartments, 5 and 8 rooms, extra large and light; $40, $70. Big concessions.

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REDUCED RENTS 63 WEST 106TH STREET.

Modern elevator house, every convenience, fine location, six and seven rooms, $50 to $65.

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West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Schindler & Liebler SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS Washington Heights Branch 3929 BROADWAY NEAR 165th St. Telephone Audubon 7232.

7 & 8 Rooms { Hamlet Court, 600 West 165th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway, N'r 168th, B'way Subway } $75 to $95.

3, 4 & 5 Rooms { The Wilton, 601 West 164th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway, N'r 168th, B'way Subway } $36 to $65.

4 to 8 Rooms { Alta Crest, 3800 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 158th St., N'r 157th, B'way Subway } $40 to $85.

3 to 6 Rooms { The Rockville, 247 Audubon Ave., N. E. Cor. 177th St., N'r 181st, B'way Subway } $35 to $60.

"CAMBRIDGE" 23-29 East 124th Street, Corner of Madison Av.

High class elevator apartments, overlooking Mount Morris Park; large, light rooms; all improvements. 7 Rooms, 1 Bath, $65 up. 8 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75 up. SUPT. ON PREMISES, or De Peyster Realty Co., 92 Pine St. Tel. John 5547.

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THE VELASQUEZ 605 WEST 156TH ST.

NEW HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE GROUNDS OF SPANISH MUSEUM.

6-7-8 Room Apartments, 2 Baths RENTS VERY MODERATE.

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BACHELOR APARTMENTS. 237 Lexington Av.; rents, $25 to $35; furnished or unfurnished. Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.) Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent, $60-$70; references required.

27TH, 43 EAST Housekeeping Apartments. Six unusually large, light, desirable rooms; modern, high-class, fireproof, elevator; $1,200.

27th, 39 E. 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; high class; elevator. $750.

BROOKLYN.

Georgean Court, Brooklyn. Brooklyn's newest and finest apartment house, cor. Gates and Franklin Avs.; several suites of 8, 9, and 11 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths, to lease. Rents very moderate; every modern improvement; elevator service night and day. Apply to Supt.

BRONX.

3-4-5 ROOMS, most modern improvements. EXTRA LARGE WALTON AV., NEAR 177TH ST.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of the Marrowfood Co., assigned to William L. Hills, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, New York County, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William L. Hills, as ass

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

THINKING OF MOVING?

Beautiful apartments, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rates.

Cheerful well-furnished rooms in pleasant locations.

Good table board.

All are advertised in these columns every day by New York Times readers.

Watch this page this week; make note of one or two addresses in localities you favor and call in person some evening or Thanksgiving Day.

Homes advertised in The New York Times are real homes.

The New York Times will help you, with an advertisement of your own, if you will telephone 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.	Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Arents Wanted	$0.20	Help Wanted	$0.15
Apartments to Let or Wanted	.25	Horses and Carriages	.25
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20	Houses to Let or Wanted	.25
Business Notices	.30	Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Business Opportunities	.30	Public Notices	.40
Country Board	.25	Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Employment Bureaus	.25	Situations Wanted	.15
For Sale	.25	Yachts, Vessels	.25

Public Notices

MR. MEYER GOLDSTEIN (also known as MEYER GOLDIE) is no longer employed by me to solicit sales by me at auction or on commission, and he has no authority to make any agreements or contracts in my behalf for said purposes, or either of them.
Dated New York, Nov. 25th, 1912.
SOL HECHT, 654 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lost

LOST—Small gold mesh purse, in the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn., early Saturday afternoon, Nov. 23; reward and no questions asked if returned to Mrs. L. Tappin, 165 East 71st St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, between the Astor Hotel and Globe Theatre, a gold bracelet containing one diamond Tiffany setting; reward if returned. Seide, 830 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

LOST—Pigskin wallet, silver corners, Broadway car, between 39th-23d, containing $870; valuable papers, photograph. Return wallet, papers to H 154 Times.

LOST—Gold monogram watch fob, initials "H. W. S.," between vicinity 104th and 115th Sts. Broadway; reward. H. W. Seller, 217 West 106th St.

LOST—Thursday morning between 42d and 53d Sts., small blue enamel watch, long chain, small diamonds in watch. Reward, 50 West 53d St.

LOST—Pass book No. 9,423 of The Security Bank of New York, 963 3d Av., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Hudson Bay scarf, brown shirred lining, on Roseland Av., Caldwell, N. J., Thursday; reward. Mrs. D. W. Cooke, Essex Fells, N. J.

LOST—Nov. 20 or 21, gold lorgnettes, set with diamond, monogram F. E. B. Reward if returned to Hotel Langdon, 5th Av. and 56th St.

LOST—Seventy dollars in bills, Concourse Hudson Terminal Building, Friday, 5 P. M.; liberal reward. T. H. Letson, 89 Cortlandt St.

LOST—Gold diamond sunburst brooch, 2 months ago; 84th St. and 3d Av., to Cypress Hills. Mrs. Bauer, 1,266 Lexington Av.

LOST—Draft on Parr's Bank, London, for £49-0-0; payment stopped; reward. McKenzie's Hotel, opposite Hippodrome.

LOST.—Thursday night, gray fur neckpiece, on Madison Av. car between 55th and 72d Sts.; reward. Return to 170 E. 72d St.

LOST—Sunday, between Vesey St. and 157th St., antique garnet bracelet; reward $20. 1,278 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A sum of money, en route to Harlem from Brewster, N. Y. Return A. Pilch, Box 10, Brewster, N. Y.

LOST—Solitaire pearl earring, either taxi or Cafe Lafayette; $50 reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Reward for return of black hat, lost on East 73d St. Return, 12 East 73d St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost Saturday afternoon, 7th Av. and 50th St., package of manuscript copy for printer relating to Order of Eastern Star. Andrew H. Kellogg Co., 409 Pearl St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, platinum bar pin, four sapphires and three or four diamonds on each end, in front of Hotel Knickerbocker, Nov. 22. Hotel Wolcott.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$25 REWARD.—Lost from 38 West 38th St., small French bull bitch; black with brindle head and legs; very timid.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Real Estate Companies and Merchants.
I OFFER MY SERVICES.
I am 35 years of age; now engaged as publicity and ad. writer for prominent company doing business of $1,000,000 yearly; I am a sales manager, and can plan and execute successful campaigns any part of the United States; MY CREDENTIALS are the VERY BEST. Address Progress, 180 Times.

Wanted—Branch managers in small cities, towns, States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut; references required; business instantaneous automatic gas water heaters; would consider placing agencies with established plumbers. M. C. Maxwell Co., Inc., 176A Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Partner with capital to publish educational book; advertising medium; new ideas in business propaganda; able to guarantee capital invested; no risks; sure profits; principals only. Proposition, 26 Times.

CHOCOLATE CHEWING GUM.—$2,800 cash buys long sought-for secret process and patentable rights to this greatly desired article; principals only. S 304 Times Downtown.

Excellent established employment agency sacrificed; ready cash; busy location. Apartment 11, 203 East 58th.

Wanted—Progressive doctor, with $3,000, to establish up-to-date sanitarium; south. Address X 96 Times.

Will buy moving picture, N. Y. or B'klyn. Price no object. Katzen, 1,117 Westchester Av., N. Y.

Ice plant for sale. Inquire 171 West 85th.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

$5c. a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
10 Barclay St. | 300 Broadway,
Tel.—6853 Cortlandt. Tel.—2640 Worth.
345 Broadway. Tel.—5408 Franklin.

A large lot of office furniture; purchased from campaign committee at greatly reduced price; roll, flat, and typewriter desks, tables, filing cabinets, chairs, hat trees, settees, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented; three months, $4.50; cash bargains; repairing. Durant McLean Co., 265 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

A party furnishing a house, would like to get hold of furniture at a bargain. 122 West 72d St. A. Jones.

Pianos and Organs

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 W. 42d St.

Musical

WANTED—A CHORUS TENOR AND BASS FOR CHURCH. DIRECTOR, BOX X 95, N. Y. TIMES.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Large, small room, bath; steam heat; excellent table.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; 'phone; near Grand Central.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Rooms with board; table board; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—An attractive single room to rent, with excellent board; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

MADISON AV., 416.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast; all conveniences; good location.

A.—THE GILMAN,
108-110 Madison Av.; under new management; comfortably furnished rooms; conveniences; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated; telephone; newly decorated; excellent board; reasonable.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths, telephones; superior table.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; private bath, telephone; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; well kept house; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; first-class private residence; attentive service; Southern cooking; electricity; private bath; dressing room; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive medium sunny room; also single room, with board; reference; telephone.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; high-class accommodations; also bachelor apartment, 116 West 69th St.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable, double, sunny room; private bath; moderate; telephone.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Double, single room, steam heat, hot and cold water; excellent table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Two newly furnished, medium rooms; running water; table boarders taken.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; southern exposure; medium; small; table guests.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Second-floor large room; excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select family hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with private bath; high grade; reasonable rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, private bath, private parlor, dining; excellent cuisine; plenty warmth.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select; home comforts; warm, cozy house, out-of-town guests and Southerners accommodated; home table optional.

82D, 55 WEST.—Private residence, 3d floor back, adjoining bath; reasonable; hall room; conveniences.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozy room, bath; steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; special catering; telephone.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Rooms for business people; double room; Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environments; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Second and third story rooms, well heated; Christian family; references; telephone.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium size, and small rooms; parlor, dining room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—In beautiful private house, two rooms, together or separate, with board.

87TH, 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; baths; couples; gentlemen preferred; board; references; private house.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Private family, with few boarders for large and small rooms; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST—Handsomely furnished room; heated; running water; phone; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly opened; $3.50 up; with board, $7; couples, $12; table guests.

97TH, 1 WEST.—Opposite the Park; southern exposure; three double rooms, elevator; dining room, fifth floor; 'phone 7393 Riverside. B. Connaut.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; guests seldom leave us except to leave city; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 544 WEST., (near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—In private family, near Drive, two handsomely furnished rooms; superior board. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—South, single, double; showers; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Back parlor; hot water; hall room; table board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; private bath; unexcelled cuisine; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable suite, lavatory and all conveniences; steam heat; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST. (Broadway.)
THE AUDUBON.
High-class rooms and board;
$7 to $12, one; $14 up, two;
every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 540 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom; running water; conveniently situated; table guests; telephone.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Apartment 16.)—Two bedrooms and parlor, suitable for two business men; excellent home cooking.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Furnished rooms, overlooking park; private bath; hygienic table; all meals; $15.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large room, adjoining bath; also large front room; quiet, refined house; convenient to Subway express, car lines.

THOSE SEEKING ROOMS, with or without board, should consult our investigated list. Leland's, 4 West 33d St., (25th year.)

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—2,714 Bedford Av., near Foster Av.; beautiful detached residence, large, light rooms, elegantly furnished; steam, electricity, bathroom each floor; running water in rooms; excellent table; ½ minute to two car lines, 5 minutes to B. B. L. Tel. 711 W Flatbush.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—River view, Subway, five minutes to Wall St.; high-class neighborhood; house; table. 905 Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

DELIGHTFUL WINTER HOME, gentlemen or a family, near golf links and tennis courts; superior accommodations and table; private house, forty minutes from Thirty-fourth St.; references exchanged. Box 16, Garden City. Telephone 1397 J Garden City.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

Board Wanted

Gentleman from Europe, teacher, pianist, wishes to exchange lessons for all or part payment of board. L. L. A., 169 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 135 EAST, (Apartment 2.)—Parlor; southern exposure; newly furnished; electricity; telephone, steam; gentlemen.

30TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large second floor front room; gentlemen; references.

30TH ST., 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, absolutely first-class; references.

31ST, 117 EAST.—Sunny large, small rooms; also entire floor; attractively furnished; good location.

41ST ST., 41 EAST.—High-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites; modern improvements; electricity; maid service; references.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, sunny, attractive room; all conveniences; private house.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Desirable room, private bath; double, also single room; breakfast optional; reference. Moynan. Tel. Bryant 6584.

52D, 58 EAST.—Suite two rooms, private bath, toilet; private family; electric light; telephone.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Nicely furnished single room, bath; private house.

69TH ST., 20 EAST, Corner Madison Av.—Two fine rooms and bath; $50; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional; telephone.

178TH ST., 447 EAST—Large and small rooms; bath, heat; board; reasonable. Tremont Station.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; telephone; all conveniences; men preferred; references exchanged.

West Side.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Nice front room; southern exposure; with dressing room; bath connecting; telephone.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated room; closet; conveniences; quiet, refined surroundings; other, $2.

40TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; telephone; all conveniences; low rent.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; running water, bath; select; $9-$4.50.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Large, small, sunny room, running water; house strictly first-class; references.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two sunny, connecting rooms, private bathroom, $9; steam heat; telephone.

52D ST., 252 WEST (near Broadway).—For bachelors; small and large rooms with running water in newly furnished, well-kept house; bath on floor; reasonable.

52D ST., 248 WEST.
(nr. B'way)—Attractive rooms, large and single.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; every convenience.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite; also large and small rooms.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; telephone; private house.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also medium and small; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Desirable front or back rooms, telephone and all conveniences.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Immaculately kept rooms; electricity, gas, telephone; steam heated. Breakfast if desired.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—A large, also single, room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two single adjoining rooms; heated, bath adjoining; hot-water supply; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant, medium-sized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; private house; references.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms for gentlemen. Telephone 3643 Columbus.

75TH ST., 250 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway express; $3 up.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, southern exposure, high-class house, electricity. References.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms; excellent private house; telephone 7915 Schuyler; rates reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny fourth floor, front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Handsome room, elevator apartment; elegant neighborhood; $4 single, $6 double. Pos.

76TH, 116 WEST.—A room with southern exposure; private house; steam heat, electricity; references.

77TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; electric light, billiard room; private family; gentleman only. Telephone Schuyler 7958.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable second floor, single, suite; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive second floor room, with dressing room; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Large, front room; running water and closet; adjoining bath; references; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; second floor; single or en suite.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms, private house; parlor suite, suitable doctor; beautifully furnished throughout; strictly modern; electricity; rates reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 3887.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; handsome room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. Phone 7734 Schuyler.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; running water; private residence; convenient "L," Subway.

80TH ST., 162 WEST.—Rooms in suite or single; improvements; Subway, "L"; board optional; phone.

81ST ST., 365 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; convenient L, Subway; elevator service; references exchanged; breakfast optional. V. & R.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Comfortable home for particular gentlemen; electricity, telephone; convenient subway, L; reasonable.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; select neighborhood; transients accommodated. 8525—Schuyler.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; large closets, bath; private family. Telephone Schuyler—4236; reasonable.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, with good closet; references.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice room in small private house; gentleman; reference required; reasonable.

84TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet, convenient bath; refined family; reasonable; 'phone, Cohb.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

86TH ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished and renovated rooms; private baths; exclusive section; (86th St. L and Subway Stations;) references; now open for inspection.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, running water; private house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

91ST ST., 126 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4; telephone; private family; all cars. Wheelock.

92D, 37 WEST.—Selection, newly furnished rooms, parlors; other rooms; every convenience; reasonable.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; also housekeeping suite; Subway, L; reasonable. Parsons.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Single rooms; running water; closets; excellent table; telephone; table guests; references.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms, convenient to L cars; 'phone; good location.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Unusually large front room, beautifully furnished, in first-class elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; twin brass beds; near Subway; business couple or gentlemen. Johnson, 2,632 Riverside.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for one or two.

97TH ST., 309 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.) Third floor, front room; use of parlor; private family; board optional; Subway. Telephone, Riverside—9694. Party J.

99TH ST., 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; piano; telephone; elevator apartment; one or two gentlemen. Angus.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references; telephone.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; private; modern conveniences; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 65.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Comfortable room, next bath; private family; references. Walker. Phone 8623 River.

107TH ST., (2,783 Broadway.)—Cheerful, homelike, sunny room, facing Broadway; elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Borsodi.

107TH ST., 220 West—Bright, airy, attractively furnished room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 53.

108TH ST., 211 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, steam; $3; telephone; two blocks Subway. Latour.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Subway; attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. 'Phone 4740 Morningside.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—A real home; two adults; exceptional board; modern apartment; 'phone. Robinson.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, three closets, lavatory, private family, homelike. Hagood.

113TH, 522 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, adjoining bath; large closet; electricity; well heated.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Front sunny suite or large double room; first class. Apartment 2.

114TH ST., (1,084 Amsterdam Av.)—Large, light room; telephone, electricity; $3.50; breakfast optional. Howland.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One or two rooms; private family; all conveniences; near Subway; $3.50 and $4.50. Hines.

116TH ST., Near Riverside.—Comfortable front room; gentleman; reasonable. Telephone, 8596—Morningside. Apt. 24.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Elegant front room; other rooms; homelike; board optional. Wise, Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST ST., 318 WEST.—Steam-heated bedroom, parlor; suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; homelike. Jordan.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Single room; elegant apartment; electricity; elevator; private family; reasonable. Apt. 31.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; private family. Palmer.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; elevator; $4; breakfast optional; private. Apartment 6.

126TH ST., 135 WEST.—Attractive room; American family; private residence; refined home; conveniences; telephone; references.

129TH, 246 WEST.—One, two, front rooms; independent; homelike; elevator; references; reasonable. Apartment 53.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths; single rooms, running water; hotel service. Pierson.

129TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with dressing room; every convenience; private house.

139TH ST., 602 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, medium, outside room; elevator apartment; moderate; references. Apartment 19.

141ST ST., 611 WEST.—Delightfully clean, warm, cheerful room; drop lights; elevator; telephone; $4. Squier.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Connecting sunny rooms, running water; Broadway sub. station. Wade.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 W. 22d St.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices. New fireproof building, elevator, hot and cold running water in every room, tub and shower baths. All outside rooms. Single rooms, $4.00 to $7.00 weekly. Rooms for two, $5.00 to $8.50 weekly each.

A PRIVATE Christian family, Riverside Drive, 112th, will rent pleasant room overlooking river and drive to gentleman. 7638 Morningside. A 98 Times.

A SOUTHERN LADY will rent one or two furnished rooms; corner apartment; attractively appointed; near 91st St. Subway. Phone 4089 River.

A.—"Trianon" apt. hotel, B'way 2,848-2,850, at 110th St. Sub. station; hotel service combined with home comforts; luxuriously furnished; 2 and 3 room suites; kitchenette, with large window; private bath; tel., electric light; also single room; reasonable. Tel. 4245 Morn.

BROADWAY, 3,136, (125th.)—Large, light room in corner elevator apartment, with private family; breakfast optional; $4. Palmer.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (near 141st St. Convent Av.)— Daintily furnished room; double, $4.50; single, $2.50; brass bed, mission furniture; private residence; telephone.

Lady will rent evenings excellently furnished parlor floor in private home; 3 rooms; piano; every accommodation; suitable musical club or other entertainment; west side, near 79th Subway. Address X 73 Times.

PRIVATE family; large, heated bedroom, adjoining bath, shower; every convenience; one door from Broadway, 112th St. H 118 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Sunny outside rooms; elevator, electric light, shower bath; reasonable; gentlemen. Carpenter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (127th St.)—Front room, overlooking drive; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 80. Button.

SMALL family would let beautiful suite in apartment; adjoining bath; private entrance. Schuyler 6697.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Large, small rooms; elevator apartment; block 125th St., 8th Av. elevator. Gordon.

THE NEW YORK.
Rooms elegantly kept, $20-$60 monthly. Parlor, bedroom, bath. Restaurant attached. 22 West 60th St.

UPON REQUEST—List of furnished rooms and board offered in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Apply 320 Tribune Building, New York.

YOUNG business man would share large room, elevator apartment, vicinity 99th St. and Broadway, with decent young man; $3.50. H 165 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

Clean, heated room wanted, within seven blocks of Times Square; about $2 or $2.50. Steady, Box H 161 Times.

46TH ST.—Furnished room, with small private family; lavatory; gentlemen; references. H 162 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

$90 RENT, REDUCED FROM $125.
Decorated throughout; ready for occupancy.
Open for inspection.
428 WEST 147TH ST., NEAR CONVENT AV.
3-story private dwelling; open plumbing; 11 rooms, 3 toilets, 2 baths. Premises, or J. J. Schwartz, owner, 203 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Lease.—328 East 162d, three-story two-family brick and stone dwelling; $70; upper part can be rented for $30. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 267 East 164th St.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Stamford, Conn.—Beautiful situation, overlooking Sound, Shippan Point; ten-roomed house, fully furnished; six months; immediate possession; $60. H 136 Times.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

Apartment to sublet at sacrifice; unfurnished eight rooms, two baths; 140 East 56th St.; immediate possession. For particulars apply Apt. 2D, 205 West 57th St., Tuesday, between 12 noon and 2:30 and after 6 P. M.

3, 4, 5 rooms and bath apartments; 1,068 Simpson St.; minute to Subway; also 7 rooms, bath, 206 West 84th; heated.

111 West 43d St.
Two-room bachelor apartments, $45.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d.

Second flat, $57.50; eight large rooms, bath; every convenience; first-class. 107 W. 68th.

93d, 46 West.—7 very light, large rooms and bath, $50.

East Side.

Bachelor apartments,
northeast corner Lexington Av. and 34th St., three rooms and bath; $45-$50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

BACHELOR APTS., 13 EAST 36TH ST. TWO ROOMS AND BATH; SERVICE; ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT; $60-$65.

Bronx.

University Heights.—Six large light rooms and bath; foyer hall; electric lights; all modern improvements; just completed; rent moderate; restricted, high-class neighborhood. 2,292-96 Loring Place.

Jackson Av., 894, Near Subway and "L."—6 rooms and bath; steam heat; $27.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $200 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 317 6TH AV.

126 EAST 84TH ST.
SEVENTH FLOOR, WEST SIDE, EIGHT LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; NEWLY DECORATED; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

To sublet after December 1st, for three or four months, 7 large, light rooms, fully furnished; 3 baths, pianola, books, &c.; can be seen at any time. Apply Superintendent, 251 West 89th St.

THREE (3) rooms, kitchenette, and bath; high-class elevator apartment; desirable for bachelors or small family. Seen between 11 and 5. Apartment 21, 204 West 108th St.

Carlton House, adjoining Ritz Hotel.—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; Ritz service. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. Telephone 31 Bryant.

Attractively furnished, all light and sunny four-room apartment; 'phone, electricity; block Broadway, Subway; $40 monthly; $10 weekly. 552 West 146th St. Gayler.

82d St., 147 West.—Sublet, eight-room apartment; beautifully furnished; $35. Chastain. Phone Schuyler 8572.

A select list of furnished apartments may be had at Slawson & Hobbs's, 162 West 72d St.

A.—Consult our investigated list sublet apartments. Leland Co., 4 West 33d. (25th year.)

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

THREE ADULTS wish small housekeeping apartment near Subway for Winter; rent must be low; give full particulars; no brokers. H 172 Times.

Desirable parties want furnished apartment; no charge for listing. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, No. 162 West 72d St.

Furnished studio apartment, with kitchenette, wanted for Winter; state price; must be reasonable. P 278 Times.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

WANTED—Five-room apartment, between 72d and 125th Sts.; rent moderate. T 71 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

EXPERIENCED girl; general housework; references; wages, $18 to $20. Scott, 319 9th St., Brooklyn.

HAIRDRESSER and manicure wanted; only expert need apply. F. N. Lebeau, 34 West 22d St.

RESPECTABLE SERVANT, who can cook and do small housework in family of two, within 35 minutes' commuting distance from New York. Apply Box 54, Plandome, L. I., or Room 1,301, 1,182 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Serious, educated women, ambitious, to take permanent, profitable position requiring special adaptability; can earn handsome income interviewing mothers on educational mission; experience unnecessary, but energy, tact, ambition, and good character vitally essential; city or traveling; railroad expenses and salary for beginners; ladies wanted immediately for Florida. Only those need apply who are willing to spend a few days in preparation. Call Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., afternoons only.

WANTED—Ambitious woman, wishing for something more than a job; one who is looking for a position, where ability means promotion and more money. Call at the office of the Educational Society, 225 5th Av., Room 1,025.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call, Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced assistant wanted in the office of public accountant; temporary; state salary and references. P 282 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT DOUBLY-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPER, office manager, and correspondent; must have experience in numerous detail work; age from 27 to 37. Call A. Hauptman, 23 Leonard St.

EXPERIENCED salesmen to handle an up to date manufacturer's line of fancy leather goods and ruffings; commission basis. G. H. & E. Freydberg, 142, 144 Greene St.

EXPERIENCED salesmen to handle manufacturer's line of ladies' handbags and ruffings in connection with similar line on the road. G. H. & E. Freydberg, 142-144 Greene St.

POSITIONS paying from $8 to $15 open to multigraph operators; young men taught in our school in four weeks. Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

READERS, experienced, for shorthand classes wanted; hours, 10 to 4 and 4 to 8, respectively. Apply, by letter only, stating terms and fullest particulars, Mr. L. Stuart, 531 West 187th St., New York City.

REBMAN CO., 1,123 Broadway.—Book canvasser, experienced, for New York City.

REBMAN CO., 1,123 BROADWAY.—Free Mason wanted; high-class proposition.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation with an extensively advertised line and branch offices in the leading cities desires to add to their sales force two good salesmen. If you feel that you can make good after being shown how, call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor.

SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL IN NEW YORK AND EASTERN STATES FOR A HIGH CLASS POPULAR PRICED SUIT AND COAT HOUSE; GOOD ARRANGEMENTS; MAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE ONLY NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX U 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Territory now being assigned on THE PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, the best advertised book before the public; competent salesmen can easily average $60 weekly. Mr. Mansfield, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place, afternoons only.

SALESMAN, A1, knowing the cutting up trade of waists, dresses, and children's dresses for exclusive fashion house; good change for right party. Apply between 4 and 6 P. M. Rex Fashion Co., 10 East 14th St.

SALESMEN.—A house of many years standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience not necessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, experienced in the traveling bag line; commission. S. Knee, 27 Walker St., city.

SOLICITOR.
FIRST-CLASS MAN TO PRESENT A HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION TO REPRESENTATIVE CLIENTELE; COMMISSION BASIS; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. NATIONAL APPRAISAL CO., 149 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and

PROPOSE HOSPITAL NEAR ROCKEFELLER

J. Romaine Brown Farm Offered to Westchester County for Tuberculosis Cures.

ADJOINS JOHN D.'S ESTATE

Patients Might Be Only a Quarter of a Mile from His House as the Property Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The much-discussed tuberculosis hospital for Westchester County will be erected close to the home of John D. Rockefeller in Pocantico Hills, if the offer made to the Supervisors of the county by John F. Carroll, the New York broker of the J. Romaine Brown estate, is accepted. The Supervisors have been invited to buy the seventy-seven acres of the Brown farm, which adjoins the Rockefeller estate on the north and comes to within a quarter of a mile of the Rockefeller residence.

The offer went before the Board of Supervisors at their meeting to-day, but the price for which the property could be secured was not mentioned, and the matter was referred to a committee. Mr. Carroll said that with the property would go a right in the water interests known as the Pocantico Hills supply, part of which goes to Tarrytown.

This proposal takes the place of the suggestion to erect the tuberculosis hospital on Yorktown Heights, which, as there was a fear that the water supply of New York City might be contaminated, Dr. Porter of the State Board of Health would not sanction. The hospital as first proposed would have been placed in the Croton watershed and close to two streams which empty into Croton Lake.

When the offer of the sale of the Romaine Brown farm for this purpose was made known, it was suggested it was not likely that Mr. Rockefeller would be willing to permit a tuberculosis hospital to be erected so close to his estate, and that he would be likely to offer to purchase the land himself in order to protect his present holdings. Mr. Brown denied to-night that he had ever approached Mr. Rockefeller regarding the purchase of the farm, or that he had ever discussed the question or the hospital with him or his representatives.

"This much, at least, is sure," said Mr. Brown, "that no objections have been raised. There could be no effective opposition because the property is absolutely without restrictions."

Mr. Brown explained that his estate touched the Rockefeller property at only one corner, abutting on the estate of Walter W. Law, on the other end. From the line of intersection, moreover, between the Rockefeller and the Brown estates, to the private residence of the oil king, he said there intervened a quarter of a mile. Therefore, he continued, even if the proposed sanitarium were erected on the corner of the estate nearest the Rockefeller home, which was extremely unlikely, a stretch of a quarter of a mile would remain to separate them.

"I can see no earthly reason, moreover," declared Mr. Brown, "why any of the neighbors could or would interfere with the project."

HOMESTEAD FACES STRIKE.

Attempt to Unionize Carnegie Steel Plant Causes Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The Carnegie Steel plants at Homestead, Braddock, and Duquesne, the three largest plants of the Steel Corporation in this district, face serious labor trouble to-night, for the first time since the great Homestead strike of 1892, when Pinkertons and State troops battled with thousands of striking steelworkers for four months. To-day the 800 railroad yardmen at the three plants ,who have been on strike since Friday, for an advance in wages and the reinstatement of discharged workmen, declared that they would be able to call out enough steelworkers to cripple the mills, and would tie up the Carnegie Company's two railroads, the Union and the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie. One of these connects the various Steel Corporation plants in this district, and the other furnishes direct communication with Lake Erie.

To-night the Homestead police were informed of the placing of two sticks of dynamite under a number of cars loaded with steel, which was ready for shipment to the Panama Canal. Two men had been seen placing the dynamite, but had escaped in the darkness.

The three metal plants were idle to-day and to-night. The company's ten blast furnaces in the Monongahela Valley are banked, it being impossible to run any part of the plans without switching facilities. Capt. A. R. Hunt, manager of the Homestead works, informed the strikers' committee to-night that he had submitted their demands to the officials of the company in Pittsburgh, and was awaiting an answer.

SHERIFF PLANS PRISON TREAT

Harburger Will Address Ludlow Jail Inmates on Thanksgiving.

So well was Sheriff Julius Harburger pleased with the way the Alimony Club at the Ludlow Street Jail received the special performance of "Our Wives" last Sunday, that he has decided to turn Thanksgiving, this year, into a veritable holiday.

On this day, the Sheriff has announced, there will be the regulation dinner, but as an extra treat the Sheriff will come to the prison and deliver an address.

Jannus Has Flown 866 Miles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—"Tony" Jannus, aviator, flying from Omaha to New Orleans, left St. Louis this morning in his hydro-aeroplane for Cape Girardeau, Mo., and arrived at Grand Tower, Ill., ninety-five miles distant, this afternoon. Darkness prevented his continuing his flight to Cape Girardeau. Jannus has covered 866 miles of his trip, and his actual flying time has been 15 hours and 15 minutes. Barring accidents, he will leave Grand Tower for Cape Girardeau at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, with Cairo, Ill., as his next objective point.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
The Home of Shoe Comfort.
High-Class Specialties—Great Savings
$5.00 Golf Shoes at $3.98
Gun Metal Pumps, $2.50
$6.00 Arch Support Shoes, $3.98
HIGH RUSSETS, 3.98
Worth $6.00
On New English Lasts, wide shanks and low broad heel.
Coming Miles to See

HAWTHORNE PUT ON TRIAL.

McKinnon Expected to Aid Government—Prospective Jurors Cautioned.

Julian Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, and well-known himself as a writer; Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, a former Assistant United States Secretary of State, and at present a member of the Boston Transit Commission; Albert Freeman, a promoter of mining enterprises, and Dr. William J. Morton, a nerve specialist, were placed on trial yesterday before Judge Hough in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. The case is founded on statements made by the defendants in relation to the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines Company, which they are alleged to have owned as the Julian Hawthorne Company, the Temagami Cobalt Mines, Limited; the Elk Lake-Cobalt Mines, Limited, and the Montreal-James Mines, Limited, which they owned as the Continental Syndicate, Limited.

A somewhat unusual method of obtaining a jury was followed. First the jury box was filled with twelve tentative jurors, all of whom had passed scrutiny as capable of trying the issue "free from bias or favor," and then fifteen more talesmen were qualified in a similar fashion. This took till about 4 o'clock, and the counsel then began to use their peremptory challenges. The defense first excused that number of tentative jurors which the first count of the indictment permitted it to object to without showing cause, and then the Government did the same thing. Then the defense challenged more by right of the second count, and the Government again had an innings.

In this way the original tentative jury was radically altered and all of the fifteen extra talesmen were used up. When the court adjourned the twelve men left in the box were Albert J. Webber, Daniel F. Toomey, Frederick E. La Conte, George W. Jump, A. C. Thomas, Joseph W. Thompson, Jr., August May, A. J. Bean, John M. King, Homer B. Chase, Eben B. Knowlton, and Charles B. Hudson. As the defense still has nine more peremptory challenges and the Government six, it will be necessary to qualify a number of extra talesmen to give them the necessary freedom of selection.

NEED A FUND FOR ST. JOHN'S.

Bishop Asks for 2,000 Subscriptions of $500 Each to Finish Nave.

In the interest of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 2,000 subscriptions of $500 each, $1,000,000 in all, was asked for at a meeting held in the Colony Club. The money is wanted within the next four years to complete the nave of the Cathedral. The invitation to the meeting was extended by Bishop Greer and Dean William Grosvenor in behalf of the Cathedral League of the Diocesan Auxiliary.

When the nave of the cathedral is completed there will be added seating capacity for more than 3,000 people, a necessity, as the cathedral in its present condition, holding only 1,400, is frequently overcrowded.

Robert G. Hone, President of the Cathedral League, quoted an architect as saying that the Cathedral was "the greatest monument to God made in modern times."

"This is the psychological moment for this meeting," said Dean Grosvenor, "for the American people not only wish to do things, but they wish to see them completed."

"The Cathedral is destined to be a great moral force," said Bishop Greer, "felt throughout the Nation. We do not wish the anachronism of union of church and State, but religion and secular life in this country must vitally touch."

Mr. Hone explained how gifts could be made so that parts of the Cathedral could be inscribed with the donor's name, if desired, or for a name in memoriam. Already $50,000 in pledges have been received, and $15,000 in cash. The pledges are to be sent to Haley Fiske, 1 Madison Avenue.

COMING FOR CHINESE LOAN.

Two Government Representatives Seek $5,000,000 in This Country.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A special cablegram from Canton, China, to the Chicago Daily News to-day announces that the Chinese will seek more loans in the United States.

"Prof. Yuen Ching of the Provincial Higher Normal School," says the report, "will leave Hong Kong to-morrow for Honolulu, where he will be joined by the Provisional Treasurer, Liu Ching Soi, and R. O. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Works. They will proceed together to the United States, to negotiate for further loans. Liu and Johnson have been in Peking consulting the officials in the Ministry of Finance. Prof. Yuen represents a private banking association, while Liu and Johnson represent the Government. Prof. Yuen is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

"The contract for a $5,000,000 American loan finally has been approved in Peking, where the sewage tax was substituted as security, instead of the land tax, as was at first proposed. The representatives of the Canton Government and the American bankers are now in Peking, but the American agent, M. S. Paget, will soon go to the United States."

WOMEN UPHOLD MISS ADDAMS

Ignore Her Support of Roosevelt, to Mrs. Belmont's Annoyance.

When Miss Jane Addams identified herself with the Bull Moose Party in the last campaign she violated a tradition of the National Woman's Suffrage Association of which she was a member. It had been an unwritten law of that organization that it should be unpartisan.

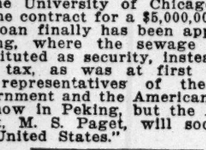
The action of Miss Addams was not pleasing to certain members, and under the leadership of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, backed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, they planned to pass an amendment making what had hitherto been a tradition a law.

Many of the women agreed to stand by Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Harper, and when the convention of the association met in Philadelphia last Saturday it was thought the amendment would surely be passed. But the amendment was defeated. Mrs. Belmont yesterday expressed great indignation over the fickleness of her fellow-members and said it only went to show how emotional women were and what little dependence could be put upon them.

To Honor Whitman.

A dinner in honor of District Attorney Whitman will be given by his friends in New York County under the auspices of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, in which he resides, at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 12.

The committee consists of Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederick C. Tanner, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Lispenard Stewart, Ezra P. Prentice, Nelson H. Henry, William H. Wadhams, Cabot Ward, Charles P. Robinson, Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., Robert McC. Marsh, James N. Luttrell, Clarence H. Fay, James J. Dover, William H. Tomlinson, Martin H. Early, Harry G. Andrews, and John A. Granie.

RED MAN

BENTWOOD
2 for 25
Just a slight dip, correct tie space.
EARL & WILSON
SHIRTS $1.50 AND MORE

Birds Dogs, Cats, Fish
Canaries, Full Singers....$2.50, $3.00, $4.00
Soft Singers.....$5.00, $6.00, $8.00
Holden Contraltos.....$10, $15, $20, $25
Piping Bullfinches.....$50, $75, $100, $150
Parrots.....$20, $25, $50, $75, $100, $200
HOLDEN, 25 West 23d, near 5th Ave.

GUNMEN HEAR TO-DAY THE DEATH SENTENCE

Sheriff Will Take Them to Sing Sing at Once, Guarding Against Attack.

INFORMERS HAVE VANISHED

Jack Rose Can Be a Sicilian Marquis —Title Offered for Part of Profits from His Book.

"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici, who were convicted a week ago of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, will appear in court for sentence by Justice Goff this morning, at 10:30. Their counsel, ex-City Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle, will move to set aside the verdict on the ground that the jury, which was out only half an hour, did not take time enough to deliberate. The defense, however, expects nothing but the sentence of death from Justice Goff and put its only hope in an appeal.

Commissioner of Corrections Patrick J. Whitney began an investigation in the Tombs yesterday to determine who was to blame for the alleged assault committed upon Abraham Houseman, a prisoner, who charges that last Saturday afternoon he was assaulted by "Lefty Louie." Rosenberg was also called and testified that he had not left the first tier, where his cell is, on the day the assault is alleged to have been committed. One of the keepers on the Eighth tier said that, after the assault had been committed, he ran over and pulled "Lefty Louie" away from Houseman.

Immediately after the sentencing the four gunmen will be taken in custody by Sheriff Julius Harburger. They will be allowed to return to their cells in the Tombs long enough to get their belongings, and will then leave in custody of the Sheriff and twelve deputies. They will go direct to Sing Sing, and be put in the death house in the afternoon.

"I have heard on good authority," said Sheriff Harburger yesterday, "that an effort may be made to rescue these men. While there may not be much danger of this, I have provided a force of men that would be sufficient to handle any emergency. I will have twelve of the best men in the county with me, and the least suggestion of violence on the part of friends of these men will be promptly dealt with."

Two more letters were received yesterday by Sheriff Harburger warning him that he would be in danger when he conducted the four gunmen to Sing Sing. One reads:

Sheriff Harburger—Watch out when you take Gyp and his gang up the long steps at Ossining. Kitty the Second and his bunch will be there hiding in the rocks to shoot you up and rescue them. A WELL-WISHER.

The other is as follows:

My dear Mr. Sheriff—As a friend I warn you to use extraordinary precautions in removing the gunmen from the Tombs to Sing Sing. I have heard boasts that an attempt at their delivery will be made en route, with your assassination, if necessary. Despite the sneering attitude of the newspapers at the precautions you have taken in the past, I esteem you highly. UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Informers' Disappearance.

Since the release of Sam Schepps and the three informers, there have been more sensational rumors regarding their acts and whereabouts than there were while the police were looking for them. A report, credited to Bernard Sandler, counsel for three of the informers, was that Harry Vallon had probably met with foul play. Sandler denied yesterday that he had suggested such a thing. Sandler believes that his client has simply gone into seclusion till the Rosenthal case is an exhausted topic of conversation.

Jack Rose, according to his counsel, left Saturday for Havana, after putting in his time since his release in revising his "Twenty Years in the Underworld." According to his counsel, the chronicles of the bald gambler are to be syndicated, and Rose is to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a word. There are more than 100,000 words in his book.

On the strength of this prospective wealth, Rose has been invited to consider the plan of changing his identity by purchasing a title in Sicily. Mrs. M. A. Reymond of the Reymond-Isola Printing Company, which has offices at 81 Centre Street, laid this plan before Rose's counsel yesterday. Mrs. Reymond says she is authorized by the present possessor of the title of Marchese di Cesa of Sicily to sell off his proud name for $10,000. The di Cesa house, according to Mrs. Reymond, springs from a noted warrior and gunman of the fifteenth century.

"Bridgey" Webber and Sam Schepps have likewise dropped from sight. Webber was due to leave yesterday for Europe. Schepps, according to his counsel, quit the city last Saturday somewhat undecided as to his destination.

Davidson a Becker Witness?

It was reported from Sing Sing yesterday that "Red Phil" Davidson, who is serving twenty years at Sing Sing for the murder of "Big Jack" Zelig, has come forward as one of the new witnesses through whose testimony the defense hopes to have the verdict of guilty against Charles Becker set aside.

The statement credited to Davidson is that Zelig gave him $500 to kill Herman Rosenthal and that "Red Phil" took the money, but refused to commit the murder. Becker's lawyers, it is said, will use Davidson in an effort to prove that the money furnished for hiring gunmen to shoot Rosenthal did not come from the former policeman.

Sheriff Harburger said yesterday that Davidson was the most cowardly prisoner he had ever seen and that his word was worth absolutely nothing. When Davidson was on his way to Sing Sing, he got down on his knees and begged the Sheriff to lock him up somewhere so that he could not be seen while he was being escorted to the penitentiary.

Warden John S. Kennedy of Sing Sing Prison said yesterday that the story had been told by "Red Phil" Davidson to his cellmate, a convict named Pearsall. According to Pearsall, Davidson said that Zelig had given him $500 to murder either Becker or Rosenthal. Zelig promising that if Rosenthal were shot the blame would be put on Becker, and vice versa.

Siegal's Restaurant, at 76 Second Avenue, where Davidson waylaid Zelig before shooting him on a Second Avenue car, was served with a dispossess notice yesterday and is now in charge of a policeman. The proprietors, Aaron Harlig and Joseph Siegal, were arrested on Saturday on the charge of keeping a resort for thieves.

"HUMAN BOMB" IS HELD.

Bail for Man Who Caused Panic in Police Station Fixed at $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Carl Riedelbach, alias Carl Warr, called by the police the "Human Bomb," was held for the Grand Jury to-day by Police Judge Williams, his bond being fixed at $20,000.

Riedelbach was not represented by counsel. He took a deep interest in the hearing, and frequently interrogated the witnesses. At the request of Chief Sebastian, Riedelbach made a drawing of the infernal machine with which he caused a panic at the Central Police Station last Tuesday. He declared several times that he had no intention of exploding the machine, but that he was "bluffing."

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Lamb in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 23, averaged 10.95 cents per pound. —Adv.

The Inside of Your Clothes

is hidden from casual inspection—but it is upon the honesty of the interior that wearing qualities and style largely depend.

We always figure that to create permanent custom we must make a man's clothes so satisfactory that he is convinced no other tailor can make them as good.

The keynote of the growth of this business has been satisfaction — the satisfaction that sends a man from our store so well pleased that he comes back for his next clothes as a matter of course.

Do you want your clothes made on a satisfaction basis?

Suits or Overcoats To Order $20 to $50

Mail orders given prompt attention. Send for samples.

Clemons
THE TAILOR
Broadway & 39th St.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Dress Clothes

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU, sir, will find in one of our dress suits a perfection of line and accuracy of fit, hardly obtainable in custom-made garments at double their prices. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, who make ours, have gained a national reputation as tailors of Dress Clothes for gentlemen, by employing only the most skilled designers and cutters of such garments—men who are specialists. The values offered in Hart, Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes are in every way equal to those of their other garments,—values not to be found otherwhere.

Afternoon Dress
Frock Coats and Vests, $25 up.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $18 up.
Trousers, $5 to $10.

Evening Dress
Full Dress Coats, $22, $26, $33.
Dinner Coats (Tuxedo), $20, $24, $31.
Trousers, $6, $8, $10.
Black Waistcoats, $5, $6, $7.

Evening Waistcoats
White and gray, $3, $5, $7.50.

Silk and Opera Hats
$4, $5 and $6.

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The DAUGHTER of HEAVEN
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A Play for Children. Mon., Tues., Wed. Thurs. Fri. 3:30, & Sat. 11 A. M.
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AMATEURS THURS.

ADELINE GENEE
THE INCOMPARABLE DANCER
at the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY MAT. (Dec. 3) at 3
Tickets at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St., nr. 5th Ave. Friday Aft., Nov. 29, also Fri., Dec. 6, at 3. Course Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Now at Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1425 Broadway.
TWO LESSON RECITALS. MME. SZUMOWSKA

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3
Recital by the Brilliant Am. Contralto Madame Charles Cahier
$1 to $2. Managem't Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, 34 West 43d St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 Tickets 50c. to $2 now at Hall.
Song Recital—REGINALD Werrenrath
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. Rose Sydell and Her London Belles.

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GERTRUDE HOFFMANN | BROADWAY TO PARIS

Weber & Fields' NEW MUSIC HALL. All Star Stock Co.
44th, Just West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. "Roly Poly"

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LEW FIELDS Presents
THE SUN DODGERS
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100 IN COMPANY—75% GIRLS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Fri., & Sat., 2:20.
Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Co. in Much Ado About Nothing.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksg'g & Sat.
THE RED PETTICOAT
with HELEN LOWELL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksg'g & Sat.
LAST FOUR WEEKS
THE MERRY COUNTESS
GREATEST MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of Bwy. Evs. 8.15. Mat. To-day $1.50.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

48th St. Thea. 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
William Collier in a new farce NEVER SAY DIE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksgiving & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks READY MONEY

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksg'g & Sat.
Extra Mat. Friday. LITTLE WOMEN

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:00 Mats. To-m'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2.
Last Week. Faversham's Julius Caesar
Cast Includes: Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp.

MON., DEC. 2. ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents TRENTINI in The Firefly
Seats now

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mts. To-m'w, Thur. & Sat.
THE WHIP Great Drury Lane Theatre, London, Success.

West End 125th, W. of 8 Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Thurs. & Sat.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
With Lewis Waller and Madge Titheradge.
To-night, Mr. Waller as Lover and Lawyer.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 5th Av.
"The Season's Success," | THE ROAD TO ARCADY | By Edith Sessions Tupper.
There was but one verdict last night: "Not only is this an exquisite play, exquisitely acted, but it should serve as a model of the art of combining a simple narrative with fascinating suspense and delightful characterization.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8:15. Trovatore. Rappold, Homer; Slezak, Amato, Rossi, Cond., Sturani.
Thurs., (Thanksg'g.) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Burrian, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Hinshaw, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Boheme. Bori, Alten; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2, Double Bill. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Next Week: Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Parks, Homer, Alten; Slezak, Lankow, Goritz, Griswold, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SAT. EVE. at 8. AIDA. Rappold, Homer; Slezak, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL To-Day at 3
Mary GARDEN and YSAYE
Miss Garden will sing Gounod's Ave Maria to the violin obbligato of Mr. Ysaye, with harp, piano and organ accompaniment.
Tickets 50c.-$2.50. Boxes, $15, $18 at Box Office. Chickering Piano. Management R. E. Johnston.

THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN
now playing at the Century Theatre, is the most beautiful production in New York.
MAHLERS
have engaged the entire theatre for Friday evening, November 29. Customers will receive seats free with purchases.
Mahlers Store for Women
31st Street at 6th Avenue.

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"Miss Starr Triumphs" READ ANY N. Y. CRITIC
DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR in THE CASE OF BECKY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
William Elliott and David Belasco present
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OLYMPIC E. 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
TO-NIGHT—Cabaret Night. Wednesday—Amateur Night. Friday—Country Store.
BON-TON GIRLS

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN
Starting Monday, Dec. 2 Seats Thursday
THE INDISCRETION OF TRUTH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Tues., Wed. & Thurs. eve., Der Austauschleutnant. Thurs. Mat., Die Journalisten.

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OPERA TICKETS CHOICE SEATS ALL OPERAS Kaiserhof Annex Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Phone 3863-3850 Bryant.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
NAZIMOVA, in the play from the novel Bella Donna

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:20.
HANDSOME SOUVENIRS NEXT TUES., 100TH TIME.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
JOHN MASON in his great success. The ATTACK

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
WHAT AILS YOU? A New Farce by Rupert Hughes

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Thanksgiving & Sat. at 2:15.
MERE MAN by AUGUSTUS THOMAS

Gelett Burgess SAYS: "You Must See THE YELLOW JACKET OR BE A Bromide."
FULTON THEATRE 46th St., West of B'way. NOW
Nightly 8:15. Matinee To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK. A RICH MAN'S SON by James Forbes

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
Franz Lehar's Musical Romance
THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 38th St.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE
POPULAR MATINEE TO-MORROW.
3 Mats. This Week—To-morrow, Thurs., Sat.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving. Seats Now.

GAIETY Broadway & 46 St. Evs. at 8:15 Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
OUR WIVES with HENRY KOLKER

Globe Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY STONE, ELSIE JANIS
Evs. at 8:20. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way & 43 St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK WED. THURS. & SAT., 2:15.
The Absolute Hit of the Year.
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES

ASTOR B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. 3 Matinees Wed. Thurs. (Thanksg'g) & Sat.
A Big Hit DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in Hawthorne of the U. S. A.

Grand OP. HO. 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. Wed. Thurs. David Belasco's "THE WOMAN."

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Valerie Bergere, Joe Welch, Winsor McCay, Genaro & Bailey, "A Texas Wooing," etc.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. David Belasco's "The Drums of Oude." Digby Bell & Co., White & Perry, others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. Tom Wise & Co., Maude Lambert & Ernest Ball, Rooney & Bent, Florence Tempest, others.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Victor Moore, Rock & Fulton, Tom Terriss & Co., Harry Fox & Millership Sisters, others.
HARLEM OP. HO. MAT. DAILY. THE FORTUNE HUNTER.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Mat., Dec. 2, at 3.
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On Travel Studies. "INDIA"
with WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES.
Prices 50c. to $1.50. Boxes $6 and $8, on sale at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

Carnegie Hall, to-morrow (Wed.) Aft. at 2.
FIRST PIANO RECITAL BY
GODOWSKY
Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Paganini, Liszt, Strauss-Godowsky. Knabe Piano.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
VOLPE SYMPHONY
—Society of New York—
ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor
Soloist Arthur PHILIPS

CARNEGIE HALL NEXT SAT. AFT., 2:30
Second Violin Recital MISCHA ELMAN
Seats Now Selling at Hall
Steinway Piano. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

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